

~~Mr. Alexander's Magazine.~~

ALEXANDER'S.

East India and Colonial
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APRIL 1835.

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EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

A PRIL, 1835.



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EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE SITUATION OF CANADA.

The barbarous spirit of our colonial polity is now manifesting itself in effects not to be mistaken. Canada, probably the most valuable of the foreign dependencies of the Crown of this country, is in a state of revolt! The causes which led to it are of easy explanation; they consist in this;—the wrongs perpetrated against her by the mother country. Like the residue of the British colonies, she is a sacrifice to the vices of the British aristocracy; with the mockery of a legislature of her own, she is a victim to the caprices in legislation of the Home country; with an executive said to be chosen by herself, she is a prey to the placemen, hirelings, and tyrants of the parent state. It is impossible such a state of things can continue; it must be remedied, or it will remedy itself. The petitions, which have flowed in upon the House of Commons, leave no doubt on the question of the actual condition of that colony. A crisis, it is evident, has arrived in her destiny, of which the only question remaining to be determined is—Is she to be the friend of Great Britain or the foe? The grounds upon which her complaints are founded are grave—so grave as to include the infraction of the whole body of her political rights. The individual appointed in the capacity of Governor to rule over her, has committed an offence against, not only the spirit, but the very letter of her Constitution, which, did it take place in England, rather than in one of her distant provinces, would subject that individual to impeachment, and an impeachment only too terrific in its consequences coldly to be contemplated. Lord Aylmer, Governor of the Lower Province of Canada, has disbursed the money of the Colony without consent of the Colonial legislature—has committed the egregious act of drawing funds from the mother-country to be appropriated as supplies, which the House of Assembly, in the exercise of its prerogative, had denied. Was a proceeding ever more monstrous than this—an act ever more decidedly hostile to all the principles of justice and the rights of the Colony? Will it be wondered that, after this, Lord Aylmer should, by the universal colonial voice, be denounced, that petitions to the Imperial Legislature for his re-

col should unceasingly have been poured in, or that irritated, by the determined slight given by the Home authorities to those petitions, the Colony, at this moment, should be ripe for insurrection ? This, then, is the situation of Canada at the present period ; yet it is at such a period our precious Tory Cabinet appoints a commission to enquire into the causes of Canadian complaint—at such a period, when, with scarce a dissentient voice, the Colony is ready to throw itself into the arms of Republican America, or what is so much nobler, ready to stand upon the ground of her own independence, and declare her freedom untrammelled by allegiance, either to one party or another. The seeds of her discontent have been long sown, in fact, are to be found in the first principles of our colonial system. But the appointment of such a man to the administration of her Government as Lord Aylmer, is an aggravation of the worst errors of that system, for a man less suited to the difficult and arduous duties of such a post was not to be found among the entire phalanx of the lean and hungry expectants of office. Not, however, that his Lordship is to be reckoned among the lean and hungry, if pay, pensions, and perquisites be sufficient to save a man from the degradation. From the age of eight years, he has been indulged with a pension of 35*l.* per annum from one source, and with another to the amount of 553*l.* from that of the Irish Civil List. With the pay of a General he unites the perquisites of a Colonel, and combining with these a 10,000*l.* a-year in his capacity of Governor, we might well be supposed to err in naming him with the lean and hungry. We withdraw the allegation, if indeed it were ever our intention to have advanced it, but, we withdraw not the allegation of his unsuitness for the post of Governor of such a colony as Canada. That post is one eminently calling for powers of the nicest political tact, and an undeviating spirit of conciliation. In no country, certainly no British colony, have the billows of party politics run so high. Men there are, opposed to each other on a diversity of interests, that would be impossible to convey any insight of. The two grand opposing parties, it is true are, the Canadian or of *le hand*, and the objects of ministerial patronage on the other ; in other words, the colony—the body itself of colonists, and the parent State. But these again, are resolved into every diversity of party shade and hue it would be within the compass of the liveliest imagination to picture to itself. Here is a Catholic, there a Protestant ; here a host calling for enactments which shall make law *tithing*.

and its creed, the religion of the State; and there a multitude, viz., the body of French, and the descendants of French Papists, protesting that there shall be no land *titheable*, above all, no religion of the State. Again, here are commercial men, and agriculturists; the recent emigrants, and the old resident Seigneurs of the country, each standing on a peculiarity of interest, and urging priority of claim to that interest's adjustment. To harmonize the elements of such a chaos as this, would be in any man nearly to work miracles, but to suppose Lord Aylmer suited to the task, would be an insanity scarcely resolvable into words. Lord Aylmer so far, even in the first instance, from affording the faintest proof of adaptation to the post, chooses on his earliest arrival in the colony, the position which above all others he should have shunned. What does he, but, confederating with the placemen—the hirelings of ministerial corruption, place himself in instant opposition to the entire colony! It is from this epoch the complaints of the colony abound.

To come to a better understanding of the subject, a moment's analysis of the colonial principle of rule, may not prove altogether irrelevant. Varying as, all the world is aware, the system of this country does in reference to her colonies, yet Canada, long since, has been distinguished by constitutional privileges of the highest order. A House of Assembly, Senate, and fixed Government were decreed to her, with whose decisions the Parliament of the mother country had nothing to do, save confirmation or rejection. At least, thus it was, and is ostensibly, but the tyranny, corruption, and intrigues of the mother country have insidiously operated, and the Canadian executive being formed of individuals chosen by the Downing-street authorities, the Canadian constitution is defeated in its first intent, and so, Canada is the slave at the bidding of British ministers! This then is the core of the disease—in this resides the secret of the ills with which she is oppressed. The effects show themselves at every step—the Chamber of Delegates pass enactments, and the Senate, returned as its members are, through the influence of the Government, reject them. This has occurred not in one instance, nor in two, but in fifty. In the course of ten years 167 bills, which had been agreed to in the Lower House, were either wholly rejected, or so entirely altered by the Legislative Council, that the Lower House would not again receive them. In 1827 alone, no less than 28 bills were thus rejected. To investigate the purport of these bills, is to throw only increased

light upon the evil principle at work. One bill was respecting a census of the population, another for preventing soldiers interfering at the elections ; innumerable other bills were for the relief of the dissenters, and for the promotion of a general scheme of colonial education. These most salutary and called for measures, were all resisted and thrown out by the Senate, or Upper House, corresponding with our Chamber of Peers. A further bill and one vitally important in its object, viz., to secure the vacating of seats in the Legislature on taking office, met with a similar fate, but a fact which tells beyond all else on the matter is the point in relation to the Receiver Generalship. The Lower House ordained, that the individual filling the duties of this office, should give security ; the Upper House decreed that he should not. This stamps the character of the Upper House more completely than any other of its proceedings. The Lower House had projected this measure, because the personage actually installed in the functions of Receiver General, had become a defaulter, a balance in 1834, having been struck against him to the amount of 600,000 dollars. That sum was a public loss, but instead of the defaulter suffering the penalty so richly merited, he had been made a member of the Legislative Council ! We need not occupy more of our space with details of this nature. The instances we have given, declare sufficiently the struggles ensuing between the Colony and the hirelings of this country's corruption ; for it is clearly to be seen of what the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament is composed. The troubles of the Colony are, therefore, entirely to be ascribed to the despotism and unconstitutional interference of the mother country in its local and domestic affairs. Why are not the Canadians permitted to govern themselves ? Will any one assert their intelligence is not adequate, their power and numbers not sufficient, to allow of their being entrusted with such a privilege ? Why should Lord Aylmer be sent to sway them ? and, more especially, why be continued in office, when, by his acts, he has so grossly outraged both the liberties and the laws of the country ? Let the men entrusted with the Colonial Department of this Government, explain this circumstance if they can — openly, if they dare, and in their places in Parliament. Why is it, that the whole host of colonial Governors are unceasingly so hateful in the several regions whither they are sent to rule ? Why is it that, even to a single occasion it is seen, there is no unanimity between the Government in these places and the governed ? Lord Aylmer has acted with such uncloaked hostility

to the colonists, that his name on their lips is no other than a word of abomination. In their petitions it is even complained, that when the cholera broke out in Montreal, he refused to advance a sum of money (although the colonists guaranteed its re-payment) while in consequence of the want of funds to check the malady—its ravages extended over 1,300 persons! In 1832, likewise, the petitions state, a large number of persons were killed by the soldiers at elections, when so far from denouncing and handing over to fit penalty the authors of such a proceeding, Lord Aylmer proffered thanks to the officers and troops for the performance of their duty; this, too, in the teeth of a decisive vote passed by the representatives of the people to the contrary! Well justified are we, therefore, in returning to our opinion, that Lord Aylmer is a very unfit personage for the government of such a Colony as Canada. Measures, however, must be now pursued, which shall restore to that Colony its trampled upon and long violated rights—neither is the moment to be delayed. Canada feels her power, and, doubtless, will act, as she will be so justified in doing, with the independence that power enables her. A Commission, at such a moment, to examine into her grievances is a mad contrivance, worthy, it is true, of the blind despotism of the Tories, but little suited surely to compass its design. Let the Ministers of this country, say we, understand the perils already surrounding them, for they may be assured they are accumulative enough without augmentation from such a prospect as the probable loss of Canada.

APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL TO INDIA.

Hitherto the trade of Great Britain with India, has been carried on under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage. Our commerce has had not only to contend against a most injurious monopoly, but the staple commodity of the East—sugar, has been, and is still subject to a duty which almost amounts to its exclusion from our ports. The monopoly has fortunately ceased; and from the opinions of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Baring, we trust, the unequal duty, that leaven of the absurd and impolitic colonial system, is on the point of demolition. The idea of benefiting the mother country by supplying the colonies with dear manufactures, and of benefiting the colonies by supplying dear colonial produce to the mother country, is as absurd as it would be for two shop-keepers to attempt to make a fortune by restricting their custom to each other, and buying and selling at a rate beyond the current prices of their neighbours. When

the necessary equalization of the import on sugar takes place, its culture in India, as offering to the British capitalist a most remunerative mode of investment, must attract the liveliest attention of the mercantile community.

Sugar, in those parts of the East, which are sterile and thinly populated, is principally produced from different varieties of palms which grow in poor soils, and yields their dulcific matter by the mere process of boiling, at a cost of one penny per lb., or little more than half what is necessary to the manufacture of sugar from the sugar-cane. Sugar is produced from palms in the whole southern peninsula of India, in the Birmese and Siamese empires, in Campodia, Tonquin, and the eastern islands; and were skill and capital applied to its cultivation, there is no doubt the juice of the palms would yield both a sugar and a spirit of a good, wholesome, and cheap quality. The more important subject of consideration, however, is the manufacture of sugar from the sugar-cane, which requires a fine rich soil for its general growth; and on this account, though found in almost every part of the East, as a vegetable of domestic consumption, it is only in the more fertile and densely populated portions of Asia, where it forms an important branch of husbandry.

The following estimate of the extent and population of, and account of sugar exported from those countries where cane sugar is largely cultivated, is compiled from authentic sources:

	Square Miles.	Population.	Sugar exported Tons.
Gangetic Plain, or Bengal - - -	170,000	45,000,000	10,000
Three southern provinces of China -	330,000	55,000,000	11,000
Siam, low country - - -	30,000	1,000,000	10,000
Tonquin and Cochin China - - -	20,000	1,000,000	2,000
The Philippine Islands - - -	30,000	1,000,000	8,000
Java - - - - -	50,000	6,000,000	20,000
Total	630,000	110,000,000	61,500

This table comprises only the amount and population of the countries where sugar is at present *actually* cultivated; but, if we adduce the territories where its manufacture is not yet extended, but which possess soil and population suitable to its production, we may enumerate in India the province of Guzerat, the table-land between the two Ghauts, and the valleys of the Nerbuddah and Indus. From these sources a supply of sugar might be drawn sufficient for the consumption of all Europe. It may be necessary to observe that when the manufacture of cane sugar has been once established, it forms, to the exclusion of palm sugar, the chief article of consumption.

From the foregoing paltry amount of exportation, it is evident, that the commerce of India, and the East generally, is yet in its infancy ; and were freedom given to its expansion by British policy and British capital, there can be no doubt it would open a vast field for the consumption of our manufactures, and give us in return an abundant supply of sugar, at a rate far cheaper, and even better, than we have it at present. From such results, it is clear to demonstration, that immense advantages would accrue to our commerce, shipping, and revenue. The cause of the inferiority of East India sugar does not lie in the soil or climate, which are highly favourable to its culture, but in the deficiency of skill employed in its manufacture.

The processes of grinding, boiling, and distilling, are carried on in the same hut, which is formed by driving a few stakes into the ground, with a mat for a roof. The mill consists of two small wooden rollers, turned by the hand, and a few coarse earthen pots complete the manufactory. In this mode is produced a coarse mass, containing sugar and molasses, which, after being carried to another manufactory, perhaps many miles distant, undergoes another process, and yields about 25 per cent. of a very inferior sugar. The art of preparing white or loaf-sugar is not at all understood ; the only mode of refining practised is that of candying or crystallization. Neither is the mode of producing spirit from the refuse known in India ; so that this, the chief source of profit is unavailable.

We at present pay a drawback of 8s. per cwt. on refined sugars, which amounts to £2,000,000 annually; this goes into the pockets of the West Indians and Mauritians, and the effect will be obvious from the following official statement of the relative consumption of British manufactures in these countries and in India :—

	Population.	British Manufacture consumed.
West Indies and Mauritius - - - - -	1,000,000	£3,500,000
East Indies - - - - -	100,000,000	£4,000,000

Here we have *one million* of population, for the most part slaves, in the West, consuming nearly as much British goods as *one hundred millions* of a free population in the East ! The reason is obvious, in placing a heavy impost on the sugar of the East Indians, we virtually refuse the chief article they have to offer in exchange for our commodities. In conclusion, we have for the present merely to observe, that in the countries of India already designated, with a liberal policy, an extensive

capital, and British skill, sugar culture would, unquestionably, form a most secure and profitable mode of investment. A large capital is indispensable, as sugar requires to be manufactured on an extensive scale, and from the rapidity with which it runs into the acetous fermentation, continuous labour and vigilance must be bestowed on the process.

MILITARY PROWESS OF RUSSIA AND POLICY OF EUROPE.

We have arrived at an era when the civilization of the world is threatened by a Power, which, but yesterday, to be distinguished, on the sudden occupies a position at which Europe may tremble. Russia—owing her potency, probably existence to the immortal genius of a man whose crimes terrific, were yet lost in the blazon of his resplendent merits—is this power! and while the rapidity with which she has advanced to an almost unprecedented height of greatness amazes, the savage madness with which she still revels in the work of conquest, may well be admitted to appal. The Military prowess of Russia is by some denied, by others doubted, by all despised; but to despise what men should dread is drunk infatuation, and the nations who in their coldness, their scorn, or perfidy, have stood and beheld that Military prowess put, as in the case of Turkey, to its most triumphant, or as in that of Poland, to its most execrable issue, would do well to recant a fallacy at once so grave, dangerous, and utterly untenable! The Russian world, let it be remembered, is military! her millioned-multitudes are soldiers, and soldiers whose strength consolidated into one army are wielded by one intelligence—thus, the energies of a single will giving omnipotence to the might of numerical unity. The first moment when the name of Russia mingling with, becomes memorable in the campaigns of Europe, is in the eventful period of the seven years war. Called as an ally to the side of Austria, her first actions are exploits, her first struggles, even in the face of the undaunted Frederick, are victorious. Four battles in that epoch, shed glory over, and give promise of a yet more splendid corroboration of her Military prowess; four battles are fought three won, and against odds—considering the practised art and resolute intrepidity of the warrior whose sword is thrown into the scale against her—which are stupendous. The first of these is Jägerndorf, which took place on the 30th August, 1757. The Russians were victorious, and the General Jomin,

pronounces a panegyric upon their valour. The second was that of Zorndorf, in which the Russians figure as the vanquished; but the third was Zullichau—no less celebrated for the defeat of the Prussian Wedel, than for the results in the conflict at Runnersdorf to which it led, when the Monarch of the recently established throne of Prussia himself, was dragged and rescued from the perils of this terrible conflict only through the gallantry, daring, and devotion of his officers. But it was for the legions of Suwarow to confirm what those of Soltikoff, at that early juncture only predicted. True, the warfare of that General was terrific—terrific in its ferocious barbarism, in its principle of slaughter, indiscriminating extermination, which seemed indeed the first impulse by which it was animated; but the prowess of his army was not diminished by it, and it is in recurring to the eternal glories of the march of St. Gothard, when—as a writer says—"in a chasm of the Alps, the mountain he had passed, Mount Praghel to his right, the Nagen in his front, the lake of the Cantons and Schweitz upon his left, all occupied by a victorious enemy"—he writes to his colleague Konsakof "I am coming, I shall shew no favour, so stand like walls!"—it is in recurring, we say, to that epoch that the martial prowess of the Russian proclaims itself, and in characters too emphatic, too warm, too glowing, ever to be lost sight of. The march of St. Gothard stands not alone, however, —an isolated instance of Russian glory in those annals. The instances of it accumulate, are in quick succession. Suwarow confronted and repulsed, not only repulsed, but put to the most signal defeat, the foremost among the French Marshals. Even of Moreau he was the conqueror! With the loss of 9000 men on the 27th of April, 1799, he defeated him on the Adda. This was memorable, but in addition, he defeated Joubert, and M'Donald, and also Massena, and once more Moreau at Novi, with a loss of 10,000 men. Taking leave of Suwarow, and whose name was like a scourge over every part and corner of Europe whither it penetrated, we throw a hurried glance at other portions of those deathless times. And first, the combat which took place between the infantries of the two nations—the one under Oudinot, and of which Count Matthieu Dumas speaking, distinguishes both, by observing that "Oudinot's grenadiers displayed intrepidity—the Russians a ferocious courage—fighting on, even when wounded and mutilated, till they were disarmed." At Austerlitz, certainly they encountered a terrible overthrow, but the estimate formed of them by Na-

Napoleon--even by Napoleon! will be understood when as his historian records "his joy at the fatal manœuvre of the Russian leader was unutterable," it could not have been; is only fair to surmise, "unutterable" at any less formidable contingency--he must have deemed the Muscovite a foe worthy of his steel when such was his exultation over his defeat. Previous to the war carried on in the bosom of Russia, and which requires scarcely a comment from us here, her Generals were successively opposed to those of Napoleon, and to Napoleon himself at Pultusk, Eylau, Neilsburg, and Friedland: Knorsning, Folstoi, and Beningsen, sustained the brunt of these engagements, and, if never signally victorious, were seldom signally vanquished, for in the first, Rapp was wounded and his horsemen were repulsed, and if at Eylau the field was covered with the bodies of 20,000 of their slain, the ranks of Napoleon suffered not less, for, in his despatches to Rogniat, he admits a loss of 18,000 men--an *admission*, indeed, from the pen of Napoleon! At Neilsburg, Beningsen was met in opposition by the General St. Cyr, and Beningsen was no General in the rightful signification of that term, but he was upheld by the dogged courage of the battalions he commanded, and if at Friedland, at the term of four subsequent days, across the wooden bridge of the Aller, he was utterly, irretrievably put to the rout, yet never was the military prowess we speak of, more indubitably manifested--for it was the *nation*, not the Generals of the nation, which distinguished itself, and this immeasurably when is considered the wondrous talent against which it was held in array. Far, however, be it from our intention to particularize circumstances familiar to the mind of every one; far be it from our intention to drag the reader through campaigns of such catastrophe as those following the events we have slightly laid stress upon. Our object was to revive recollections which show the accuracy of the position we have assumed--to point out as a fact, what men have chosen to regard as a fallacy; and to demonstrate that however debased, yet that the Russian multitudes are warriors--if serfs, at least soldiers. It was important that the error, which in spite of so many recent occurrences to the contrary has gained obstinate footing, should be removed. We are not champions of Russian barbarism because we adduce instances of her martial renown; we are not the apologists for her deep and sullen system of oppression, because, appealing to past eras, we seek to unveil the truth of her present power. Russia is hateful to us, and in

hostility to every principle of freedom; but it is not by despising, the world could conquer, or by deriding, put limits to her wild ardour and ambition for conquest. That ardour, however, must be stayed—that ambition subjugated. Already, the march over the territories of Europe has been rapid, formidable, and unopposed as formidable. Since the hour when her banners floated triumphantly over the walls of Paris her progresses have been successes, and her successes perpetual. Poland on the one side, Turkey on the other, further on Armenia, Persia have humbled at her nod; and, with the arch-policy of by-gone Machiavel, or the sinister adroitness of modern Metternich, insinuating herself into the heart of every Eastern Court, equally as in the Imperial palaces of the Celestial Empire itself, she is to be found at the Councils of a Ranjeet Singh, and in the secret chambers of a Prince of Joudpore. Whether it be safe-accordant with the interests of England that she should be so, the bare mention will decide, or whether it be consistent with the interests of the world at large, that a Power already so vast, still so barbarous, and necessarily, even lastingly as she will be—so despotic, should be permitted to go in a career of such spoliation to others and aggrandizement to herself, may be pronounced by the most feeble, as well as the most matured of intellects—by the tyro, as well as the most consummate statesman of the age. The genius of Russian government is despotism, and despotism essentially seeks to rampart itself amidst armed masses. One man out of every seventy-five of the population of Russia is a soldier, and her population over the three portions of the globe across which her dominion stretches, is sixty millions; hence, giving to her an army larger than that of France, and if of France of any military state of Europe—Prussia, Holland, Belgium, at the utmost amplitude of their military ranks included, or possibly combined! The military numerical strength of this savage Power consequently is tremendous; and her columns, pouring down from one extremity of her gigantic Empire may over-run Europe east and west, and issuing from another, enthrall Asia, contiguous to its uttermost boundaries. The world in fact lays open to her! The question then is, Shall she be permitted to embrace this world, or shall measures be adopted to prevent her? Doubtless her powers are adequate to the strength of her inclinations. Aspiring to the dream of universal sovereignty, she has means to realize even the spectres of her dream. Her resources just discovered are just developing themselves in re-

strengths more than prodigious. Her industry just awakening from its past eternity of sloth, is evincing itself in the cultivation of tracts, the navigation of seas, the working of subterraneous caverns, the assembling together, in short, of all the visible and hidden riches of all nature. Shall the nations of the Continent remain insensible then, to the progress of a barbarian which with so much of the desire for conquest, has means so commensurate to its gratification? Shall Europe stand and behold its march through the bosom of its own universe of science and civilization? The fact of her frightful barbarism is no argument against her potency to accomplish the objects of her will; the Military prowess we have accorded to her, is not an accident, but an essential attribute of kingdoms in their savage government. All the great despotisms of the earth have been erected and sustained at the volition and through the omnipotence of armies. Russia is not the exception, but only the example and further confirmation of this rule. If the subjects of her government possess the traits denotive of the vices of barbarians, the hypothesis is not unreasonable that they possess its virtues. The soldier of the Scythian desert may not be endued with the fine fervor—the lightning energies of that chivalry inspired only by, or is as the effluence itself of freedom, but neither is his physical being so unanimated, so nerveless, so dead as to be unroused by peril as his soul by patriotism. But, after all, the point we contend for is, not the splendour of Russian Military prowess, but the danger of suffering that splendour to accrue—not what it is, but the perilous effulgence to which it may attain. In regard to it, the policy of Europe is stamped with but one character—that character is resistance; as much on the part of Austria—of Prussia—of the most arbitrary of States as on the part of the great archetypes of the world's political freedom—France and Great Britain! The intrigues of the Autocrat, with the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, are the by-words of the day. This may be so, but even Prussia, with whom the monster of the Muscovite sceptre, has so many domestic, as well as political ties, may shrink dismayed at the audacious progress of his usurpations. To Britain, all that need be urged is, that his diplomacy is carried even to the centre of her Asiatic empire. Then,—is the hour come when this power is to be driven back within the bounds of his own territory?—when the civilization of the earth is no longer to be menaced by his deep and horrible despotism, ambition and crimes? Come that hour it must! Already the political balance

of Europe has been disturbed by her swift as well as sanguinary advances—then why is not the ire of Europe roused ? The foe is a formidable one ; the scroll of the past may be unfolded to attest the triumphs which shed eclat over her name—and her military prowess which the rash or the infatuated decry. Then why is not the ire of Europe roused ? We have seen the altars of liberty stream with the blood of heroism—we have seen her standard unfurled and floating over the sanctuaries of Freedom !—We have seen treaties violated—compacts, solemnly entered into, laughed to scorn—we have seen these things—yet, shall we see more !—or, at length, is the ire of Europe roused ?

THE BARON VON JUDENBERG.

(Continued from page 218, No. 52.)

" Gentlemen " said Judenberg " this extremity was forced upon me, but I trust you will justify me so far as to bear testimony, that I have acted fairly and honorably in this unfortunate transaction."

" Most certainly," was the reply.

The Count's friends then signaled to a carriage which was waiting at a short distance, and placing the body therein, formally saluted the baron, and drove towards the city.

* The events just related, passed with such rapidity, that the Baron when left alone, became so absorbed in reflecting on them, that he remained on the spot without once thinking of his own situation, or the course it might be necessary for him to pursue in consequence of Kreigla's death. At length, some peasants, in going to their daily occupation, observed him, and, as their path lay close to the scene of the duel, their attention was arrested by a pistol, the one which Kreigla had used, and which had been inadvertently left on the spot where he had fallen. The rustics grouped around—there was blood also on the field ; these indications of mischief, together with the Baron's, to them, unaccountable appearance, filled the simple sons of nature with wonder and awe. " Blood has been spilt ! "—" Is he the murderer ?"—" Where is the victim ?"—" Why remain where detection is certain ?"—" Perhaps he is a maniac ! " These, and many less probable surmises were made without the object of them having noticed even the presence of those whose scrutiny he excited. The peasants were even inclined to take him in custody, but the Baron's military costume and bearing, made them pause at the hazard of the attempt. Their approach, however, recalling the Baron to a sense of his situation, he returned to Vienna without molestation.

Kreigla's friends at court were numerous and powerful, though little fitted to excite, or entertain the more exalted sentiments of friendship, he had contrived by various arts to attach many courtiers to his interest, intending to make them the instruments of his ambition, while they, in turn, designed him to be the lever of their own elevation. Such are generally the grounds of friendship at courts. Judenberg, on the contrary, had many enemies, his reserve, originating in melancholy, was mistaken for pride, and the distinctions with which he had been honored by the Emperor, made him an object of envy, and all its vile concomitant passions. These causes combined, rendered many, who considered his presence to militate against their own advancement, most anxious for his removal from the Court. The opportunity now offered, and they who were the most forward to congratulate him on his honors, were also the foremost to condemn him for an act which originated in the revenge and malice of another. The Baron was arrested, and active measures taken for a rigorous prosecution. The rivalry, which formerly subsisted between him and Kreigla, was strained into an evidence of the Baron's conduct being the result of a deep irradicable revenge; and the Emperor's abhorrence of duelling, it was expected, would be signalised by punishing to the utmost, even a favourite, who, in this regard, would act in opposition to his will. Every effort was made to aggravate and distort the circumstances of Kreigla's death, and though these sinister machinations did not succeed in criminating Judenberg in the eyes of the impartial, they were sufficient to diminish, if not destroy, the favourable regards which the Emperor entertained towards him. But what utterly excluded him from the clemency and justice of the despot, was the intelligence artfully conveyed to the Emperor, that Judenberg at heart favored those liberal principles against which the impious alliance had been then recently formed.

All attempts to discover the instigators or instruments of the murderous scheme, of which Hoffman was the victim, proved unavailing. The production of Kreigla's letter of defiance, though sufficient to shew that the Baron, at least, was not the aggressor, was not enough for his acquittal, nor even to instigate his punishment, for even his life would not have been spared but for the interference of the Arch-Duke Charles, who represented the cruelty and injustice of sacrificing, for the acceptance of a challenge, one who relinquished the rewards his bravery

had secured him in a foreign service, and returned to his native land solely from the love of country. These considerations had but little weight with the weak and self-willed Francis, who not having a capacity to appreciate justice generally, bestowed rewards and punishments under the influence of stupid caprice. The Baron's life was spared, but his estates were confiscated, and himself banished the Austrian territory. Such was the revolution which a little week had made in his fortunes, when he appeared most secure from the persecution of an untoward fate,

It chanced that the prison, where the Baron was confined while waiting the despot's decision, was in the neighbourhood of the convent from which some years before he had carried off his adored Louise, Princess of Neustadt. From the lattice of his apartment he could perceive the very window from which the Princess had descended with him. Such a locality could not fail to give rise to most exciting associations. For hours would he sit gazing on this window wrapt in meditation, and retracing, in fancy, the minutest circumstances connected with the most interesting and melancholy event of his life. These meditations so completely engrossed the mind of Judenberg that the present disappeared and the future was disregarded, while memory revelled in the past. One night, while thus occupied, a light suddenly appeared in the window of the convent, which rivetted his attention; the form of a female was distinctly seen to pass and re-pass this light, and such was the striking resemblance of the scene to the one which had so bitterly disappointed the hope of its promise that Judenberg, overpowered by the refluent tide of departed affections, burst into tears. The figure approached the window, it resembled that of the Princess, Judenberg scarcely breathed, lest the spell might be dissolved, and so intense became the illusion of his mind, that improbability and impossibility was unheeded, while for moments he stood fixed in the conviction of beholding her in whom all his affections and their memory concentrated. He was mute in the depths of joy, and even though reason rejected the mockery which fascinated him, he preferred the delusion, so precious in its deceptions, to life with all its almost equally deceptive realities. Intermediate time seemed, obliterated, he was carried back to those hours of mingled anxiety and extacy which had preceded the flight from the convent. He would have given worlds for a confirmation of his hopes, but he was a prisoner, and restraint at such a period was worse than death. He knew not how to attract the observation of the person who raised in him such intense

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and overwhelming interest. He was about to call but the distress and apprehension of disturbing by the effort, the present pleasure kept him silent. He watched for some time, and had, at intervals, a distant view of the form, and even face of the figure on which he imagined, by intensity of vision, to trace the lineaments of her he loved. In a moment the light was extinguished, but the hope which the singular incident excited remained; still he sat watching for its reappearance, but in vain. Sleep at length stole over him, and when he awoke he was doubtful if the scene he had witnessed was a reality or a dream. Scarcely for a moment, during the following day, were his eyes withdrawn from the casement. Lost in conjecture, on the event he at times questioned himself if the whole might not be conjuration of an intellect impaired by melancholy and misfortune. The fever of expectation increased as the night approached. Darkness enveloped all, but his gaze was immovable. About the same hour as before the light and figure re-appeared, the latter approached the window, and opened it. Judenberg raised his lamp, and placed himself before it, that he might be perceived. He seized a guitar the only solace of his prison, and accompanied himself, while he sang one of those airs most favorite with the Princess in the days of by-gone felicity. The hour was calm, and the tones swelled in full melody on the stillness of the night. The figure started, and straining to catch the sounds, kept motion responsive to the harmony, Judenberg raised his voice. The figure again started, and throwing the arms aloft, rushed wildly from the window, which in the instant was in darkness. The remainder of that night and the following day passed in the same manner as the preceding; the light and figure appeared at the usual hour. He again seized the guitar, the figure for a time seemed entranced by the sounds, but frantically starting, extinguished the light, and as Judenberg dropt the guitar, he thought he heard the dying echo of a scream. Another day passed as before, but at night the convent window remained in darkness; Judenberg was in despair. He had recourse to the guitar as a forlorn hope; when he ceased playing, the air was continued by a female voice immediately beneath the prison wall. The notes were wild but dulcet. The voice did not resemble that of the Princess, but years and suffering in the frenzied excitement of Judenberg might well account for the change. The grating prevented him from seeing the songstress; but there was no doubt it was the lady of the convent.

(To be continued.)

THE SALT TRADE IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

Monopoly is so very profitable to the few who enjoy its exclusive privileges, that, in its vilest form, it never wants a giant champion--a Goliath of Gath is always at hand ready armed and ready to defy the despised multitude and to enslave them. Free trade occasionally has an advocate in some simple shepherd boy, some operative, who, in the integrity of his heart and the simplicity of his understanding, does justice to the almighty perfection of liberty. The existing corn laws of England and salt laws of Bengal create cruel monopolies of the chief necessities of life, and thereby starve the many to surfeit the few; the monopolists of the land of England, and the monopolists of salt in Bengal, join their hosts and put forth their proved champion to defy opposition. The plain evidence of Mr. Reid concerning the salt trade in England and in India, must convince every person of the impolicy of continuing the present system, by means of which, the scanty capital of Bengal is wasted, part of its population misemployed and murdered, and the remaining part starved, emaciated, and poisoned.

The shipping interest of England combine and cabal to exclude foreign vessels from British ports, but they are too deeply engaged in pursuit of their own monopoly, to bestow a single thought upon the benefits which they would derive from a free trade in foreign corn, in English salt, and in Bengal sugar.

We beseech Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Ewart to persevere in their exertions in behalf of the trade of Liverpool, and to insist upon the repeal of the obnoxious laws which prevent the British ship from taking salt to Calcutta and returning with sugar on fair terms. Now it is to be hoped the right honorable Charles Grant will eloquently and energetically advocate the principles of free trade with India.

Mr. Stack's collection of papers on the Bengal salt trade ought certainly to have been laid before the Revenue sub-committee of the House of Commons; even now it is to be hoped, that Mr. Wilbraham will move the House of Commons to order that it be laid upon the table, for it contains information which the public cannot get access to by any other means.

Of the whole mass of evidence given during the protracted inquiry into the affairs of the East India Company, there is none more important than that which Alexander Reid, Esq. gave before them on the 25th of February, 1832; which is as follows:—I reside at Liverpool; I am now and have been for

Applies equally to all the salt exported, the other manufacturers do not use a different process; it applies to all salt equally made from brine; and the process of making salt from rock-salt is precisely the same as when it is made from brine; the fact is, that they merely melt the rock to obtain brine; but you may observe, that if the rock costs four shillings a ton, and we get the brine for nothing, merely for the expence of pumping up, they cannot meet us in the market; they allow about a tenth part of the rock for impurity, consequently they are paying about four shillings a ton for the brine which we get for nothing.

I have had occasion to turn my attention to the possibility of salt being exported to the East Indies; I have paid a very great deal of attention to the subject; and the result is, I believe, that if British salt were admitted into India, upon the payment of duty the same as salt manufactured there, we should obtain a large portion of the supply of that country; in order to ascertain the price at which I could sell salt, at a profit to myself, at Calcutta, duty free, including the tonnage and insurance, I would assume the price at the works, 13s. a ton; the cost of transport to the ship 3s.; then the town dock dues and charges 1s.; the insurance, at 40s.⁶ per £100 value, would be about 6d.; then, at present, some ship-owners would take freight at a rate which I do not think it fair to calculate as a permanency. I am offered, just now, to take salt at 20s. a ton: but, in estimating the freight, I have consulted a great many extensive owners, and they say, that a large trade could be had in salt, to pay them well, at a freight of 40s. a ton. The general character of the trade with India would make it convenient to the shippers of other goods to have such a commodity as salt by way of dead weight; for we see that there is a large surplus of tonnage, imported compared with what is exported; therefore, there must be a surplus of shipping to take out salt. The quantity of salt exported would always depend upon the quantity of other goods, upon which the payment for freight would chiefly be made; the salt would be taken merely as dead weight, to complete a cargo; but, an inducement of £2 per ton, on the voyage out, would increase the imports from India. The free traders that go from Liverpool are, upon an average, of the size of 300 to 500 tons. A cargo of salt would be an inducement to the ship-owner to take a lower freight; for, when a ship is taken up, for goods, the detention, in port and loading, for a better freight is generally very considerable: it is known that a ship lies loading for two months sometimes; now a vessel

that took salt, entirely, we could load in three days; therefore, a ship-owner would be glad to load an entire cargo at 40s. per ton freight. If salt could be exported, it would very much diminish the average time which each vessel remains taking in the cargo; and, therefore, the general expenses would be very much diminished on that account. An important consideration to the ship-owner and to us, as looking for a trade, would be, that if a vessel could obtain an hundred tons of dead weight immediately that she is ready, the manufacturer or exporter of other goods, seeing that commencement made in her loading, would immediately begin loading his goods, and thus give very great despatch to the trade. Goods of a higher quality, and greater value, and which are light in proportion to the space they occupy, can afford to pay a much higher rate than salt, and they always do pay it; and, to confirm that, perhaps I might mention the case of iron; iron, being a dead-weight, is known to be taken out at a rate of 15s., merely for the purpose of ballast. I believe that 3*l.* or 4*l.* per ton is paid for twist; 3*l.* or 4*l.* would be paid for manufactured cottons; but I cannot speak to that; I have not myself shipped lately; but taking the goods to America as a criterion, you will ship salt from 10s. to 12s., when the fine goods are about 40s. per ton. Fifteen shillings is paid for the freight of salt to South America; I shipped a cargo last year to Rio Janeiro at that rate. For salt to New York, the usual freight is about 12s. to 15s., but, just now, from the light freight being more abundant, salt pays about 20s. per ton. Salt is an article that is not liable to take any damage in a long voyage, unless the ship becomes leaky or is stranded: it is not shipped in packages but in bulk. A considerable quantity of salt is conveyed from Liverpool to London, whence it is exported to New South Wales. I do not know what freight is charged from London, but the freight from Liverpool to New South Wales, on salt, was about 20s.; salt shipped from London to New South Wales, cannot be put on board a ship here, under 30s. or 32s.; it is put on board at Liverpool at 15s.

I know something of the respective qualities and cost of production of the different descriptions of salt with which I would have to compete in the Calcutta market, if I was permitted to send salt there, taking the question at present as free from any consideration whatever of revenue charges or custom-house regulation; supposing that the market was quite free. I have already given the cost price at which we could land salt in India: the description of salt so quoted, is pure refined salt;

and, although I have not been in India, I have had access to the public accounts sent home from the Indian government, and I find the following rates stated as the cost of salt manufactured in Bengal : the quality, however, is of a very inferior description; and, I believe, contains, at least, thirty per cent. of impurity. I find the contract price to the molungee, from the government in India, averages nine annas per maund, equal to thirteen pence per maund, or 29s. per ton, to which have to be added the khalary rents, establishments, freight to Sulkea, near Calcutta—which last charge alone is 25 rupees per 100 maunds, or about 12s. 8d. per ton. I find, in a letter dated the 28th of June, 1827, the Indian government received offers from a house to contract for the manufacture of the Balasore salt in India. I had better give the committee the particulars of the cost, at that district, to the government. The cost for 100 maunds of salt was as follows :—

Molungee	:	:	:	Rs.	38	3	3	{
Establishment	:	:	:	"	18	9	11	
Contingencies	:	:	:	"	4	14	8	
Transport.	-	-	-	"	12	1	11	
Rent of khalary	:	:	:	"	16	15	8	
Chokee establishment	:	:	:	"	4	2	0	
Freight to Calcutta	:	:	:	"	20	14	1	}

Making a total equal to about 59s. 8d. per ton. At that time, the offer made by Kidd and Haines was accepted by the government, as it showed a considerable saving, and they contracted to manufacture salt at the above district for 100 rupees per 100 maunds, or equal to 5ls. 2d. per ton. In this contract khalary rent was not charged. The contractors were obliged to give it up, as they found they could not fulfil the contract. Then, I find, in 1823, the house of Palmer and Co. undertook to manufacture salt for government at Saugor island, and the price paid to them there was fourteen annas per maund, equal to 44s. 8d. per ton. I find this in Mr. Stark's collection of Bengal papers, at page 589. To the above charge, of course, is to be added the expense of transporting from Saugor island to Calcutta. I find the average cost of salt manufactured in the several agencies, in 1823, was Rs. 95 10, to which were added the agency and chokee establishment of Rs. 7 5, making Rs. 102 15, which is equal to 52s. 2d. per ton. I find, by these Bengal papers, in the returns from the salt agent, that a molungee (it is not stated whether it is with his labourer or without,) but it is understood that a molungee has his labourer, and that with this labourer he can manufacture, with extraordinary labour, in

the course of the season, fifty maunds, or 4,200lbs. weight of salt. The price of labour averages two rupees per month, so that those two men receive 28 rupees, or 53s. 8d. Now, in Cheshire, two men would manufacture, in one week, 20 tons, or 56,000lbs. weight, and their wages would be 24s. In any comparison I can make as to the manufacture, in the two countries, I ought to mention a contingency to which the manufacturer in India seems exposed. I find that, in 1825, an irruption of the sea swept away, at Hattiak Sungutty, in Chittagong, 318,000 maunds of salt; these contingencies we are not subject to in this country. In the documents to which I referred, and in which I find the fact recorded which I have just communicated, I find a statement of the number of persons having been swept away by the irruption of the sea; a very large number of persons—five and forty thousand is the impression on my mind, but I am not certain how many of them were employed in manufacturing salt. The result, from the comparison, would be, then, that the cost of the English salt would be under 60s. per ton; then the Balasore salt would be about 63s. 8d.; the price paid to Palmer and Co., at Saugor island, was 44s. 8d., exclusive of freight and charges to Calcutta; and the average cost of all the salt manufactured in the several agencies, in 1825, was 52s. 2d. The salt to which my evidence has referred is known by the name of the manufactured salt—the boiled salt of Bengal. Besides this, there is also imported into Bengal a supply of salt derived from the coast of Coromandel, which is evaporated by the heat of the sun; this salt is manufactured in a different way, and it is of a different quality: that salt, I find, at present, is charged by the Madras government 30 rupees per 100 maunds, to which a freight of 42 rupees is added; and the Bengal government pay at their warehouse at Sulka, opposite to Calcutta, 72 rupees, equal to 87s. per ton;—this is merely the prime cost of the article delivered alongside the warehouses, merely covering the cost of conveyance, no duty being charged.

There is a very great difference of quality in the different descriptions of salt to which my evidence has referred, including English salt as well as Indian salt. The salt from the coast of Coromandel is not applicable to culinary purposes, unless refined; and, I conceive, the expense of refining the Coromandel coast salt in India, would be much greater than the whole cost we could import at. I have not been able to obtain a sample, to show the committee, of Coromandel salt, but I have brought

with me a sample of bay, or St. Ube's salt, which is exactly of the same description; that salt, in this market, at this moment, is selling at from 14s. to 18s. per ton, when Cheshire boiled salt is selling at 32s. From the soundness of the grain of the solar evaporated salt, it is chiefly applicable to the purpose of packing provisions or curing fish. The committee observe one sample of salt which is whiter than the writing paper on which it is placed; it is a salt of that quality which I would propose to sell at Calcutta, if it could be exported; but, in comparing the two qualities of boiled salt, the Bengal manufactured and the British salt, it must not be forgotten that all the British salt is pure, and the Bengal salt is one half dirt and impurity.

Under the state of circumstances which I have described, the reason that a salt trade has not been established between the port of Liverpool and Calcutta, is, the very high duty levied upon importation, to be paid immediately upon the ship's arrival, and the flag regulations of the monopoly. The Coromandel salt imported into Bengal is bought of the importer by the Bengal government at a fixed rate, and re-sold at a very advanced price; consequently, the difference between the rate at which the Coromandel salt is bought of the importer in Calcutta, and the price at which it is sold by the government to the salt merchant at Calcutta, is the duty which the East India Company receives on Madras salt, imported into Bengal; on the other hand, the salt imported from Britain is liable to a fixed duty of three sicca rupees per maund. Several attempts have been made to export salt from England to India: there was one which took place in the year 1818, by the ship Ganges to Calcutta; but the difficulties that I have stated, together with the impossibility of finding an agent to advance so large a duty upon an article of such small value, in the face of the laws of the monopoly, by which, any merchant attempting to import and sell salt may be entirely ruined, combined with the risk of opposition by means of the sub-monopoly which the purchasers of the Company's sales may establish, (such purchasers merely paying a small deposit, at the time of purchase, and the balance only when the salt is delivered,) prevent any trade being carried on under the existing regulations. The laws of the monopoly are such, that the importer can sell his salt only to the native salt merchants, who disperse the salt over the country as they see fit. The Company sells its own salt for whatever price they can get for it; this alone renders it impossible for any private merchant to import salt when the duty

which he has to pay is fixed at the high prohibitory rate of three sicca rupees per maund. It effectually prevents the import of British salt. As long as the home trade in salt is in the hands of the Company, and as long as the Company continues to sell its own salt under the present regulations, the British merchant cannot possibly trade in salt in competition to the Company; he cannot do it with safety to himself; any reasons for entertaining that opinion, are, because the purchasers at the Company's sales must look with vast jealousy on any one coming into the market against them; and they can so manage the supply to the interior, and the fluctuation of price consequent thereon, as to force an importer of British salt to sell at a loss, if they please. We sometimes see, that, by their management, in throwing too limited a supply of salt into a particular district, they can raise the salt to any fictitious value they please. The facts which have come to my knowledge, upon that subject, are, the facts of the very fluctuating prices that are obtained in the different districts, not warranted by the price paid at the time of purchase. The documents which I have had access to, that have made me acquainted with the prices of salt at the different sales, are the Bengal papers, alluded to before: they are official papers. The government sales of salt now take place once a month.

I do not know anything of the circumstances under which salt is conveyed into the interior of the country, either by water or by land, nor of the cost of conveyance: I cannot estimate that; there is nothing that would show that; that must depend entirely upon the purchasers at the Company's sales. Neither do I know anything of the price of the salt which is brought in from the westward, or upon what point of the river the western salt competes with the salt from Calcutta; but I believe it comes near to Patna. I have endeavoured to form an estimate in my own mind, how far Liverpool salt could, if there were no commercial obstructions constantly put in the way, reach into the interior; but, as I stated before, it appears to me that you cannot form an estimate now of the distance into which the frontier salt will come under different regulations, because the supply by those purchasers of the Company's sales, is managed under a system of sub-monopoly; however, I think, that if British salt was allowed to be imported into Calcutta and sent from thence freely into the interior of Bengal, and if every up-country merchant who came down to Calcutta with produce or otherwise, was allowed to take a return cargo of

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salt, then the British salt would go much further into the interior than the Company's own Indian salt ever has done.

The manufacture of salt is of such a description as to make it comparatively easy to levy an excise duty upon it. I conceive, in the manufacture of salt, even situated as it now is, under the Company's regulations, the Company could turn round to the levy of a duty, much more easily than they can regulate the manufacture and the sale.

It is my belief, that, in the sale of salt, no merchant can enter into competition with a government, that undertakes to trade for itself. In order to enable the British merchant to trade in salt, I am of opinion that it would be necessary that the duty now levied upon salt, by a commercial transaction, should be changed for a duty levied upon the principles of an excise duty. I think, that if the Company were to regulate a certain rate of duty upon salt, whether manufactured in India or imported, it would improve the revenue, and that it would be very easily accomplished. I think that the regulations under which the salt duty was collected in England, would apply partially to the state of circumstances under which the salt is manufactured in Bengal. During the time that unequal duties were levied in England and Scotland, salt was manufactured in Scotland by evaporating the water from the sea; but, so soon as the duty was removed from salt manufactured in England, the manufacture in Scotland almost entirely ceased, and Scotland is now supplied with salt from England; this was also the case in Ireland, which country has become an importer of salt from England, in place of being a manufacturer. All premises, in Scotland and England, upon which salt was made, were regularly entered and licensed by the excise; they were put under strict survey. There were two locks of the premises, one kept by the revenue officer and the other by the proprietor, and the one could not have access without the other. Even where the salt pans cover an extensive surface of ground, it is quite easy to watch the manufacture to any extent. It would not be fair to charge the duty on the salt as it is collected from the salt pans; but the salt should be permitted to pass from the pan to the warehouse, without any charge of duty being then made. The way it was done in England, under the duty system, was, that the salt was taken from the pan into the warehouse, under locks of the excise officer and manufacturer, and the duty was charged upon the quantity when taken away from the warehouse. The duty was not charged upon the

quantity delivered into the warehouse; it was charged only upon the quantity actually delivered from the warehouse for consumption. The salt manufacturer was obliged to come into a very heavy bond to government for any duties that he might be subject to, but it was only charged when the salt was taken from the warehouse.

I have been enabled to have access to documents in which the mode pursued by the molungees in the Sunderbunds, is fully and accurately detailed; and, from the information I have derived from those documents, I do not entertain any doubt, that a duty might be charged upon the same principles as it was charged upon the salt in England, with perfect security so the revenue for the Chookee establishment already in operation could manage the duty system just as well as it manages the present monopoly trade system. If a revenue was so charged, and private individuals were allowed to trade in salt, buying and selling as they pleased and when they pleased, and if salt imported into Calcutta over-sea was charged with a fixed and certain duty, and placed on its import in warehouses similar to those in which the home-made salt should be placed, and if the duty should only be paid when the salt was taken out for consumption; under those circumstances, the British merchant would not have any difficulty whatever in entering into free competition with the natives, and supplying the salt according to its price and value. Under such circumstances, from the information I have obtained, I believe that salt could be supplied to the consumer in Bengal, at a much lower price than it is now supplied. My impression is, that salt could be supplied to the consumer at a much lower price than it now is, and also of a very superior quality.

According to the best opinion that I have been able to form, of the effect which such a change would have upon the amount of duty collected, assuming always that the excise duty charged, and the import duty charged, should not be less than 250 per cent. upon the value of the article, is, as follows:—1. Find the quantity of salt sold in the years 1826-27, under the monopoly, was 5,019,000 maunds weight, or equal to 192,800 tons; I find that the gross sales in that year amounted to the sum of £2,173,845, and that the charges, to be deducted from that sum, were £684,945, leaving £1,488,400; from which deduct sixteen per cent. or 223,260 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it leaves the net revenue 1,265,140*l* sterling. Then, suppose that a duty were levied on the quantity above sold, equal to that which they charge British salt with now, it would make a revenue to the government

of a million and a half sterling, less merely the cost of collection. I find, by the estimate of revenue and charges of India, as they may probably stand at the expiration of the Company's term, (see Report of 1831, Appendix, page 558,) salt is taken at the gross sales 1,820,832*l.*, charges 730,360*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 1,090,472*l.*; that is, at the exchange of 1*l.* = 1*Rs.* By the same Report, of 1831, page 762, I find the population to be supplied out of the monopoly, amounted to thirty seven millions and a half; from which I deduct for Cuttack, as not likely to use that salt, two millions, leaving thirty-five and a half millions of people. The consumption of salt by that population, would amount to 6,250,000 maunds weight, at two rupees, (which would be an abatement of 33½ per cent in the duty,) would make the sum of a million and a quarter sterling; so that reducing the duty from three rupees to two rupees, would enable the government to preserve the same revenue, would give to the inhabitants of India a pure article in place of an adulterated one—and at a very reduced rate.

Just now, there is a much larger quantity of goods imported from India than there is exported to India, consequently, we first require to fill up that deficiency. You see a ship go to India for £5 10*s.*, on the whole voyage; if, therefore, there is positive certainty of £2 to be got outwards, (even after that spare tonnage, which is now going out, is filled up,) there is an inducement of further imports from India; and it is impossible to tell what effect that may have upon the homeward trade; in short, it appears that if salt can be sold in India, so as to pay a freight of £2 on the voyage out, we need not be deterred by an apprehension of want of shipping to convey it. The goods which are brought home are much more bulky in proportion to their value than those which are sent out; that being the case, the cost of the freight is higher upon the return voyage than upon the voyage outward; the difference is, that the freight home may average £6 per ton; the average of the freight upon the voyage out depends upon the charter; just now, a ship may charter to go out with a cargo at £200 or £300 premium, if insured of a homeward freight;—this state of circumstances is peculiarly favourable to the export of salt from this country.

I would wish to add, to what I have already stated, that in the statements I have made I think I have taken the calculations as much against the British manufacturer as I can, because in the article of freight, for instance, I have estimated 40*s.*, when, at the moment, I am offered it at 20*s.*

GOLD MINES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The progressive development of the gold region of the United States is illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts of native gold, at the mint, for coinage.

The first notice of gold from North Carolina, on the records of the Mint of the United States, occurs in the year 1814, within which year it was received to the amount of \$1,000 dollars. During the ten succeeding years, it continued to be received in different quantities, but all inferior to that of the first year; and on an average not exceeding 9,000 dollars a year; from that period, it has continued to increase; in 1829, the receipt increased greatly, and there took place the novel occurrence of gold being received at the mint from the States of South Carolina and Virginia; the next year exhibited a conspicuous increase in the production of gold in all these three States, and also some gold from Georgia, from which State no specimen of gold had been received at the mint in any previous year; in the year 1831, the States of Alabama and Tennessee sent some native gold to the mint for coinage. The following statement will give an idea of the amount of native gold which has been coined at the mint, the value being expressed in dollars:—

A.D.	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Virginia	Georgia	Ala- ba- ma	Tenes- see	Total
1814	11,000	.	.	.	.	.	11,000
1824	25,000	.	.	.	.	.	25,000
1825	17,000	.	.	.	.	.	17,000
1826	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	20,000
1827	21,000	.	.	.	.	.	21,000
1828	45,000	.	.	.	.	.	45,000
1829	128,000	3,500	2,500	.	.	.	134,000
1830	204,000	26,000	24,000	212,000	.	.	466,000
1831	294,000	22,000	26,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	458,000	45,000	34,000	140,000	.	1,000	578,000
Total	1,228,000	96,500	88,500	528,000	1,000	2,000	1,937,000

In the year 1825, Professor Olmsted published an account of the gold mines in North Carolina; he estimated the gold country at only one thousand square miles; but, since then, it has been found to be vastly more extensive; and a succession of gold mines has been discovered in the country lying to the east of the Blue Ridge, extending from the vicinity of the river Potomac into the State of Alabama.

* The following notice of these mines is extracted from a Tour in North Carolina, in 1830:—" You are aware, that this State is rich in gold mines; but the gold region is far more extensive in the south than most persons suppose; it commences in Virg-

Gold Mines in the United States of America.

The, and extends south-west through North Carolina, nearly in the middle of the State, as regards its length; along the northern part of North Carolina, into Georgia, and thence north-westwardly into Alabama, and ends in Tennessee. The mines in North Carolina and Georgia, are now worked to a great extent; those of Virginia and South Carolina to a small extent; and those in Tennessee have not been worked at all, although it is probable that they will be soon. In the state of North Carolina, the counties of Burke and Rutherford contain the best gold washings, as they are called; that is, the gold there is found in small and pure particles mixed with the sand, which lies in deposits, as if it occupied (as the miners believe) the beds of what were once streams of water, creeks, rivers, &c.; there, the gold is obtained by washing away the sand, and it is a simple process; but the counties of Mecklenburgh, Rowan, Davidson, and Cabarras, are the richest in what may be properly called mines; that is, where the gold is found in ore, and not distinguishable by the eye, and which is separated by melting, using quicksilver for the purpose of detaching the gold from the gross earthy substances; this is done by first pounding the ore (what the miners call stamping it) then grinding it, mixed with the quicksilver, to a fine powder, like flour, and afterwards distilling the whole in an alembic, which separates the quicksilver from the gold; this part of the business is simple and easy; but to become an expert and skilful miner, to detect gold in the ore, with certainty, and to know how to conduct the perforations, by sinking shafts, like wells, and forming and fortifying the horizontal galleries to reach the veins, &c. requires great ingenuity as well as experience. The best veins of gold are not horizontal, nor often vertical, but have a dip of 45 degrees to the horizon: they vary in width, from a few inches to several feet; they are not confined to hills, but are found also in the low lands; these veins are often parallel to each other at unequal distances; their depth in most places, has not been ascertained; no shafts have been sunk lower than 120 feet; in some of the mines the arched galleries extend a great distance in various directions from the main shafts, and so reach the veins; they are usually about 20 feet, one above another, which enables the miners to work with the greatest advantage.

It is not five years since these mines began to be worked to any considerable extent; indeed it is hardly half that period; and yet, many of them are worked upon an extensive scale, and

hills for grinding the ore, propelled by water or steam, are erected in vast numbers. One of the Messrs. Bissell, who are probably doing more at the business than any others, told me, recently, that their company employs six hundred hands; and he stated that the whole number of men now employed at the mines, in these southern states is, at least, twenty thousand: he also estimated the annual product of these mines to be five millions of dollars; only a small part of the gold is sent to the mint of the United States, by far the larger part of it is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris. The chief part of the labouring miners are foreigners, particularly Germans, Swiss, Swedes, Spaniards, English, Welsh, Scotch, &c.; there are no less than thirteen different languages spoken at the mines in this State; from all parts, men are flocking to the mines, where they readily find employment; the state of morals among the labouring miners is deplorably bad; the village of Charlotte, in Mecklenburgh county, is in the immediate vicinity of several of the largest mines, and it is growing rapidly. I have no means of ascertaining the number of mines, which are now opened; however, it is very great and constantly increasing; these mining establishments are of every variety as to extent of operation; there is a vast amount of capital invested by the different companies which are now embarked in this business; a large portion of this capital belongs to foreigners; hundreds of land-owners and renters work the mines on their grounds, on a small scale, not being able to encounter the expense of much machinery.

These gold mines prove that the whole region, in which they abound, was once under the powerful action of fire.

The miners, who have come from the mines in South America and in Europe, pronounce this region to be more abundant in gold than any other that has been found on the globe. There is no telling the extent of these mines; but, sufficient is known to prove that they are of vast extent.

There are indubitable evidences that these mines were known and worked by the aboriginal inhabitants, or some other people, a long time since;—many pieces of machinery which were used for this purpose have been found; among them are several crucibles of earthenware, far better than those now in use. Mr. B. told me that he had three of them, and found that they last twice or three times as long as even the Hessian crucibles, which are the best now made.

Since the year 1827, the gold mines of Virginia have attracted

THE PROSPECTS OF INDIAN OFFICERS SETTLING IN V.D.'S LAND.

considerable attention :—the belt of country in which they are found extends through Spotsylvania and some neighbouring counties. The gold region abounds in quartz, which contains cubes of sulphuret of iron ; these cubes are often partly or totally decomposed ; and the cells thus created are sometimes filled with gold. The gold is found on the surface, and in the structure of quartz ; but, in greatest abundance, resting upon slate, and in its fissures. The gold is diffused over large surfaces, and has not yet been found sufficiently in mass, except in a few places, to make mining profitable. The method of obtaining the metal is by filtration, or washing the earth, and by an amalgam of quicksilver. The average value of the earth yielding gold is stated to be 20 cents. a bushel.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN OFFICERS SETTLING IN VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

[Being the answers of a Bengal Officer, who visited Van Dieman's Land two years ago, to a series of questions put by a Friend :—]

Question 1st. Suppose an individual obliged to leave India from bad health, with only his pension of 200*l.*, and enough to purchase a property in Van Dieman's Land,—would he be more comfortable there than at home?—**Answer.** The answer to this question turns almost entirely on the habits and disposition of the individual proposing to settle in Van Dieman's Land. A small capital prudently invested, together with an income of 20*l* per annum, will secure in Van Dieman's Land a higher relative position in society and greater independence than an equal sum could do in England, provided always the individual has made up his mind to live as a settler and adopt his habits of prudence, industry, and economy. If, on the other hand, the Indian invalid expects to find in that country a quiet and easy retirement, and that he will there continue to enjoy *at a lower rate than in England*, the society, comforts and elegancies of life to which he has been accustomed, and which habit has made almost indispensable, I fear he will be grievously disappointed. At Hobart Town there is a good society living in English ease and comfort; but there 100*l.* will hardly go as far as 150*l.* in England. House rent is very high; a small cottage, in a good part of the town, rents at from 80*l.* to 100*l.* per annum. Mutton is 5*d.*, beef 6*d.*, and pork 9*d.* per lb. Butter, eggs, and poultry, are all very dear. Every European article, of consumption, is about 50 per cent. dearer than at home; and convict servants

(the great evil of the colony to all who do not look to the result of their labour as a matter of profit) cost fully as much in Hobart Town as free servants do in most parts of England. The settler living on his farm is very differently situated;—the farm produces almost every thing he can consume, with the exception of spirits, tea and sugar. Wine he seldom drinks, and as he rarely sees strangers, he has little inducement to spend much on dress. His convict servants, who, in Hobart Town, were a source of great expense, are, on the farm, a principal means of profit; for it is their labour that makes the farm productive, and they are supported by the produce. But to counterbalance these advantages, the true settler lives in a jungle shut out from the world, and if his wants and expenses are few, so are his enjoyments.

Q. 2. What is the best part of the Island on which to settle, and what is the most eligible size of a farm?—A. As to the size of a farm, the larger the better. All the profitable farms are large ones which support numerous flocks of fine woolled sheep. Few up-country farmers grow more corn than is necessary for their own consumption. To clear new land and bring it into cultivation requires a large outlay, and the return is both small and uncertain; while a sheep farm only requires to be divided into large paddocks, by split wood fences, to prevent the stock from straying, or being destroyed by wild animals; and the produce, fine wool, meets a ready market, and gives a large profit. Generally speaking, “an improved farm,” in Van Dieman’s Land, is not a cultivated farm, but one properly fenced in, and stocked with sheep and cattle, having a rude dwelling house and out offices, with from 50 to 100 acres of cultivated land round it. To the uninitiated this “improved farm,” seems nothing but an extensive forest of gum trees, the quantity of ploughed and clear land, bears so small a proportion to the vast aboriginal tree jungle round. This, however, is, in all senses of the word, the most easily managed and remunerating farm. Small farms “pet places,” in the neighbourhood of the town are considered bad purchases, giving no adequate return for the outlay. In some other respects, however, they would suit retired invalids from India better than the more profitable up-country-farm.

Q. 3. Is it more advisable to buy a farm already under cultivation, or to purchase new land?—A. Almost all the new land worth having has already been granted or sold by government. New farms are still to be had, but they are in general far re-

moved from the "settled" parts of the Island, and require the settler to submit for several years to a life of labour and privation. "Unlocated land," in the immediate neighbourhood of improved farms, is now generally sold at the higher price than it is really worth to any new settler. The neighbouring proprietor has probably occupied this land with his stock for several years, and when it is at last put up for sale, he will give more for it than it is worth to any one else, both because he is anxious to prevent another from coming too near him, and because as adjoining his estate, the land is really of most value to him. For these reasons I would advise an Indian invalid, at least, to purchase an improved estate if possible.

Q. 4. What would a farm, already cultivated, of 1000 acres cost in a good situation?—A. The value of land has altered, or rather increased daily, until it has reached what many consider an undue price. When I left Van Dieman's Land, I believe the average value of land in good situations, but not in the immediate vicinity of "Town ships," was a pound sterling an acre; but then it is to be borne in mind that few *bona fide* ready money sales are effected at that price. Any one may purchase an estate who is able to pay down from half to two thirds of the purchase money, giving a mortgage on the estate for the balance. From many causes it has so happened; that a great part of the landed property in Van Dieman's Land is under mortgage for money lent to the owners. Every now and then some one of these mortgages is foreclosed, and the property sold by the sheriff at public auction for ready money; this is the grand opportunity of investing capital to advantage, for ready money being extremely scarce, there are always few bidders at sheriff's sales. After all, it is by no means an easy matter to make a good purchase of land even in Van Dieman's Land. Many who bought estates when I was there, made, in the estimation of their neighbours, bad bargains—nothing should be done without due enquiry, and considerable local experience. Land, in or near the principal towns, is sold at an *exorbitant* price. The ground, in the vicinity of Hobart Town, is almost as dear as in the neighbourhood of the chief towns in England.

Q. 5. Would it be a safe mode of investing money to one in this country to purchase land there.—If so, can you rent such property to any one until you went there yourself?

Q. 6. Does Government not object to give land to non-residents?—A. It is a wise saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that the absent man's books go to the wall; this is, at least,

as true in Van Dieman's Land as in any other country in the world. Experience has shown, that, with one or two exceptions, absentee management is there a sad losing affair. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, the purchase of Land in Van Dieman's Land would not be a good investment of funds belonging to one who should continue to reside in India. The grand difficulty is to find an agent who will superintend the absentee's affairs and guard his interests, with as much zeal and judgment as he himself could do if on the spot. All land is now sold by government, and may be bought by any one whether resident or not!

Q. 7. On what terms is land granted?—A. For some time past government has ceased to grant to any class of settlers. As soon as a district is surveyed and marked off in allotments, it is offered to the public for selection. If any one desire to purchase, he makes a written application to that effect; this application together with the name of the applicant is published in the Gazette; and after a certain period, the land selected is put up to public auction and sold to the highest bidder. No land, however, can be sold for less than five shillings an acre.

Q. 9. Do you know any particulars regarding Launceston and the land in its vicinity—is it a good part of the country, &c. &c.?—A. I have never visited the Launceston side, but understand that it is in natural advantages by far the best portion of the Island. The climate is milder and less uncertain than the Hobart Town side, and it possesses rich and extensive plains; a thing unknown in the mountainous districts of the South. But it is far from the principal harbour and seat of government; circumstances which almost turn the scale in favour of the south side of the Island.

Q. 10. What is the best season for sailing from India?—A. There is so little direct trade between Calcutta and Hobart Town, that it is rare, indeed, that one can choose his time of sailing. The best opportunity is that which offers a direct passage. It is a matter of vast importance to the married settler, to avoid the enormous expenses of staying with his family at intermediate ports. If one had the power of making a choice, I think it would be advisable to leave India during the rains, so as to reach Van Dieman's Land in the spring, or beginning of summer. A direct passage will occupy about two months.

Q. 11. What articles of furniture, &c. should the settler take with him from this country?—A. It is always worth while to take some strong, but plain, made Calcutta furniture, such as

chairs, made to "unship" and pack in a small space, strong camp table suited to small rooms, camp chests of drawers, &c. Furniture of every description is very expensive in Hobart Town, but remember, any article, however cheap, which occupies much space, will not bear the expense of freight. All European articles are found in abundance in the shops and stores of Hobart Town, at lower prices than in the "Europe shops" of Calcutta. It is very difficult to get even tolerable wine in Van Dieman's Land; if the settler's circumstances allow of such a luxury, a supply should be taken from Calcutta.

Q. 12. Are natives of India useful as servants in Van Dieman's Land?—*A.* The single man should go unincumbered by servant or attendant of any kind;—to him a native is of no use, and will only prove an everlasting source of expense and trouble. To the married man it is otherwise; if he can take with him a good Native or Portuguese woman servant, to take care of his children during the first six or eight months he is in the country, it will save him from a hundred anxieties.

Q. 13. What capital would give a reasonable prospect of success as a settler in Van Dieman's Land?—*A.* I do not think an Indian should venture unless he has at least a Captain's pension and can land with £2,000 in his pocket.

Q. 14. What is the best mode of remitting money from this country to Van Dieman's Land?—*A.* The best mode of remitting money to Van Dieman's Land from India is necessarily regulated by the changes in the money market; but on this you may depend—that the *worst* mode is to carry down sicca rupees, or a credit on Calcutta. This was the case before the late failures became known. For some reason best known to the wise men of the South they have undervalued our money, and only take the sicca rupee at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. Government permanently fixed the value of the Spanish dollar at 4s. 4d., but left our rupee to the tender mercies of the merchants and bankers of Hobart Town. Good bills on London meet a ready sale at par, or sometimes at a premium; therefore, at the present rates of exchange, such bills would not be a bad mode of remitting to Van Dieman's Land. At the present price of Spanish dollars, they too would answer well. It is always an easy matter of calculation to ascertain whether Spanish dollars would make a good remittance, by bearing in mind that they pass current in Van Dieman's Land at 4s. 4d., and that a certain sum is to be deducted for freight and insurance. As ships going to Van Dieman's Land generally touch at the Mauritius,

and sometimes at Sydney, the following information may be useful to travellers, and may be depended on as correct data for calculating the value of money at these places. At the Isle of France, the sicca rupee passes current 2s. 1d.—this is fixed by the local government. At Van Dieman's Land, the same rupee is hardly received, and only passes at an uncertain and greatly deteriorated value. • At both these places the value of the Spanish dollar is fixed at 4s. 4d.; but observe, at Sydney, the same dollar is only current at four shillings ! The current value of English money is unchanged at any of these three colonies.

There are two classes of Company's servants who may be supposed to look to such a country as Van Dieman's Land as a place of retirement—viz. 1st, married men, whose health has failed them before they have saved a sufficient sum of money to enable them to live at home in comfort, and provide for their children there.—2dly, Persons who have acquired small fortunes, but who expect to increase their income by taking advantage of the high rate of interest of money in Van Dieman's Land; or who are desirous of occupying a higher relative position in society than circumstances will admit of their holding in England. It is the first class who chiefly require advice.

To emigrate to a distant country, and give up for ever the hope of one day returning to the land of our birth is at all times a serious step, and ought never to be determined on, without mature consideration and due conviction of its expediency. Some think they would certainly like Van Dieman's Land merely because they are tired of India. Others fancy that a country having a fine climate, beautiful scenery, and European fruits, must possess all the requisites for happiness. Van Dieman's Land has a fine climate, but this is a blessing not fully estimated by those who are in possession of it. The pleasure of viewing beautiful scenery is to many exquisite, but no pleasure can be more evanescent. European fruits are associated with all the joys of our "Boy's tooth;" and that apples and gooseberries, although good things in themselves, contribute little more to real happiness than mangoes and plantains. Let no one resolve on giving up the service and turning settler on such grounds as these—rather let him satisfy himself that his health will not permit him to remain in India; that his means are really insufficient to provide for his family at home; and that the step he is about to take is less a matter of choice than

of necessity. Then let him go to Van Dieman's Land with a full understanding of what he is to meet, and a resolute determination to overcome all difficulties, and cheerfully to accommodate himself to his new circumstances ;—let him do all this, and he will in the end receive his reward, by exchanging India for one of the finest climates in the world ; and by securing competence and independence during his own life, and an ample provision for his children at his death. He who would settle in Van Dieman's Land with a *small capital*, must not expect to rest on a bed of roses. He must be active, prudent, and above all, economical ; and he must be prepared to deny himself a hundred little indulgencies which long habit has taught him to consider among the necessities of life. If he cannot do this, he had better at once give up all idea of becoming a colonist.

A married man, when he first arrives in Hobart Town with his family, has many small difficulties and petty annoyances to encounter, which, taken as a whole, amount to no inconsiderable evil." If he takes his family to an inn he will spend as much in a month as would maintain a settler for a year. Furnished lodgings are not to be had, and his only resource is to rent a cottage, furnish it, and set up house. He may fairly calculate on some weeks of discomfort and misery before he can get into the way of managing for himself. On applying to the Board of Assignment he will receive an order for as many male and female convict servants as his establishment requires : these servants receive no wages, but are fed and clothed at their master's expense. He must not, however, be greatly surprised if the female who is to have the care of his children make her first appearance " as drunk as a piper," or if on the first " washing day" she puts her arms a *kimbo*, and declare the place does not suit her, and that she neither can nor will do any more work. Of course a constable is sent for, and the *lady* lodged in the " Factory," but the clothes are unwashed, the dinner uncooked, the children squalling, and the whole establishment in a most happy state of anarchy and confusion ; and so it must remain until another domestic is sought for and obtained. All convicts are not bad servants ; many under proper management answer wonderfully well ; but the new comer should lay his account with getting the worst of a bad set ; wretches who have been already assigned to many families, but returned to the " Factory" as incorrigible.

This is of itself no small evil,—the necessity of receiving con-

ject men and women into one's family as domestics. No prudent mother can permit her female children to be a moment out of her sight;—if she go abroad, they must accompany her;—dire indeed have been the consequences of neglecting the obvious precaution. There are now many free women in the colony—their wages as servants are high; but if they are of good character their services are well worth paying for. The majority, however, have all the vices of the convict, without being amenable to the same severe laws which in some measure control the latter class.

A principal motive with many for wishing to settle in Van Dieman's Land is the hope of enjoying the society of their children and avoiding the necessity of sending them to England for education. There are many excellent schools in Hobart Town, but they are extremely expensive, the charge for the board and education of two or three children at one of these establishments would consume the whole of a Captain's pension. Many settlers educate their own children at home in the most efficient and exemplary manner. But of those, who, from a sense of duty, would undertake to instruct their children, how few possess the method, temper, and perseverance indispensable to the proper performance of that important office! The poet's "delightful task" will be found on trial extremely irksome and laborious, and few, I imagine, would persevere in it, were it not for a conviction of its paramount importance.

The second class of persons alluded to above, and supposed to include all those who, in addition to the pension of their rank, have a capital of from £4 to £6,000. Such individuals, by taking their funds to Van Dieman's Land may calculate on obtaining from 10 to 15 per cent., on the most unexceptionable security. A retired Captain, with a capital of £6,000, would, therefore, have an income of from £300 to £1,000 per annum,—a sum equal to the salaries of the best paid public functionaries in the colony.

In comparing the situation of the retired officer in Van Dieman's Land with what it would be in England, allowance must be made for the enhanced price of all European articles of consumption, but even after making a proper deduction on this account, his pecuniary circumstances will be found to be considerably improved. As a retired officer of the Company's Service, he will, undoubtedly, rank among the most respectable class of settlers; and so far as the influence of mere wealth goes, his income will command a higher consideration in a

young colony, than among the aristocrats and overgrown capitalists of England. If persons of this class choose to reside at one of the rising "Townships" in the interior, their expenses will be greatly reduced, but they will lead a retired and monotonous life. In making this remark, I have touched on a subject which should be well considered by all "Indians," who propose retiring to Van Dieman's Land, and who may not be constrained to take that step by limited means. I fear that most persons, who have spent a great part of their lives in India, will soon grow tired of a prolonged residence in Van Dieman's Land; that very restless disposition, which makes us long to change our present mode of life, is precisely the habit of mind which will unfit us, for becoming successful and contented colonists. The retired Indian is proverbially prone to change of abode; a disposition induced by long habit. In Van Dieman's Land he can gratify the desire only in a very limited degree. Without profession or regular employment of any kind, he will find himself the only idle person among his industrious and plodding neighbours, with whose occupations and habits he can, therefore, feel but little sympathy. So situated, many will soon wish themselves back again in India with all its faults.

Considering what are the qualities of mind and body requisite for forming a successful settler, and what are the dispositions and habits engendered by a long sojourn in India, I cannot help expressing my fears, that of all men, retired officers of the Company's service are least fitted for colonists. It is but fair, however, to state that to this rule (if rule it be) there are now living in Van Dieman's Land some splendid exceptions.

A few words regarding the society of Van Dieman's Land and I have done:

Do not let my Tasmanian friends suppose that I am now going to set myself up as a censor of men and manners in their country. I have no such design. All I propose is, to point out to such of my brother officers as may wish to visit that colony, the chief circumstances in which the manners and customs differ from those of India, and thereby to guard them from a few misconceptions and errors into which they would otherwise be liable to fall. If the Indian visitor have neither relations nor intimate acquaintance in Hobart Town, (which will generally be the case,) let him recollect that he is going among a people essentially English in their habits and feelings; let him reflect what would be his reception in any town in England where he is only known as an officer of the Company's service;—by

doing so, he will form a pretty just conception of what he ought to expect. When a stranger belonging to the service, or otherwise of known respectability, arrives at a distant station in India, custom permits his calling on the residents, and if he be in a situation to require hospitality, every house is open to receive him. Such a state of things does not, and cannot, obtain either in England or in Van Dieman's Land. In the latter country, as in the former, the stranger must wait until the residents choose to make his acquaintance by calling on him ; and he can neither be surprised nor offended if some little scrutiny into his character be made before his society is courted. The circumstances of the colony render such inquiry necessary. If the Indian visitor has held an influential situation in this country, he will probably find his consequence much diminished in Van Dieman's Land : the first discovery of this unwelcome fact may not be very pleasing to the self-love of some; but has he, therefore, any just cause to abuse the Tasmanians, because they are not disposed to bow down and worship him ? It is not considered good taste in an officer of the Company's Service to appear in Hobart Town *en militaire*; it causes discussion as to his right to wear uniform in a British colony not connected with the East India Company, a right not admitted by the officers of the King's troops. The Tasmanians have been accused of coldness and inhospitality to strangers on the one hand, and on the other, Indian officers are said to arrogate to themselves an undue degree of importance. I believe both accusations are groundless. The manners of each party are suited to nearly opposite states of society, and both may be too ready to condemn habits and customs which differ from their own. If either party is wrong, I own I fear it is the " Indian," who ought cheerfully to accommodate himself to the manners of the country he visits. The inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land are not inhospitable to strangers from India; but a hundred considerations demand that the hospitality shall not be indiscriminately exercised. So far as my own experience goes, I should be ungrateful indeed, did I not acknowledge the many kindnesses and civilities I received during my short stay in Van Dieman's Land, although I am free to confess, that the first fourteen days I spent in that country were among the most uncomfortable of my life.

D.

TORY ECONOMY—OR THE DISMISSAL OF MR. PENNINGTON.

In February, 1832, Mr. Pennington submitted a memorandum on the Finances of India, to the Board of Control; and on the 20th day of that month he was examined by the Finance sub-committee of the Commons.

On the 20th July, 1832, the late ever to be lamented secretary of the Board of Control, Thomas Hyde Villiers, said, In the course of the inquiries which have been instituted into the Financial condition of the Indian Empire, and of the East India Company, it was understood to be the wish of the committee of the House of Commons, in 1831, that some person, sufficiently conversant with accounts, and unconnected either with the Company, or the Board of Control, should be employed for the purpose of examining the public accounts of the Company. The Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, having taken steps, with a view of meeting this desire, have directed that the report of Mr. James Pennington upon the Financial accounts of the East India Company may be submitted for the consideration of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company. On the 4th August, the sub-committee of the Finances of the Company again examined Mr. Pennington.

In pursuance of the Act 3 and 4 of William the Fourth, cap. 85, section 8, the Commissioners for the affairs of India appointed Mr. James Pennington to attend upon the Board during the winding up of the commercial business of the East India Company, with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of India having represented to the King, that their ordinary establishment will be sufficient for the transaction of such portion of the business, relating to the winding up of the commercial business of the East India Company, as will remain to be transacted after the 25th day of March next, and that there will be from that day no occasion for the employment of any additional officer in consequence of such winding up, his Majesty has been pleased to direct, that from the 25th of March, the payment of Mr. James Pennington's salary of 1500*l.* per annum shall cease.

The Morning Post holds this up as illustrative of that spirit of judicious, well-regulated, and sincere economy which pervades every department of the existing government; showing the impulse which proceeds from the centre of a vigorous and

honest administration, and operating of necessity upon every portion of its wide circumference.

The meritorious labours of Messrs. Rickards, Wilkinson, and Langton, in the examination and exposure of the fraudulent statements which the East India Bubble Company still imposes on the empire under the false name of Accounts, have been frequently and fully reported in our former volumes, but we have not been able to wade through Mr. Pennington's labours, or even to give sufficient attention to them to know their tendency —our impression was, and still is, that the Company, and the successors of Mr. Villiers, corrupted him, and bought him over to them; if so, we heartily rejoice at his dismissal; but still we insist on the absolute necessity for such an examination of the accounts of India and of the Company as the Commons wished for, and as Mr. Villiers attempted. Mr. Praed has our entire confidence in squaring the circle, and in composing elegant Greek odes, but not in unravelling the Budget audited by the mock auditor of Indian accounts. As economists we will not concede one cowrie to Mr. Hume, but justice and accuracy, and publicity, are the basis of economy in the audit of accounts; we are fully convinced, that the 1500*l.* a year, honestly applied, would save the nation 630,000*l.* a year and sundry other items of a similar nature.

THE STATISTICS OF THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Porter, the statistical reporter at the Board of Trade, has already been able to compile and publish three, or, perhaps, even four splendid volumes, which throw more light on the actual statistical state of the British Empire than any other man ever yet has done; the subjects which he embraces are so vast, that our limits restrict us to a very slight notice of his colonial statements. In June 1833, he says,—“Voluminous as the parliamentary sessional volumes are, there are many subjects of considerable importance to the well-being of the country, as to which their information is scanty and unsatisfactory. The condition of our colonial possessions has been made the subject of only occasional enquiry, so that the knowledge to be gleaned respecting them is partial and insulated, affording no data for instituting comparisons between different periods of time. Such information as government possesses with respect to our colonies has been examined, and, as far as possible, has been made available to the general object. It is to be re-

gretted that this information has, for the most part, been received in a form which unfits it for being so applied ; but the attention of his Majesty's government having been given to this subject, arrangements have been made for procuring authentic intelligence upon all points connected with the commerce and internal condition of each colony, and the knowledge thus acquired will in future be at the disposal of this department." In the following November he published the second part of his first volume, and said,—" The altered conditions under which the charter of the East India Company has lately been renewed, occasions every circumstance connected with the trade of India and China, to be viewed with peculiar interest at this time ; for which reason some further statements have been adopted from the reports and returns presented during the last session, which exhibit the course of that trade for a series of years, and which it is thought will be useful to commercial men.—It may, on the other hand, be noticed, that not any continuation of the colonial abstracts which appeared in the first part of these tables, is continued in the present compilation. This circumstance would, perhaps, be sufficiently accounted for, by stating that the returns for 1832, corresponding with those from which our former abstracts were made, are not as yet all received at the colonial office ; but it has been felt that those returns as at present transmitted are not altogether suited to our purpose. Active steps have been taken for remedying all deficiencies on this head in our future collections. A department in the Treasury has been charged with the task of procuring from each of our colonies detailed statements concerning its revenue and expenditure, and measures have been adopted by the Inspector General of imports, for the establishment of a systematic record of the commerce of the colonies, comprising not only their intercourse with the mother country, but the trade which they carry on with foreign states—a trade of great and growing importance, but of which no account has hitherto been kept. The record here announced, will take date from the commencement of the year 1832. Being founded upon numerous returns, collected from distant possessions, it will necessarily be always in arrear, and even when the arrangements recently made shall have been brought into full operation, that arrear can hardly be less than twelve months. The Inspector-General of imports and exports, under whose direction these returns will be registered, gives reason to expect that an account for the year ending on the 5th of January 1833,

showing the trade of each of the colonies in all the principal articles of commerce, will be completed early in the spring of 1834, after which time the needful returns will be made, in regular succession.

In July 1834, Mr. Porter produced his third volume of tables, which comprises "the whole of the tables contained in the two previous collections, continued and brought down to the end of 1833." He says,—"The trade of our numerous colonies with this kingdom, with foreign countries, and with one another, is a subject of such vast importance, that steps were long since taken to procure authentic statements with regard to it. Correct returns have now been received from all the colonies, for the year 1832, by the Inspector-General of imports and exports, and have been arranged in a tabular form. These will be immediately placed in the hands of the printer, together with such other authentic statements of a statistical nature, connected with each colony, as is in possession of government, and the volume containing them will be very shortly ready for presentation. It was hoped that accounts of the annual income and expenditure would have been transmitted from each colony in such a form as to have been easily made available for insertion in our compilation; but, notwithstanding the endeavours used by the Treasury department, to that end, it appears that the returns, for 1832, have not been made with that degree of clearness and uniformity which fits them for this purpose. It is expected that the further explanations and directions, which have since been forwarded to the officers in the colonies, will have the effect of remedying this defect, and that the accounts, for 1833, will come forward in a more desirable shape, so as to be embodied in the next *annual* volume, compiled in this office for the use of Parliament."

THE USE OF TORTURE IN THE PRISONS OF MADRAS.

On the 11th of April, 1826, the Court of Directors wrote a letter to the Madras government, disapproving of Sir Thomas Munro's highly atrocious conduct in suddenly and arbitrarily abolishing no less than eight zillah courts; thereby greatly extending the jurisdictions of the few remaining courts, and consequently, preventing the natives from procuring justice. In this letter, the Court of Directors notice some few very gross instances in which the native police officers had been accused of having extorted evidence and confessions by means of the

most cruel tortures. It is probable that this very severe, but well deserved reprimand, from Marjoribanks, Robinson and Co., caused Sir Thomas to grunt, and his councillor Mr Ogilvie to tremble before the 20th of October; if so, their feeling of soreness on the subject could not have been mollified by the receipt of Mr. Peter Gordon's letter from Madura, stating that, in consequence of the inefficient state of the magistracy and courts, torture was in constant and extensive use. The coincidence of the two despatches to the council at Fort St. George is very curious; however, there is no ground to suspect that the Court of Directors and the Chank agent had conspired together to blast the reputation of Sir Thomas Munro, the would be reputed "Father of the People." It was very well for the northern courts to pay Voltaire to eulogise their ruffian heroes; but, if the relatives of Sir Thomas Munro desire to challenge public respect for the Indian administration of their "Soldat Heureux," they cannot gain it by a bribe; they must lodge his ungarbled manuscripts in some public depository. The public mind loathes and nauseates every puff of the functionaries of India. When the game of war is up, a versatile subaltern may describe his campaign and laud his general so as to obtain preferment in the church of the prince of peace; if he has a sufficient degree of political and moral profligacy, to prostitute his pen to every soldier of fortune who can pay him, he may become rich and rise in his profession; he may even gull some of his readers, but he cannot possibly recast the character of a public man, whose life has an indelible record in the recorded fact that twelve millions of people, who were long subjected to his rigorous administration, are "not in that state of ease and security in which the justice and policy of the British government mean to place them;" a statement which produced on the minds of the Court of Directors "a strong impression of disappointment and regret."

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Court's letter, above-mentioned.—23. The revenue officers under the Madras government, are vested with very extensive unchecked authority in the department of the magistracy, including a considerable part of the administration of the penal law. They alone are competent to receive criminal charges against natives in the first instance, and many of their proceedings are unrecorded and exempt from control.. Acts of great atrocity may be practised by the native officers, and the proceedings of magistrates and assistants may be arbitrary and injurious, without

any probability of their authors being called to account, Instances of such misconduct may be occasionally brought to light, and orders suited to the occasion may in consequence, be given. But it is essential to good government that the people should not be left to a casual and uncertain protection. Against a power so dangerous, and so liable to abuse, the best attainable safe-guards should be established. The only way in which any abuse of power on the part of the officers of police can be subjected to exposure, and the evidence of their misconduct placed on record, is by a civil action in the zillah court, unless the party aggrieved should submit his complaint to the magistrate, who has the power of inflicting a punishment in such cases, under regulation the eleventh of 1816, section 44.

24. He who can exercise any sort of uncontrolled authority, however small its amount may be in any particular case, if he can inflict one stripe, or one day's imprisonment, or fine one rupee, without being accountable for his proceedings, has in effect a power almost despotic, over those persons who are subject to him. Moreover, the exclusive privilege* of receiving criminal charges carries with it a power not less dangerous than that of inflicting punishment, namely, a power to exempt individuals from the penalties of the law.

- 25. The abolition of zillah courts increases the probability of abuse, not only by removing to a distance those tribunals, which by their power to award damages to the injured parties, must have afforded some check upon the illegal acts of the officers of police, but also by extending the degree of oppression, which, in the exercise of their lawful authority, those officers are enabled to inflict ; an illustration of this remark may be seen in a report made to the government by the Foujdarry Adawlut, when the Rajahmundry court was abolished. The Foujdarry Adawlut objected to the removal of the prisoners from Rajahmundry to Masulipatam, on the ground of the opinion of a medical officer, which was as follows : " It is an incontrovertible fact that persons of whatever description being suddenly removed from the vicinity of the hills to a coast situation, would be very generally attacked with fever, flux, or dropsy, either of which complaints must be considered as threatening to life." The report concluded as follows :— " This medical opinion, corroborated as it is by the experience of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut, on the occasion referred to in my letter of the 5th ultimo, induces the judges respectfully to bring under the notice of the honorable the Governor in

Council, the situation of those persons, who are now sent by the police officers from the hilly parts of Rajahmundry, to the criminal judge at Masulipatam. When the cases of such persons may be disposed of by the criminal judge, their imprisonment at Masulipatam may frequently be tantamount to a sentence of death, while the shortness of the term would render their removal to the nearest inland zillah station a severe aggravation of their punishment; and in cases of commitment for trial before the court of quarterly sessions, the lives of many may be forfeited before they are convicted of any crimes." The power thus indirectly vested in these officers seems sufficient to subject the whole community to their will; although the full extent to which the power is exercised is not known to us, remarkable instances of it are sometimes brought to our notice. "I perfectly recollect (says a circuit judge) a case transmitted to Masulipatam by the police officer at Toonyhavenpettah, a distance of two hundred miles, wherein two cultivators were taken actually from their plough to attest confessions made in the presence of a number of Brahmins and others who had interest enough to escape the journey."

26. The urgent necessity which exists for providing some efficient protection to the people against the police officers, may be seen from many of the reports of the judges of circuit, and of the Foudjarry Adawlut. From one of the former we have extracted the following statement:—"Most of the acquittals were of persons against whom there was no direct or circumstantial evidence, or any other than their alleged confessions before the police officers; and those either not attested according to law, or, I regret to say, obtained by means the most unjustifiable. One prisoner still bore on his person marks of great violence he had received from the peschar of Kulleah; another had died since his committal, who, there was every reason to suppose, had met with similar ill-treatment, and both had been kept in confinement for a period of nearly three months before being forwarded to the criminal judge.

" Of the two prisoners, in the two cases of highway robbery, accompanied with violence, one had died, and the other was acquitted in consequence of his confessional declaration having been extorted by violence, and in the absence of any collateral evidence whatever in support of the allegations contained in that document.

" In three of the cases of theft containing ten prisoners, the only evidence forthcoming was also their alleged confessions:

before the police officer, but which had been so irregularly taken as to be undeserving of the smallest weight against the prisoners, who were released accordingly. One of these confessional declarations contained two examinations ; in the first of which the prisoner denied the charge ; in the second, he appears to have acknowledged his guilt ; but the former only bore the signature of the attesting witnesses, one of whom had died, and the other, as his evidence before the court declared, was not present during either of these examinations." On these cases, the remarks of the Foujdarry Adawlut were as follows :— "The endeavours of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut have long been faithfully directed to the enforcement of the provision contained in section the twenty-seventh of Regulation the eleventh of 1816, which requires that prisoners shall be forwarded by the heads of district police, to the criminal judge, within forty-eight hours, if possible. The practice which the court regret to find still universally prevalent, of detaining persons in custody for weeks, and even months, before their transmission to the criminal court, offers opportunity, which might not otherwise be found, of resorting to the atrocious abuses of authority here referred to ; and the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut do not see any probability of an amelioration of the conduct of the police officers in these respects ; unless the exertions of the magistrates are more strenuously directed to the enforcement of the provisions of the law, and abuses of authority when discovered, are invariably visited with adequate punishment. In the case to which the third judge more particularly refers in paragraph ten, the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut are of opinion, that the peschar and his abettors should have been brought to trial before the court of circuit, under the provisions of Regulation the third of 1819."

In another circuit report, the judge, after remarking on the execution of a police officer for murdering a man in endeavouring to extort from him a confession of a robbery, says :—"At the late sessions, in cases of confessions alleged to have been given before the police officers, there was scarcely one in which the prisoners did not declare that they had been beaten and compelled to confess ; and, in several cases, there appeared too much reason to believe that compulsion had actually been used for the purposes alluded to." From the proceedings of the Foujdarry Adawlut on many cases, brought to their notice by the judges of the circuit, it is apparent, that abuses like these are very general. Their remarks on one of the reports were as

follows:—" It is manifest," as was observed by the third judge, on his reference of the case alluded to in this part of the report, " that the inadequate supply of food may be made the means of extorting confession ; and cases have been brought before the court, in which there is too much reason to believe that such had been the fact. The court would willingly hope that the instances of such flagrant abuse of power on the part of the native officers are very rare ; but they deem it proper to call the attention of the magistrates generally to the importance of taking the most effectual measures for ascertaining that prisoners, who, by the periodical reports laid before the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut, are shown to be universally detained in the custody of these officers for weeks, and even months, previously to their transmission to the criminal judge, are adequately supplied with food ; and, in order to this, it is manifestly necessary, that the falsification of dates of apprehension, should, by the most vigorous measures, be suppressed ; since, when the time of a prisoner's detention is incorrectly reported, correct returns of the allowance for his subsistence must be out of the question."

28. It is also stated by the Foujdarry Adawlut, that the imposition of false dates of apprehension and examination upon the criminal courts" by the native heads of police, has become a general practice, and that the attention of the magistrates has in vain been directed by circular orders, and orders on particular cases, to the necessity of using every means in their power for its suppression. On another occasion the Foujdarry Adawlut advertises to the leniency of the magistrates towards native police officers in cases of misconduct, even when frequently repeated by the same officer ; and they add, " its effects are universally perceptible." In a circuit report, before quoted, the frequency of abuses by native officers of police, and some of peculiar atrocity, are noticed as follows :—

" The case of severe ill-treatment (No. 10) was fully brought home to the prisoners. They were both men of property and consideration, and one of them was the potail of that part of the country. They were both sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, and to pay a fine of two hundred rupees each ; and on failure thereof, to two years further imprisonment. The case was as follows,—' The prosecutor Dassoo, was attending a fair at the Sooral Devastan, when he was taken up by the tehsildar's orders, on suspicion of being implicated in four robberies, recently committed in the Barkoor Talook ; but, pro-

testing his innocence, he was made over to the potail, with orders to take him with him, and endeavour to make him confess. Dassoo was accordingly taken to the potail's place of abode, and there detained eight days; during which, every species of torture, familiar to the natives of Canara was resorted to; but Dassoo persisted in his innocence, and, at length, was sent back to the tehsildar, who, after detaining him a period of twenty days, forwarded him to the criminal judge.

" The following extract from the report of the zillah surgeon, will give a correct idea of what this unfortunate man's condition was, on his arrival at the zillah station, and of the irreparable injury he had sustained in his person. He says, Dassoo was admitted into the hospital the 16th May, 1832, with two very deep, foul, and extensive ulcers on his wrists, and hands, and a great many smaller ones, extending from the wrists to near the shoulders, in a spiral direction, attended with high inflammatory symptoms; he had also a good deal of fever about him, caused by the acute pain he suffered from the staffs of the ulcers, and also complained of severe pain in his lower extremities from bruises which he had received. On inquiry into how the ulcers were caused, he stated, that his wrists were placed between two pieces of wood, which were repeatedly squeezed together with great force, and that a rough rope, charged with powdered chillies and mustard seed, and moistened with a solution of salt, was very tightly bound round his arms, and kept on until his arms had swollen to about four times their natural size; and that after the ropes were taken off, the ulcers broke out in the state I then saw them. He remained under my charge, from the above date, throughout the month of June, and until the 5th of July, during which period he suffered, at times, the most excruciating pain; and I was fearful, at one time, that amputation at the right fore-arm would have been necessary, from the deep-seated sloughing and great prostration of strength that took place; he, however, fortunately escaped the operation, and was discharged from the hospital in a crippled state, without any prospect of ever recovering the full use of his hands.

" The first judge has, in his report of his last circuit, noticed six cases of torturing and using violence to extort confessions; and expressed his opinion, that it was a crime of too common occurrence in Canara, even on the part of the officers of government, though extremely difficult to procure evidence for their conviction. The present case furnishes a striking exam-

ple of the justice of these observations ; and in my paragraph 10, I have mentioned, that I have been obliged to punish five police officers for prevarication in their evidence, regarding some confession they had attested. As a proof of the difficulty of getting at the truth where police officers abuse their authority, one of these peons, in the course of his examination, stated, that though he had put his signature to the paper, in point of fact, he was not present at the time the prisoner gave his deposition, nor did he know when it was taken ; and that the peshkar had threatened to dismiss him if he refused to sign it, and go and give his evidence before the court of circuit.

" I am concerned to report also, that the employment of police peons as attesting witnesses, were not the only instances I had occasion to observe of the little regard paid by the head police officers to the orders, passed from time to time for their guidance, by the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut.

" In the course of this report, I have mentioned several instances of oppressions and irregularities on the part of the police officers, and especially the disregard shown by them to orders issued for their guidance by the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut ; there is not a session that the attention of the magistrate, both in Canara and Malabar, is not called to abuses of authority on the part of their servants ; and it is not uncommon that the same police officer is the subject of the court's animadversions ; all which I see no other mode of accounting for than in the leniency with which such aberrations of public duty are noticed by their immediate superiors." The torturing of prisoners for the purpose of extorting from them confessions of crimes, appears to be common in Canara ; it is spoken of by the Foujdarry Adawlut as an offence of acknowledged prevalence in that zillah. Extreme cruelties have been practised on prisoners in Malabar, as detailed in the following extract from a report of one of the circuit judges. " The various acts of oppression and abuses of power similar to, and, indeed, in many instances, equal in atrocity to the acts charged against the parbutty and kolkars of the wattun hobity, which have come to light during the late circuit, as well in the course of the trials (one of which is the prosecution of the parbutty and kolkars of the zurooangor hobity in Koormnad Talook, for the murder of the nephew of a revenue defaulter) as in the magistrate's and assistant magistrate's calendars of persons punished and discharged by them, show the prevalence of this practice to an extent as to call for the interference of the court of circuit,

since there is hardly a case wherein the sufferers, who have had courage, or been in circumstances to enable them to complain against their oppressors, have met with redress of their grievances, and the accused have not been sent back to the situations they have so greatly abused, and thereby encouraged to repeat their excesses by the facility they experience in escaping justice. The charges set forth in these complaints, are, for seizing and carrying bound, the inhabitants from their homes to the parbutty sherihshtodar, or other revenue officer, either at their houses or cutcherries, and there confining them in stocks without food, tying, by means of rope, or the fibres of cocoa-nut trees, or of the adomba vine, their neck and feet together, and in this posture laying stones upon their backs, flogging, kicking, and beating them with their fists; making them stand in water or mud, exposed to the heat or the clemency of the weather; making them stand upon one leg, and, in that position, placing upon their heads a large log of wood; also, breaking open their houses, and carrying off and selling their property, and even slaves, without due proclamation being made thereof; and all these acts of torture and personal violence to exact payment of alleged revenue arrears, and, in some instances, of presents of mopey under the head of koore kallyanam and chitanam, and alleged debts from one individual to another without authority from any local tribunal. In most of these complaints, the judge on circuit has, after much labour, read through the magistrate's or his assistant's proceedings, and has been truly concerned to find that all, with hardly an exception, have been dismissed as not proved or groundless, although the evidence in most has been such as to leave not a doubt that considerable personal violence had been done by the parbutties and their kolkars to the complainants, and, in most cases, to an extent to require that the accused should have been sent to the criminal judge for him to try, or to commit for trial before the court of circuit, according as the facts deposed before him might seem to render necessary."

**THE COMPANY'S FALSE RETURNS TO THE ORDERS
OF PARLIAMENT.**

We have frequently charged the East India Company with the crime of deceiving Parliament;—in our 48th number, at page 478, we explicitly said, “The officers of the India House frequently totally defeat the orders of Parliament, by availing themselves of technicalities and by making false and fraudu-

lent returns." The truth of these charges has recently received corroboration, by the fact of Lord Ellenborough having obliged the Company to amend the return which they made to the order of the Commons, for certain documents relative to the arrest of Mr. Gordon. The Company mocked the House with two small collections of papers, carefully avoiding to include those documents which were the most material, and adding to the immaterial documents which they chose to shew, several papers which had no connection whatever with the affair. Mr. Grant was too indifferent to vindicate the honor of the Government ; but, as soon as Lord Ellenborough was applied to, he promised to see if the order had been complied with ;—Mr. Gordon spurned the offer, but his Lordship did his duty, and has perfectly satisfied Mr. Gordon, who now knows why he was banished from Ramnad, although Mr. Auber and Mr. Mill combined with the Directors to conceal it.

Last Session, the Commons' select committee, on the tea duties, twice adjourned to the India House : we hope that future committees, on the affairs of India, will follow in their steps, for surely the inspection of tea chests is not the only important duty of British legislators, who make laws for India, and who pretend to watch over the execution of those laws in India. Parliament certainly looks to the President of the India Board as the Minister of the Crown for the affairs of India, and holds himself responsible for every return made to its orders ; but Parliament ought not to trust implicitly to any Minister ; it ought to use its own eyes, and not trust to other eyes.

ON THE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

A great change in the circumstances of the country is now taking place. The Government have discovered that the attempt to manage the internal affairs of India almost entirely by European agency has been a complete failure. The dark eyes and bronze complexion too of the natives appear also to have risen somewhat in the estimation of our rulers ; and it seems to be generally allowed, that these are by no means incompatible with intellectual talent and moral worth ; and that at least, until we had tried the same experiment with them that was adopted towards the English functionaries, i. e. giving them salaries sufficient for their comfort and respectability, making it their interest to be honest, and placing them as far as possible

out of the reach of temptations, we had no right to pronounce an indelible stigma on their character. Now again and again do I repeat, that the corruption and extortion so justly charged against natives in office and authority is under the hitherto existing system, virtually sanctioned by the British Government. India too is now thrown open to the immigration of Englishmen generally; and although there will not probably be that great inundation of settlers from the mother country, which so greatly alarmed the imaginations of the Court of Directors, pouring forth from all channels, to overturn all law and government, and sweep the people from the face of the country; yet such are the extravagant notions still entertained in England of Indian wealth; and so great the real ignorance prevalent on the subject, that we may expect to witness a tolerable influx of Englishmen into this country, for a few years at least.

With these prospects, a few hints may not be out of place on the subject, both to those in authority and to private individuals. The extent of the evil which has been produced by the haughtiness and distant bearing of the English functionaries towards their Indian subjects is by no means generally known or appreciated; nor the great influence which it has had in alienating their affection, and impeding our progress in the knowledge of their characters, and of the state of the country.

The origin of this conduct was a mistaken notion of its being the best mode of keeping up their dignity; and it is not a little amusing to observe how completely the real feelings of many of these individuals are at variance with their professions of indifference to the conduct and opinion of the natives. Numbers may be heard to declare that they "care not what the natives think," and yet the very same persons are constantly talking of "the propriety of keeping up the dignity of the British name and people." The truth is, that in reality they do care very much what the people think; and are extremely anxious to be held in honour and esteem by them; unfortunately, however, they are in general so ignorant of the sentiments and feelings of the latter, that they have quite mistaken the mode of attaining their object. Generally speaking, they have left their own country at too early an age to have had any opportunity for the exercise of command or authority in their own persons; and from the classes of society, from which the larger proportion have hitherto been selected, few have had much intimate experience of it in the examples of their near connections—for the truth must be told, that by far the greater

number of those who find themselves such great men in India, would have been obscure individuals at home, so that the temptation to make the most of their temporary consequence and dignity is irresistible.

The modes in which this is shown are various. Of the rarity with which an Englishmen returns the salute of a native I have already spoken; but the absurdity of the notions entertained by some is extraordinary. I have met with many a young prig, fresh from the Writers' Buildings, who actually conceived that every native he passed ought to make him a salutation; and some, who after having been many years in India still entertained the same ideas. Much difficulty exists about the mode of reception; whether natives should be allowed a chair, or even permitted to sit down at all, in the august presence of a Bengal civilian. Much stiffness and formality also is adopted in the reception of a native visitor; and at the same time, with all these attempts to bolster up our dignity, and construct grandees of men who were never intended by nature to be distinguished for grandeur either of stature or intellect, we have, in fact, allowed ourselves to be completely over-reached. Real slights, such as have been already commented on, in the matter of entering our rooms with shoes on, &c., are continually put upon us; and the greater number of the Bengal officers, whether civilians, or military men in the civil employ, are altogether in the hands of one or two native favourites, who play off their masters for their own benefit.

This was not the case formerly, as may be learnt from some of the old residents, who are still in the land of the living. I have talked so familiarly with men of the late Mr. Brooke's standing that I may say that in many points my recollection of India goes as far back as 1770; and these have all asserted that a very different order of things existed then. Many books of travels, and other works descriptive of India give us directly or indirectly the same intimation. The reason was, that in those days we had not arrived at that happy state which the "blessing of the English Government" has since produced in India, and were not convinced of the real or imputed corruption of the whole population. We were then sufficiently aware of the advantages which might be gained by their knowledge and experience to further our interests and assist our ignorance; and knowing the insecurity of our situation in the country, were sensible of the necessity of conciliation and mutual good understanding. So far from supposing it expe-

dient to exclude them from every situation of respectability and power, we knew that it was through their means principally that we ourselves should be secured in our own situations of trust and dignity. Many natives in those days held very high authority, and our intercourse with them was much more on a footing of equality. The change may be dated from the era of Lord Cornwallis's grand reforms of 1793, by which natives were excluded from all employment, except such as no Englishman would accept. From that day a separation seems to have taken place between the two classes, which has been widening ever since. Many a young civilian who had previously looked up to a native as holding a much higher appointment than himself, was suddenly elevated to the situation of a Judge or Collector, in which he had appointments in his gift which were not beneath the acceptance even of the native whom he had supplanted. It is no wonder that their heads were turned with such rapid promotion, and that some portion of the feelings said to be experienced by a beggar on horseback should have arisen in their minds. Dazzled at first by the profound salams and obsequious courtesy of the natives, by whom they were surrounded, they soon began to despise their subservient manners, and to elevate their own tone accordingly; not being able to distinguish the *real* feeling of respect and consideration from the ceremonial manners peculiar to Oriental nations. Those who succeeded, naturally followed examples which they conceived to be founded on the usages of the country; and in proportion to our advances in power and consequence, our demands to have these pretensions acknowledged became more extravagant, until at length each individual's conception of his own importance became united in the idea of the *dignity of the English nation*, a phantom that being once created, divided itself again into its component parts, every one of whom imagined himself to represent the whole, and called upon the natives to fall down and worship him.

The consequence has been the erection of a strong line of demarcation between the English functionary and the natives of all classes. Some supposed that there was scarcely a native whom it was proper to admit to a familiar visit; and this is very much the case at the present day. Others again feel their deficiency in speaking Hindostanee with propriety, and do not like to expose themselves before natives of rank. Many again declare that the natives have nothing to say; or that the motive of their visit is to turn their supposed intimacy to some improper

purpose. Others again, under the notion of avoiding all chance of being biassed, keep aloof from the people for fear they should even incidentally hear any thing relating to any matter which may be brought before them officially.

From these and other causes, the universal complaint among the respectable portion of the people is the difficulty even of obtaining access to the English functionaries; and that in many instances it is impossible even to convey to the English grandee an intimation that they are in attendance, or that they wish to pay their respects without giving a douceur to the servants by whom they are surrounded. Formerly much intercourse used to be kept up by means of entertainments reciprocally given. Fifty or sixty years ago, the Moosulmans had no scruple about eating with an Englishman; but they have changed their ideas of late years, and now there are few in the country who would not think themselves degraded by doing so.*

If such be the difficulties of becoming acquainted with the English functionaries which the higher classes experience, those which are thrown in the way of the middle and lower

* My readers are acquainted with the great exertions of government to put a stop to gang-robbery in Bengal in the year 1808 and 1809. In the investigations that occurred, it was proved that these outrages had been systematically carried on in some districts for a couple of years before the magistrate, or any other of the English, knew any thing about it; and that in others they knew no more than that such a thing did occasionally happen. The police officers did not report what occurred, from fear of losing their situations for not apprehending the perpetrators; and, in some instances, from being in league with the thieves, and sharing their plunder,—and the English functionaries had so little communication with the people, as not to hear of it from other sources. Conceive villages plundered by gangs of from twenty to sixty men, who carried on their outrages with so little apprehension that they would often remain three or four hours in the village, coolly torturing the inhabitants to make them disclose the little property they possessed; and this too sometimes within a few miles of the magistrate's office, and that he should be ignorant of such occurrences! In one district alone it was discovered, that more than a hundred and thirty dakoites (gang robbers) had been committed, of which the magistrate had never heard. The gang robberies on the Ganges and Jumna from Allahabad upwards, which were last year stated to have constantly occurred for from two or three years previous, is another case in point. The magistrates may, perhaps, have heard of them, but the English society, or, at least, the official members in general, were perfectly ignorant of the subject, although boats were sometimes plundered close to the stations of the English residents.

When the late insurrection first broke out, so utterly ignorant were the civil functionaries in that part of the country, of the causes which occasioned it, of any grounds which the people had for discontent, or of what was really going on, that it was for some time looked upon as some petty disturbance or robbery, which a few extra police officers would soon effectually suppress.

classes are tenfold greater. From the presence of by far the greater proportion they are excluded altogether, and even those who do occasionally admit them often keep them waiting for hours at the door, and when they allow them to enter their presence, treat them with such hauteur, that they have little encouragement to persevere in their attempts of improving their acquaintance.

The evil of this state of things is very great. Our influence with the people is almost at its lowest ebb, and a very general dislike and suspicion of the English as individuals exists. One of the most pernicious effects of this, is the little opportunity which the British functionaries possess of acquiring information of what is going on immediately around them, and their great ignorance of the characters, not only of the people at large, but of their own immediate official dependants and servants. It is by no means uncommon to see a man dismissed by one functionary for some gross corruption or misconduct, and employed by his successor, or by the officer in charge of the neighbouring district. Many cases are brought forward in our courts and offices, supported by the most barefaced frauds, by the native officials, who trust to the usual conduct of the English officer as a shield to prevent discovery. But the true merits of the greater part of these cases and the character of those employed, are notorious to the people at large. They find little difficulty in becoming acquainted with the truth; and it is often quite impossible to persuade them that the British functionary can be ignorant of it. Consequently they are too ready to believe what those whose object it is to extort as much as possible, constantly assert that *he receives the lion's share*. When an appointment falls vacant in the courts, or revenue or police department, out of perhaps a dozen applicants, there may be one or two well qualified for the situation; but what is the Judge or Collector to do? He has too often neglected making any inquiries respecting candidates before hand; when the time comes the vacancy must be filled up, and chance or interest decide who is to be the fortunate individual.

But times are changed now. The high situations of principal Sudder Ameen and Deputy Collector which are now thrown open to the natives of India, renders it imperative that greater care should be taken in the choice of individuals to fill these important trusts. The first step will be to acquire generally a better knowledge of the character and qualifications of the people; and the best mode of doing this will be by a more un-

restricted intercourse. It would be an excellent plan if every civil officer were to devote a particular hour on one or more days of the week, at which he would be ready to receive visits from the respectable natives in his vicinity. The mode of reception should also be considered. A great deal too much importance has been attached to allowing chairs to be placed for natives. It is with them a great point to obtain this indulgence or civility, because they imagine we think so much about the matter; but if it were more general it would cease to be an object of such great solicitude; it would become a matter of course. It is curious to discover where we derived the idea, for it is neither of English nor Indian origin. In England if the first nobleman in the land receive a visit on business from his steward or one of his tenants, he never thinks of keeping him standing, but as a matter of course desires him to take a seat. Indeed in some old-fashioned houses, after the business is over, he is invited to take his dinner with the family, or at all events has some refreshment provided for him in the steward's apartments; for none but the lowest description of farmers would willingly associate with the servants, except perhaps with two or three of the upper ones in very great families. Some of the greatest landholders in England make a point of dining with their tenants on "rent day"—those especially, who wish to keep up what is called "their interest in the country;" and on great occasions; a wedding, the birth of an heir, &c. not only the head of the house but the ladies of the family, and their friends, will often partake of a general feast to the poor and rich among their acquaintance and dependants.

In India, if any one will have the curiosity to visit a native Chief when he holds *durbar* (court) he will observe almost every one who comes, even to small farmers and shopkeepers, after making their salaam, sit down, not upon chairs certainly, because that is not the custom among the people. The Chief himself sits upon the ground; the distinction merely being that he has a cushion. I have been at the durbar of a Nuwab of very high rank, whose father ruled a large portion of territory; and also that of an independent Rajah, at both of which the custom I have mentioned was universally practised.

I cannot see why we should deviate both from English and Indian rules of etiquette. Every large landed proprietor or respectable merchant should be allowed a chair when he comes to visit an English gentleman. For farmers, or the better sort of shopkeepers, benches should be provided; and for those of

an inferior class a settringee (carpet) should be spread on which they might sit. With respect to men in office, it would be very expedient if government were to place the matter beyond individual caprice or feeling, and issue an order as to the terms on which they are to be received by their European superiors. Men who hold the situations of surishtehdars, nazirs, tuhseeldars, moonsiffs, kazees, or peshkars, ought undoubtedly to be allowed a chair. I believe there is an order from government to this effect with respect to tuhseeldars ; but it is very seldom acted on. Often when these officers attend the Collector, either merely to pay their respects or on business, they are allowed to wait for an hour or two in the verandah or lobby among the servants, and then obliged to stand during the whole period of their visit. I have seen men treated in this manner who were possessed of large landed property, and who occupied among the people the same station as our country gentlemen in England. What would be the feelings of Englishmen if they were to see our country gentlemen and esquires receive this sort of supercilious treatment from a young African lad, who, had he remained in his own country, would have perhaps been a clerk in a merchant's counting-house, or even in a still lower situation of life.* The cases are precisely parallel, and men's feelings are much the same in most regions, though perhaps on matters of form and etiquette more sensitive in Oriental countries than elsewhere.

The absurd affectation of hauteur is also adopted in our courts and offices. Some observations have lately been made in the public papers on the want of accommodation for spectators in an Indian court of police. We have some intermediate steps to take before we arrive at that pitch of civilization and courtesy. No seats are yet provided for the officers of the court ; nay, no attempt is made to preserve order ; the Judge or

* Some years ago, a young man came out in the Civil Service, who gave himself extraordinary airs. Hardly any one in the country was sufficiently good company for him. His intimate friends the Duke of A., Lord B., Sir Thomas C., &c., the visits he had paid to them at their country seats, &c., were his constant theme. His behaviour to the natives contained a double portion of hauteur, and to the poor East Indians it was quadrupled. Had he given himself none of these airs, but, in plain English, behaved like a gentleman, he might have been respected by the whole society ; but people were curious to know who this young grandee could be. He proved to be the son of a London tradesman, who had occasionally been sent by his father to the houses of the nobility and gentry to receive orders for goods ; this soon was as well known among the natives as among the English, and he acquired a cognomen which he never lost.

Collector sits down at a small table, and all the rest stand during the whole day. Even the papers that are being read and referred to are lying about: some on the table, some on the floor, and some tucked under the arms of the officers in attendance." Considering that these are busily employed in reading, writing, and other matters that require constant attention, it is astonishing that they are able to bear the fatigues for seven, eight, or even nine hours together, particularly when we consider that their usual habits are almost entirely confined to a recumbent or sitting posture. To say nothing of the propriety of the thing, I am certain that if a little attention were paid to the accommodation of these people in providing them seats and facilities for writing, the business would be got over in much less time. A couple of plain wooden benches, such as we often see occupied by a party of natives in the verandah before their houses, to be placed one on each side the table would not cost much. The custom has for some time I believe been introduced in the Sudder Dewanee at Calcutta; and I have heard of one or two individuals who have had the good sense to follow their example; though in one case there was some little difficulty started by the Commissioner as to the expense, which would not be above forty or fifty rupees for each office.

With respect to the poorer classes, it would be equally expedient to make some arrangement for devoting a certain portion of time to hearing their complaints. A few minutes either just as an officer was returning from his morning ride, or before he went out for his evening exercise, would enable him to do a great deal. Their stories are short and simple; generally of some wrong inflicted by some rich neighbour or official of a court, but for which, either from poverty or ignorance of the mode of proceeding, he may be unable to obtain redress. If Mr. Holt M'Kenzie's observations be correct "that every district presents a great many wrongs which every one sees ought to be redressed, but for which the most skilful regulations can scarcely tell the injured in what shape they are to seek redress," it is no wonder that the poor and ignorant classes should not know the proper course to adopt. It is astonishing how much labour an officer who acts in this way is ultimately spared; for it stands to reason that when it becomes known that free access is given to all, and that speedy enquiry follows any information received, abuses of all sorts will be very much checked. A public functionary who converses familiarly with

all classes will soon be aware of almost every thing that is going on, and of the characters of most of the people about him. I know one man whose district was what is technically called "in capital order;" he used jokingly to remark when spoken to about it, that he contrived it by "holding cutcherry once or twice a day on horseback." The meaning of which was, that in his morning and evening rides he took every opportunity of speaking to those he met; not waiting till he was addressed, but often beginning the conversation himself. This sort of behaviour procured him an influence which "a regulation man" would hardly credit or understand.

The summary of what I wish to impress upon my readers is, that times and sentiments are much changed within these few years in regard to India, its people and the state of its affairs, and that the change is progressively proceeding. The day is passed when an English Judge or Collector was looked upon as a demi-god by thousands of obsequious natives; when he might virtually attend to, or neglect his duty at his own pleasure; and when he could consult his own inclination in his conduct towards those with whom he came into contact, or confine his social communications to his own countrymen, and refuse to be bored by "*the black fellows.*" The evils of a virtual denial of justice, of an almost irremediable confusion in the ownership of landed property, and of progressive impoverishment which have been accumulating for the last thirty years, are now at a most critical point. Government has lately made some attempts towards introducing a better order of things, and it is hoped ere long it will become more fully sensible of its true interest, and by the declaration of a permanent settlement, the one grand measure which will restore confidence and establish the security of property, prepare the ground for that future harvest and those rich fruits which it has such ample capabilities to produce.

Though the usual behaviour of official individuals which has hitherto obtained under the mistaken idea of preserving their dignity and consequence has greatly tended to create the aversion with which we are regarded by the people, it is not yet, I trust, too late to amend our conduct and regain their good opinion. We need not imagine that there is any thing peculiar in the native character which requires a particular manner or mode of treatment on the part of their masters. Human nature is much the same in all countries, influenced by the same motives, and actuated by the same feelings and

passions. Kindness will conciliate, and rudeness and insolence will repel; and there are mutual duties to be performed on the part of superiors and inferiors, which can only be fulfilled if each will duly do his own part. In England at the present moment, the complaints of the upper classes are loud of the want of respect and attachment which is now evinced by the lower orders, and with good reason; but it is in a great measure the effect of the misconduct of the former, who have neglected their duties and disregarded the claims of the latter upon them. Instead of residing at least a portion of every year on their estates, and keeping up their connection with their neighbours and dependants by a variety of kind offices, they spend "the season" in extravagance in London, and then go abroad to some petty town on the Continent, or to a watering place in England, where, in a small lodging, they recruit their finances in order to enable them to support the next season in town; and all the acquaintance they have with their own neighbourhood, the inferior gentry, their tenants, or their peasantry, is during a short visit in the *sporting season*, or by the exertions of their stewards or agents to raise their rents as high as possible to meet their demands.

Such too, varied, of course, by the different circumstances of the several parties, is the life which is led by the English public functionaries in India: with the exception of some few honored and beloved individuals, who having possibly experienced or witnessed the happiness arising from a better and a wiser life in England, among their own families or connections, have adopted the same during their residence in this country; and, in some degree, redeemed the English character among the people of India. I cannot but hope, that among the rising generation, at least, there must be many whose education, whose tastes, whose feelings have been formed upon such models; and who, though for a while they may have yielded to the temptations incident to youth and inexperience, and imitated the—it must be called—*muglar* example of those around them, have not yet forgotten their early days and the associations of home and childhood. To them especially I would appeal, and exhort them to rouse themselves before it is too late. Evil habits may be stealing upon them almost imperceptibly: the voice of conscience may already have lost its power, and they may be "following the multitude to do evil;" but let them listen to one who having experienced all that they are now contending with, knows that it requires only a little resolution, a little independence of cha-

racter, a little indifference to the ridicule or affected contempt of their companions, to redeem their time, and burst asunder the "with bonds" which now entangle them. As to those of longer standing in the service who complain of the want of leisure, the overwhelming pressure of business, and the necessity of recreation in their own families and among their English friends, after toiling for nine or ten hours daily in office, I fully allow the force of these objections; and am well aware that the enormous size of the districts, with their immense population, and the quantity of work with which every office is loaded, is a disgrace to the government which has pursued, and is still pursuing the sordid policy of temporary gain to the injury even of their own future interests, and who will not allow the welfare of the people to be put in competition with their narrow-minded and selfish objects. But I am at the same time equally confident, that it is in the power of every individual to do a great deal, even by the sacrifice of a few leisure moments, and I am sure that, putting higher considerations out of the question, they would find the time devoted to this object more than repaid by the diminution of business which will thereby ensue in their offices.

To those who come to India as merchants and settlers, I have no particular advice to offer. If I am to judge by the conduct of those who are already here, at least in the upper provinces, there is little fault to find; and the new comers will, for their own sakes, speedily discover what line of conduct it will be their wisest plan to adopt for the furtherance of their interests and the future success of their undertakings, which will so entirely depend upon it.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

Aug. 10, 1834.

[*India Gazette.*

ORIENTAL NUMISMATICS.

The cabinets of the northern countries of Europe have been enriched with stores of Cufic silver dirhems of the Samanian dynasty, dug up, at different times and in various places, on the shores of the Baltic-sea, whither they are supposed to have been carried by Mahometan or other traders, in the middle ages, along with the merchandize of the East: the greatest number of these coins belong to the cabinet at Stockholm; they have been described by Clewberg, Aurivillius, and Hallenberg, with excellent engravings. The Emperor of Russia, in common with several other European Sovereigns, has, of late years, manifested a laudable desire to enrich their respective cabinets with

Oriental coins; he purchased M. Rousseau's first collection of coins for the sum of 30,000 francs, and he has very recently purchased from him a second Oriental collection; very great accessions have recently been made to the riches of the Metropolitan museum; some of its cabinets and the Pototian collection have been described by Fraehn, who is understood to be forming a catalogue of the Oriental numismatic treasures of the Imperial collection. The Gottingen collection has been described by Tyschen. The other and more general collections of Oriental coins that have been made known to the world by competent persons are the Borgian by Adler, the Nanian by Assemani, and the Milanese by Cattaneo. The rich contents of the Milan museum are, indeed, of the first importance to Oriental numismatics, and they are now made known to the world, in a style highly creditable to the good taste and literary zeal of the director of the establishment, to the learning and sound discernment of the Conte Castiglioni, by whom the coins have been very ably described, and to the munificence of the august owner.

In Great Britain there are three great cabinets of Oriental coins, in which a vast number of curious and valuable specimens are preserved; but, with one most honorable (that of Mr. Marsden, who has very recently added his cbins to the grand national museum) no attempt has hitherto been made to arrange any of them upon any systematic plan. In the year 1825, Parliament purchased Mr. Rich's collection of coins for the sum of 1000*l.*, and added them to the national cabinet at the British museum; it contained a Daric, and Mr. Payne Knight, has added another; and in 1832, the first reformed parliament entered into a compromise with the East India Company, by means of Mr. T. B. Macaulay and Sir Robert Grant, the nation paying 630,000*l.* per annum for the property of the Company; however, the Company yet continue to exclude the public from the national property in Leadenhall Street; the nation merely knows that they have acquired another library and a second museum, rich in Oriental books and coins, and that the books are not catalogued nor the coins described, although the library establishment is very extravagantly paid by a tax-ridden people; it cannot possibly be long before Parliament will compel the East India Company to send the property for which the nation pays so dearly to the grand national museum, when it will be accessible to its owners—the people. The other collection is the Hunterian, which is at Glasgow.

At the British museum the medal room contains a large collection of coins and medals; amongst the most remarkable Oriental coins the two gold Daries must be mentioned. The numismatic collection of the British museum originated in that of Sir Hans Sloane, of which there is a catalogue; to which was added those of Sir Robert Cotton, Tatham, Earl of Exeter, Hamilton, Viscount Maynard, the Duke of Argyle, Sir J. Dick, Rev. C. M. Cracherode, and others; in 1814 by order of the Curators of the museum, Mr. Taylor Combe described the Greek coins; since then it has been from time to time enlarged by many valuable purchases and donations, but principally by the munificent donation of the late King, and by the bequest of Mr. R. P. Knight. It is comprehended under three heads; viz., ancient coins, modern coins, and medals. The Oriental coins do not appear to be arranged. In 1830, Mr. R. P. Knight's catalogue of his Greek coins was printed.

The Hunterian museum seems to contain Oriental coins collected by Rev. W. Dawes, Dr. Murdoch M'Kenzie, James Bruce, Charles Lindegreen, James Sotheby, Charles Townley, Thomas Jenkins; in 1782, Mr. Charles Combe described the Greek and Roman coins, and hoped that in a few years more he would be able to describe the Persian, Phenician, Samaritan, Palmyrene, Pœnoian, and others of which the letters are less known, together with the unpublished Greek, Roman, Saxon, &c.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

(*To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.*)

Sir,—If the resources of a Country, and the industry and genius of 80 millions of People inhabiting it, are likely to add to the wealth and strength of the British empire, it is important, that that industry and its produce should be adequately protected and secured. That object, at this distance, cannot be attained without the maintenance of an efficient army. To preserve that army in the state, of which it is susceptible of attainment, is the object of the accompanying series of letters, which you may consider worthy of a place in your Magazine; and, as there are many military men of talent around you, to whom the subject is familiar, I am not without hopes that they will supply, what may be defective in these communications, extending to 18 numbers, which are sent you by a friend to the

Bombay, September, 1834.

RED COAT.

No. I.

• 1. A letter, signed Junius, has lately appeared in the second number of the *Calcutta Quarterly Magazine*, written as a defence of the military qualities of the Native army of India, against some attack made on its efficiency by a writer in the *United Service Journal*.

2. Junius displays great good sense, and writes with force and clearness; but there is one principle, which he would have done well to have held in view, when in discussion of a question of general pretension; and that is, *not merely to rely on the man* (be he *black or white*) *but on his acquirements*. Thus you will find one corps in admirable order, well commanded, and precise in every thing; another is slovenly and awkward in all its movements, showing evidently negligence and a defective system. The *Native army*, therefore, like every other, is a dependent body, deriving its *character* from *its head*. Its capabilities, however, are great—the men are patient, yet energetic—their habits simple and temperate; and they are consequently equal to great effort.—Humble in their views and desires they are gratified with little; and when kindly treated, perfectly faithful.—With an able leader, in whom the Native soldier has confidence, and when he himself has been properly instructed, every reliance may be placed on his steadiness, devotion, and personal bravery. Let it not, therefore, be imagined, because a Native soldier has a musket in his hand, that you are to expect military attainment from him. To high military attainment, he is certainly equal; but this must be acquired, and having been acquired, it must, by steady perseverance, be preserved; else you may expect to find, from former high proficiency, a lamentable falling off, and that too in the day of need.

3. Hence the 1st Grenadier regiment of this Presidency, both at the defence of Maugalore, and at the storm of Columbo, is said to have behaved most admirably; but, the same corps, at the siego of Bhurtpore, having lost their field guns, which were then attached to battalions, permitted the 1st battalion 3rd regiment (the Kalee Pulton—the present 5th regiment) the honour of recovering them. Junius, I rather think, is misinformed, in ascribing to the Bombay 12th regiment, the heroic daring of advancing to the storm of Bhurtpore, when the Europeans hesitated. It was the Kalee Pulton, I am pretty sure, which moved on most gallantly to the attack, accompanied by the Grenadiers, which latter corps, however, fell back, leaving their guns, which were brought off by the former battalion.

4. I have adverted to these circumstances to show the correctness of the above remarks, which are generally applicable to all military bodies, and, indeed, to every individual. Napoleon possessed not the same energy and heroism at Waterloo,

which marked his conduct at the storm of the Bridge of Lodi; else, when he ordered Marshall Ney to advance with his guards, at so critical a moment, he would have gone himself.

5. It fell to my lot to be present in the field with the first Bombay Grenadier regiment and the present 16th (then the 2nd battalion 8th regiment.) The troops had marched at 2 o'clock in the morning. They were in motion the whole day, scrambling over rocks and precipices, without food or water, pushing on to surprise a large Bheel village on the confines of Meywar. The ground, however, within a mile of the place became level, and admitted of the force moving on with regularity—a well, at a short distance from the village, was discovered; the Grenadiers broke to obtain a little water, surrounding the well, which was found quite brackish, in great confusion, and quite regardless of the orders given them; but not a man of the 16th regiment moved—their column was preserved with as much regularity as on their parade, showing their admirable discipline; while the conduct of the Grenadiers was justly censured, where discipline was obviously wanting.

6. I would here beg to observe, that it is a mistake to suppose that a Grenadier corps is an efficient body in this climate, and it is obvious, that their name and character carried, on this occasion, no weight in the minds of the men. Tall and heavy men soon get fatigued, and with fatigue comes indifference to order, and inability of making an effort.

7. The men of the 16th regiment were a fine, compact, and well set up body of men. They moved most alertly, and were never found unprepared. There can be no doubt, as to the impression, which the one corps and the other, which were here employed, would have made on an enemy. It is a great military error to maintain a corps of Grenadiers in a country like India, particularly when the kind of service, required of them, is considered. Light and active men are those, calculated for movement, for supporting fatigue, for a steady impression, and for successful warfare in a hot climate; and the Madras army has shown their tact and knowledge on this point, by establishing four light regiments; while that of Bombay is certainly encumbered by their two heavy Grenadier corps, which, on every correct military principle, ought to be formed into Light Infantry, as being the description of force, best suited for a rapid march and an immediate impression.

8. The battle of Mahidpore was gained by the Light Division

of the Madras army. This division, by a sudden charge on clearing the bank of the Seepra, under which they had formed in the dry bed of that river, advanced with great celerity on the enemy's guns, occupying a rising ground, which the division at once carried with the bayonet. A similar rapid charge of another arm (the cavalry) decided the battles of Assaye and Seetabuldee, and saved the whole line of Infantry, which was nearly paralized, from destruction. This result is noticed to shew the advantage of possessing a body of troops, trained to active movement; it being often of the highest importance to reach a point with a degree of expedition and effect, which light troops can accomplish with order and regularity; because they support fatigue far better than heavy men; and such a body of troops is indispensably necessary in a pursuit, which, if actively followed up, may often prevent an enemy from rallying, or of availing himself of advantageous ground, where he might have a chance of resisting with effect.

9. I may again resume this topic for the credit and efficiency of the Bombay army, as its materials are good, and may be made excellent, as I myself, have seen, more than a quarter of a century ago, and when I wore

A RED COAT.

Bombay, September 21, 1833.

P. S. You are probably aware, that Britain's great naval hero, Nelson, was killed by a Tyrolese rifleman. Such a description of military force is unquestionably the best calculated for naval warfare, where good marksmen are of the first importance. Surely between the soldier of the line and the rifleman, for duty on ship board, there can be no comparison in point of efficiency; for not only is the rifleman taught to take a good aim, and to look to his own safety; but, from his fire the greatest effect may be produced: and to render the present marine battalion a highly useful body, I would suggest, that it be formed into a rifle-corps, this being, in all respects, better calculated for ship duty, than the ill-adjusted soldier of the line, who too often fires at random, and whose discipline and dress are not suited for a ship; besides, the rifleman will be found a most useful and efficient acquisition with a light corps or division in the field.

R. C.

(*To be continued.*)

THE SEIZURE OF MADAM VANSPELL'S POULTRY,

For the Table of Colonel Cadogan !

Madam Vanspell is the widow of his Netherland's Majesty's late resident on the coasts of Madura and Malabar; all the Dutch settlements on the continent of Hindostan having been ceded to Britain, the widow resides at the British cantonment at Quilon. We have already had occasion to notice Colonel Cadogan, the British acting resident in the States of Travancore and Cochin.

In March, 1834, Colonel Cadogan left Quilon in order to pass some time on the Vurkally hills. On the day of his departure, his butler sent a number of persons to purvey for the supply of his master's table on the hills. They seized a quantity of poultry and eggs from Mrs. Vanspell and from some of the villagers living near her garden; some they carried away without payment, and, in other cases, they threw down an eighth of the market value of the articles taken. The poultry of which Mrs. Vanspell was thus robbed had cost her sixpence each, but she was paid only three-farthings a-piece for them! She and her son restrained from mentioning the subject immediately to the Colonel from an unwillingness to disturb his departure to the hills, and because they entertained a hope that the affair might sooner or later be brought to his notice by some abler pen than their own; but the subsequent cruel conduct of Mr. Mackay, at the head of the Quilon police, compelled her son, Mr. Peter Vanspell, to address the resident, and make known to him the particulars connected with the seizure of her poultry.

Mrs. Vanspell kept some of her poultry in the hut in which her gardener resided; when the fowls were seized, the old woman of the hut cried out and alarmed Mrs. Vanspell, whose servants and dogs rescued some of the fowls. In consequence of her having given this alarm, Mr. Mackay summoned the old woman, and fined her about twenty pence; in order to raise this sum, she was under the necessity of mortgaging one of her own sons; after that, Mr. Mackay arrested the old woman, and kept her prisoner three days; he compelled her to put her mark to a document, the contents of which she is totally incapable of comprehending.

The Colonel's reply was as follows:—"Memorandum.—Mr. Peter Vanspell is requested to inform his mother that her complaint should be made at the office of the superintendant of

police at Quilon. E. Cadogan, acting resident. Vurkally, 11th April, 1834." That is, he actually referred them to the illiterate, old infirm, pensioned, Serjeant Robert Mackay, the purveyor general of Quilon !

The outrage being thus aggravated by insult, Madam Vanspall very properly addressed the Governor General of British India, who was then at Bangalore, stating that a great number of her fowls, &c., had been illegally taken, and an aged village woman of her establishment had been most inhumanly treated,—that she had addressed the acting resident, who referred her to one of the individuals against whose conduct she had complained!

Lord Bentinck's private secretary wrote to Mrs. Vanspall in reply—"That as the acting resident at Travancore and Cochin is still subject to the control of the government of Fort St. George, your complaint has been transferred for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of that Presidency."

If Madam Vanspall had the misfortune to be a Briton, we would expect to see her soon in London; banished without being accused! In our hearts we believe that it is a Briton who represents her case, in order to expose "the unrelenting and blasting tyranny, which refers the injured citizen for redress to the party which had committed and inflicted the injury and appointing a favoured menial, a protégé, judge in his own cause." Every body must be convinced that Mrs. Vanspall has not consulted her own ease, even if she has merely lent her name to Britons who require the protection of her flag, against the injustice of Britain; we are highly delighted with the noble stand which she has made against the purveyor, and equally so with the able exposure which she has made of the atrocious system of purveyance,—the disgrace of the British functionaries who plunder the miserable inhabitants of the South of India.

If the act of cession does not particularly guarantee absolute protection to the Dutch inhabitants of Hindostan, still it was but natural to expect that the British resident would have behaved himself with some degree of forbearance towards the bereaved family of an officer superior to himself in rank, though never rewarded with the plunder of two Kingdoms.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

I N S O L V E N T C O U R T,

September 13, 1834.

Our readers will remember, that about a fortnight ago, we inserted a sketch of an argument before the court in the matter of Major Spiller, and in which it was stated that the insolvent had executed a deed in favour of Mrs. Spiller, allowing her to receive at the Presidency Pay Office Sa. Rs. 250, out of his pay, as a separate maintenance. It was urged on behalf of Maj. Spiller, that this arrangement having been made with the consent of Government and by the order of the Marquis of Hastings, Mrs. Spiller would continue to receive the amount as usual, and that consequently, if one half of his pay were set aside for the benefit of his creditors, and Mrs. Spiller continued to receive the Sa. Rs. 250 per mensem, the remaining part of his pay would be insufficient to admit of his maintaining his rank as a gentleman, or his efficiency as an officer. But the court decided that the claim of Mrs. Spiller could not be taken into consideration, and as the government was of opinion that one-half might be deducted from the pay of field officers, the court inferred that such a deduction would not at all interfere with the efficiency of military men. This day Mr. Advocate-General made another application on behalf of the insolvent, and put in an affidavit, setting forth that Major Spiller believed that government would continue the separate maintenance to Mrs. Spiller, as heretofore, which, together with the one half of his pay the court had ordered to be paid to his assignee, would reduce the Major's monthly income to about Ra. 250. The affidavit further set forth that, putting wines, beer, and every thing which might be considered luxuries out of the question, the monthly expenses of his establishment as a cavalry officer, exceeded Ra. 400, and that he expected shortly to take the field with his regiment when his expences would be materially increased. The affidavit, in order to exonerate Major Spiller from the imputation of enormous extravagance, recapitulated the amount of his debts, and the original sums that had been advanced to him, from which it appeared that the former was between three and four lakhs, and the latter about Sa. Rs. 30,000, which, as the affidavit, in substance, set forth, had been advanced to the insolvent, when he was a subaltern, and at a time when the lenders, various agency houses in Calcutta, must have been aware that it would never be possi-

ble for a junior officer in the army to repay the principal and the heavy charges for interest, commission, insurance, &c. Mr. Advocate-General, in support of the affidavit, urged the necessity of the court amending the former order, so that Major Spiller would have remaining one-half of his pay clear of any claims upon him, that is to say, clear of the separate maintenance. Mrs. Spiller's claim, if it were a preferential one, and he contended it was, might be paid out of the half of the pay set apart by order of the court. This was opposed, on behalf of the creditors, by Mr. Clarke, who commented with much point on that part of the affidavit which aimed adverted on the conduct of the Calcutta agents in lending money, which, it was sworn, they knew could not be repaid, and contrasted this with another part of the affidavit, where it was stated, that the Major had repaid large sums borrowed from various persons in the Upper Provinces. Further, the learned counsel urged, that the affidavit was but a recapitulation of what was sworn in the former one, and that Major Spiller ought to have applied to government on the subject of the post-nuptial settlement, and not again to have come to court without such application as well as the answer of government to it. Sir J. P. Grant was willing to amend the order so far as to state that the court considered one-half of the insolvent's pay requisite to his efficiency as an officer. But, he went on to say, government had, doubtless, when they stated that one-half of the pay might be retained from military men, been aware that the generality of their officers were married, and of course he could not take into consideration the peculiar situation of Major Spiller's domestic arrangements. With reference to what had fallen from Mr. Clarke regarding that part of the affidavit which alluded to the lending of money by the agency houses, he, the learned commissioner, thought that the insolvent had a right to bring the practice to the notice of the court. It was, he thought, impossible for any man to look at the conduct of the agency houses, and to say that they were without blame for making such advances. How far their claims might be maintained in a court of equity it was not for him to say, but certainly their conduct, in either a court of equity or court of morality, entitled them to very little favor. The order was amended, but, we understand, it leaves Major Spiller in precisely the same situation as he was before the alteration.—*Oriental Observer.*

SUMMARY.

Reduction of the duty on paper.

By a proclamation, dated the 15th Sept. last, the duty on all paper manufactured in the country is reduced from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereby putting the domestic manufacture upon the same footing of duty with the paper imported from Europe.

Native and European Juries.—To the Session Judges of Fort William.—Judicial Department.—Sir, I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council to inquire of you for his Lordship's in Council information, whether there exist in your zillah any materials out of which, in your opinion, it would be possible to form juries of not less than four members, for the trial of European delinquents.—2. His Lordship in Council is more particularly desirous to be informed whether any and what portion of the native population of your zillah, would in your judgement, be found competent to perform with intelligence and impartiality the duties of jurors on such trials.—3. On the supposition that your zillah contains some natives of this description, his Lordship in Council wishes to be informed, whether their pursuits and their local situation be such, that they could, without serious personal inconvenience, assemble from time to time in numbers sufficient to form a jury of at least four persons, after at least three challenges should have been allowed on the side of the prosecution, and as many on that of the prisoner.—4. His Lordship in Council is desirous to know, whether in your opinion natives of the higher class might not be reconciled to the trouble of occasional attendance, if the liability were made an honour, and if all who were placed on the list of qualified persons were to receive some mark of distinction from the government.—It would be satisfactory also to his Lordship in Council to learn your opinion as to the kind and degree of distinction which could most conveniently be conferred by government on such individuals.—5. His Lordship in Council wishes to know what is the number of Europeans and East Indians who reside within your zillah, whether their education and station be generally such, that they could with propriety be summoned on criminal juries, and whether their avocations and their places of abode be generally such, that occasional attendance could, without hardship, be exacted from them.—6. His Lordship in Council desires to be informed whether you conceive that there

exists in your zillah any feeling on the part either of the Europeans or of the natives, which would render the mixture of the two races in one jury inexpedient.—7. I am also directed to request that you will furnish his Lordship in Council with any suggestions which your experience and observation may enable you to offer on the subject, to which I have called your attention.—8. His Lordship in Council is further desirous of being informed, whether you have availed yourself to any, and what extent of the assistance of respectable natives in the trial of criminal cases.—I have, &c. (Signed) W. H. M'Naghten, Offg. Chief Sec.—Ootacamund, 11th July, 1834.

Fees in the Supreme Court.—It is rumoured that the president of the Board of Control has addressed a letter to the judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, calling their attention to the enormous amount of the fees received by the officers of the court, enquiring what reductions could be made. It is said that it has been intimated to the judges at the same time, that if they neglect to make reductions, an act will be brought into the House of Commons on the subject.

Venom of a Snake conveyed through a Cat.—A very singular case has been sent to the India Gazette by a gentleman in Behar. On the 8th September, as he was riding to the village of Lukhee Serui, he saw a number of natives surrounding a woman who was lying on the ground apparently dying. She had just been bitten by a cat which had a few minutes before been bitten by a Cobra de Capello. He ordered the woman to be immediately carried to his residence, and gave her successive doses of hartshorn. After a few moments she sprang upon her feet, and walked home perfectly recovered.

College in Oude.—We learn from the Cawnpore Examiner, that his Majesty, the King of Oude, has proposed to establish a College at Lucknow for giving instruction in European science and literature.

Persia.—The following is an extract of a recent letter from Persia: "Colonel Pasmore's party are still unemployed and are living at Tehran, as soon, however, as the heir apparent is fixed upon, the officers will be transferred to his Army, and may then expect some active service. The old King himself has no troops of course, and has evinced some indifference towards the officers, though he told them when they were first presented to him, that they were all fine fellows, and he would give them plenty.

of work. Mahammed, the son of Abbas Mirza, is generally looked upon as the person who will be chosen heir apparent, but the old King is pressing him to pay a crore of tomraums due to the Russian some time ago. He governs the provinces of his late father; is very poor; but is considered a promising man, and is free from some of the most disgraceful Persian vices. Sir Harry Betbune, Bart., formerly Capt. Lindsay of the Madras Artillery, and who served with Abbas Mirza for 10 years, has arrived as Chief of the Staff in Persia with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in H. M.'s service, and a salary of 1,200 rupees a month. A present of 2,000 stand of arms from the British government has arrived at Trebisond, where a number of shot and shells are also shortly expected, 4,000 more arms are now at Bagdad. The arrival of the British officers here, somewhat changed the respectful feelings of the Persian towards the Russians. His Majesty ordered the officers out to witness the horse races; they stood a long time in the sun, and had the pleasure of seeing his Majesty's horse win; and the success of the Royal steed was proclaimed to the people by a salvo from the camel guns, the commandant of which shortly afterwards got drunk, loaded his guns, and rushed into the great square, shouting that the King was dead, and the time for fun and pleasure had arrived. The disturbance was with difficulty quelled and the commandant will of course have the bow-string applied. His Majesty is fond of playing chess with his courtiers, but he is generally successful; but, at all events, he levies 10 per cent. from the winner. Mr. Johnson, a gentleman at Bushire, says, that Persia may be divided into two parts, the salt deserts and the deserts that are not salt."

Bhurtpore.—The rajah has addressed a letter to the Governor General, which he divided into seven sections. The first treats of the ancient and firm friendship which has existed between the two States, and which his highness hopes may endure to the end of time. In the second he solicited the restoration of the Per-gunnah of Govurdhun, which his ancient friend the Company had appropriated to itself, after the capture of Bhurtpore. The chief cause for his desiring the restoration of it was, that it contained the invaluable bones of his ancestors, and was, moreover, the only place where he could pray with effect. The third contained a request that the English government would relinquish all existing claims on him, and grant him a "discharge." In

the fourth he made, what must be a very congenial request, that the principle of non-interference should be strictly adhered to regarding his country, and that those jagheers, &c. &c. which were in the Company's territories, should not be interfered with. The fifth entreated that his Lordship would turn a deaf ear to all complaints against the writer. In the sixth he sought permission to repair the fort of Bhurtpore, to which he was incited by the very humane motive of affording protection to his ryuts; and the seventh and last contained a request that the water, which had been diverted from his lands by the Ulwar Rajah, should be turned into its old channel.

The new firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co. was announced Oct. 1, 1834. The second member of this firm is Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, some time Dewan of the Salt Board, which office he vacated about six weeks ago for the purpose of commencing the career of a general merchant and agent. The circumstance is worthy of notice, since it is the first instance of a Hindoo adopting European habits of business in Calcutta, and entering into the field of agency and foreign commerce on European principles, although the Parsees long since set them an example at Bombay. The Dewanship of the Salt Board has been conferred upon Baboo Prosunuo Koomar Tagore, who has been promoted from the Tumlock agency.

Catholic Clergy.—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the most Rev. Dr. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta, and that he will take Apostolic charge of the principal Catholic church at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning. The arrival of the new Vicar has happily put an end to the dissensions which produced so much scandal in Calcutta. We understand that the present incumbent arranged every thing in the most amicable manner with his successor, in the course of yesterday. Mr. R. St. Leger, a brother of the new Vicar, and four other Catholic clergymen, namely, Messieurs Chadwick, Sumner, More and Gueran, have accompanied him from England, by appointment of the Pope with the special sanction of the British government and Court of Directors. Four of the party are Irish, one French, well acquainted with the Portuguese language, and one Italian.—Oct. 1.

Concentration of the Public Offices.—The military offices more immediately dependant upon the Commander in Chief, those of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the

King's troops, and of the Judge Advocate General, are to be placed in the large four-storied building on the esplanade, in which the Bengal club was at one time fixed. The offices of the Military Board, of the Commissary General, and of the Commissariat office at the Presidency, are to be established in the pile of buildings formerly used for the mint. These removals will be effected in the course of this month.

Three quarter shares in the *India Gazette* press, the property of insolvent firms, were sold on 27th Sept. at the Exchange rooms, by order of their assignees.—The whole were knocked down to Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore for 34,000— who by this purchase is become the sole proprietor of the concern.

Loss of the Lord of the Isles.—It appears that in the night of the 5th Sept., 1834, the Captain hearing the chain cable surge, run on deck and found by the altered bearings of the previous night, that the vessel was or had been driven from her anchorage; he called the pilot who veered out more cable, but the Captain on heaving the lead over the quarter, discovered that the vessel actually touched abeam in three fathoms water; she remained quiet however, but the water fell 2½ feet and the vessel was lying broadside on to the ebb. At 7. 20 in the morning of the 6th she swung to the wind which blew in squalls from south east to east by south. On the flood making, they shortened in the cable and made an effort to *kedge* over to the eastward, with the assistance of two tow boats. They succeeded in getting her over about her own length, when on the flood setting in strong, the pilot veered out cable to 25 fathoms, the vessel being then in rather less than 3½ fathoms water—when she suddenly again took the ground, and strange to relate, in one minute fell over on her beam ends with loss of foremast, mizenmast and bowsprit! So instantaneous was this catastrophe, that those on board had no time to save any thing but their lives, and indeed it is wonderful that they were not all lost; for in about three minutes the vessel began to turn over and the crew made their escape in the cutter which lying bottom up *uncawkerd* in the launch, was jerked into the water by the ship's suddenly turning over. They had scarcely got clear of the vessel when her mainmast went, and the vessel turned over completely keel up! and in fifteen minutes from the time of her grounding, not a vestige was to be seen of the ill-fated *Lord of the Isles*!

One unfortunate man, who was in the forecastle, had not time to get up, and perished. The rest of the crew are all saved and their escape under circumstances so awful, is perfectly miraculous.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor General landed from the "Diana" steamer, at one o'clock this morning, and the salutes for his Lordship and Sir Frederick Adam were fired about 6 o'clock. His Lordship appears to have benefitted very much by the change of climate, we learn, and seems in more robust health than he had been for several years previously. Still, it is believed, that his stay in the country will be brief, and, it is even said, that his Lordship contemplates going to England in the "Curacao," during the present cold season. Lord William Bentinck has already commenced work. Council meets to-day.

We understand that fresh charges have been sent in against Colonel Dennie, much less numerous than those first submitted for trial. We are aware that charges may be altered before the warrant is signed, but was not the warrant signed when the Court was ordered to assemble on the 6th ult. and is it fair to take advantage of the delay which has occurred certainly by no fault of Colonel Dennie's, to harass him with the preparation of a new defence to meet these new charges. Certainly those first preferred were sufficiently numerous and frivolous; but whose fault was that?

The dinner given on 28th Nov. to Sir Charles Metcalfe went off remarkably well. Six tables were laid out for 270, the number of tickets issued, and upwards of 250 persons sat down at the festive board. The chair was ably filled by Sir John Grant, and the party was kept up till a very late hour. On proposing the *Toast*—Sir Charles Metcalfe—the chairman prefaced it by reading the following letter from Lord William Bentinck, whose absence he much regretted.
"Barrackpore, Nov. 27th, 1834. My Dear Sir John,—I have to request that as chairman, you will do me the favour to express to the subscribers to the entertainment to be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe to-morrow, the expression of my great regret, that the effects of my late illness compels me to forego the pleasure I had contemplated from the acceptance of their invitation. At the preliminary meeting, you are stated to have expressed your willingness to take part in a proceeding which as being unconnected with political matters, could in no way interfere with your official character. It is true, that the present entertainment has

no such object in view; but I should be sorry, at the same time, to think that the public services of the individual were entirely excluded from the consideration which has led to this marked exhibition of esteem and respect. It happens unfortunately for those who honestly administer the affairs of this country, that neither their motives nor their acts come officially before the public eye; but the present case may be deemed, in some degree, an exception to the general rule, because during the long period that Sir Charles Metcalfe has filled in succession the first appointment under the local government, one general conviction prevails as to the purity, honor, and success of his conduct, as well as of his just title to the highest distinctions, which have been lately conferred upon him by the home authorities. I had hoped upon the present occasion to have in person expressed my concurrence in this general conviction. My connection with Sir Charles Metcalfe in council during more than six years ought to make me the best of witnesses, unless indeed friendship should have blinded me and conquered my detestation of flattery, which, I trust, is not the case. I therefore unhesitatingly declare that whether in private or public life, I never met with the individual whose integrity, liberality of sentiment and delicacy of mind, excited in a greater degree my respect and admiration. The State never had a more able and upright councillor, nor any Governor General a more valuable and independent assistant and friend; and, if during the same period, any merit can be claimed for the principles by which the Indian government has been guided, to Sir Charles must the full share be assigned. Neither has the access which my situation has given me to the public records and to past transactions led me to form a less favourable opinion of his preceding career. I need not enter into particulars. Suffice it to express my sincere impressions, that among all the statesmen, who, since my first connection with India, have best served their country, and have most exalted its reputation and interests in the east, Webb, Close, Sir Arthur Wellesley, Elphinstone, Munro and Malcolm, equal rank and equal honor ought to be given to Sir Charles Metcalfe. I have been induced to say so much from an anxiety that the private virtues of this eminent individual great as they are, should not obscure, or cast in the shade, his public merits, which are of infinitely more importance to our country. An example like this cannot be too prominently

brought forward, not only for general imitation, but to extort, if possible, from the lamentable apathy of our countrymen at home, towards this large and valuable portion of the Empire, the same degree of respect and honor for the servants of the State in India, which are so freely and generously granted to those who distinguished themselves in every other part of the globe. I remain, my dear Sir John, sincerely yours, W. C. BENTINCK." Referring to what he had said at the meeting as to his not considering it decent for himself to express opinions upon public measures, Sir John Grant avoided any allusion thereto, but paid a high compliment to the benevolence and other virtues of Sir Charles Metcalfe. In allusion to the early career of Sir Charles Metcalfe, he complimented the discrimination of Lord Wellesley in choosing for his assistants in the government office at the same time, such men as Bayley, Elphinstone, Adam, Jenkins, and Sir Chas. Metcalfe, who had all of them risen to the highest distinction; and then dexterously complimented Sir Charles upon being now destined to govern in those provinces of India which had been the scene of his first entrance into public life with Lord Lake. Sir. Charles Metcalfe with much feeling returned thanks in a very neat address. The honor done him he had not expected. Several other toasts were afterwards given.

The Calcutta and Madras Clubs.—A correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* directs the attention of the Bengal Service to the striking disparity which exists between the merits of the Madras and Bengal Clubs. During the current year I had the gratification, as an honorary member, of witnessing the immeasurable superiority of the former over the latter; and without proceeding to shew this superiority, for which detail I have neither leisure nor motive, but which will have been sufficiently apparent to every visitor at both clubs. I would ask whence arises the disproportion? A glance at the rules and practice of the two institutions, leaves little evidence to be desired. There are by the last printed list of subscribers to the Madras club about 1,400, the donation being, according to promptitude in becoming a member, either Madras rupees 70 or 175; the non-residents pay 12 rupees per annum, the more proximate residents 24, and the residents 48. The expense of living at their munificent house, embracing, as it does, every advantage of town and country, racket-court, billiard and smoking rooms, and superb reading room, is no

more than—for sleeping apartments, 2 rupees per week, 12 annas for breakfast, the same for tiffin, and 1^{1/2} for dinner—wines, &c., being a moderate extra. Compare this imperfect sketch with the "present state" of the Bengal club; about 250 members, paying each a donation of 250 Rs. Rs. non-residents 25 Rs. per annum, and others residing either in or within 100 miles of Calcutta, 100 Rs. per annum: the expense of living at their sombre and confined house is double that of the Madras club. Familiar as every one must be with the operation of high prices, can we be surprised that the one club is in a state of palmy prosperity, and that the members of the other are decreasing, and, consequently, its funds declining? A reference to the expenditure of the two houses furnishes another solution of the diversity of their respective conditions. The house and grounds of the one are purchased, while there is so large an annual charge as 13,000 rupees in the accounts of the other for house rent. The internal arrangements of the Madras club house are admirable, and the conduct of the residing members, who (only for the present) are limited to thirty, is unexceptionable. The institution is, in every department, solicitously watched and fostered by its distinguished patrons and managers, and justly forms the pride of their service. I spare myself the pain of commenting upon the defects and demerits of our club, and hope that some more influential individual of the service will follow up this subject, and finally effect a reform in the existing club of this presidency, or succeed in the establishment of a new one upon the basis of the Madras club.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. Clowe, H. M.'s 39th foot, in a duel; the papers give no particulars.

The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie embarked Nov. 12, with his family, on board the ship *Kensington*, intending to leave his family at the Cape, and to call for them on his return from England.

Zemindars.—The *Bengal Hurkarn* of the 12th Nov. mentions an affair than which it may be doubted if any circumstance yet recorded can speak more eloquently of the British Government in India.—Some poor devil of a Zemindar had made default in the payment of money claimed by government,—and of consequence his Talook was put up for sale by the Collector for the balance of revenue. Another Zemindar present at the outcry, and who is represented to be a person possessing great wealth and ex-

tensive property, offered two lacks of rupees, and was declared the highest bidder. The estate being knocked down to him, he was called upon to make the usual deposit; and he tendered Company's Paper for 30,000 rupees, which was the amount required to be deposited—this, and let it ring in the ears of Government, was refused—the estate was again put up, and purchased by the Company for one rupee!!! After this—the other property, seized for the satisfaction of the same demand, was disposed of at the auction, and sufficient money realized to meet the claim upon the land—yet, the estate itself is held by government; and, whatever may be the justice of the thing, the unfortunate sufferer gets one rupee for property for which another had actually offered two lacks of rupees!!!

Letters continue to reach us from the field force in the West, but they present little of striking interest. We subjoin extracts from the two latest:—*Chalxon*, Nov. 8.—We are getting on slowly, having nearly 1200 Hackeries attached to the train. The government wrote up a short time back approving of General Stevenson's taking any force he thought proper for Shekwut. Strange to say, Captain Alves now writes that he has received *no instruction*, so we shall be kicking our heels at the Sambher Lake, till Lord William returns, then the force will rendezvous. The 4th Cavalry joined here. The country is barren, and few or no supplies obtained, and although the Commissariat has large quantities of grain still we are starving in the midst of plenty. The small quantity of Ottu we get is 12 and 13 seers per rupee. Sambher is a wretched spot, no supplies, no wood—nothing in fact. If we go at all, the force enters from S. W., and Seehur will be the first Fort we fall in with; it is weak, and no resistance will be made. "Kho" is the next, and reckoned the strongest Fort in the country; here we shall meet resistance, if any is to be met with at all, which I much doubt. It is said the Thakoors are at Jeypoor and Jota Ram with Alves, ready to make any submission, or do what we please. It is, however, the intention of government to knock down a number, if not the whole of the Fests, and that determination might provoke resistance. We shall meet no work worth coming so far for—and most wish themselves back again. General Stevenson does not assume the command till we reach Sambher, six marches off. The force now consists of 4th Cavalry, 1 troop H. Artillery, 2d Company Foot Artillery, 2nd regt., N. I., and about 900 sappers

and miners, with the battering train and stores.—Excuse this hurried scrawl. It is no pleasant work; moving slowly in a barren country with nothing to hope for, or look forward to. *Nusserabad, Nov. 11.*—We (that is, our detachment under Col. Kennedy, consisting of 7th Cavalry, No. 1, Field battery, 4-9 pounds, Blair's Local Horse, 3d, 22d, 32d, 36th, 51st, and 61st regts.) march on the 14th to the Sambur Lake, 50 miles off, to join Genl. Stevenson; the 4th Cavalry and a large train of Artillery are at that place, we go into the Shekawattee country, and report says (but the game of humbug is rather too much) we shall have lots to do. I shall be happy to write to you from time to time giving intimation of our movements.—*Englishman, Nov. 24.*

The Howrah docks, the property of the estate of the late firm of Baretti and Co., were yesterday knocked down to John Currie, Esq., the proprietor of the new Howrah dock, for the sum of *two lacs and five thousand rupees*. The competition was very animated, and we should think the property extremely well sold. In fact, we believe, it has fetched a much higher price than was generally expected.—*Hark, Nov. 18.*

Lord William Bentinck positively leaves the Presidency on the 15th of March, in his Majesty's ship *Curaoa*. His Lordship wrote from Ootacamund to England requesting that his successor might be appointed.

Current Value of Government Securities, Nov. 15, 1834.

	To buy.	To sell.
6 per cent remittable loan		*
No 1 to 887	22 0	21 0 pm.
From 888 and upwards	23 0	22 0
First or old 5 pr. ct. ln. 1st cl.	1 4	1 0
2d class	0 10	0 6 "
2d 5 per ct. ln. *		
No 1, to 1150 paid off	0 0	0 0 ..
" 1150 to 1800	0 2	0 0 "
" 1801 to 15,200 from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per ct. pm. according to the number.		
3d or new 5 per cent. loan	2 12 pm.	2 8 pm.
Old 4 per ct. ln.	1 0 dt.	1 2 dt.
New ditto	1 6 "	1 8 "
Mint certificates	0 0 ,	1 8 "
Bank of Bengal Shares	- 2100	0 pm. 2000 0 pm.
<i>CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.</i> —Sept. 1, Mr. E. I. Harrington to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly—Mr. W. Dampier, ditto, as Commissioner of Re-		

venue and Circuit of 16th or Chittagong division—Mr. T. Wyatt, ditto, as Civil and Session Judge of Mymensingh—Mr. H. B. Brownlow, ditto, as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah—Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hooghly—Mr. W. R. Young is appointed Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium—8th, Mr. W. Dampier to be Civil and Session Judge of Dinagepore—Mr. J. W. Ricketts to be additional principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Behar—Capt. T. Dickinson to officiate as Commissioner of Arrakan till further orders—15, Mr. C. W. Smith to officiate as a Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidency—Mr. H. F. James to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad—Mr. T. Louis, ditto, ditto, at Suheswan—Mr. M. W. Carruthers to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Mymensingh—Mr. H. J. F. Berkely, principal Sudder Ameen, at Bareilly—The appointment by the Sudder Board, at Allahabad, of Mr. G. Blunt to take charge of the Patrol and Preventive Establishments of the Agra Customs district, is confirmed—22, Mr. J. H. Batten to be Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 1st or Meerut Division to have effect from 1st Nov. next—Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Behar—The Governor General in Council was pleased, on 26th August last, to cancel the appointment on 1st Feb., of Mr. Church, to be Resident Councillor at Prince of Wales's Island &c., and to make the following appointments in lieu thereof—Mr. S. G. Bonham Resident Councillor of Singapore to officiate as Governor of the United Settlements of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore and Malacca, during Mr. Murchison's absence—Mr. R. F. Wingrove to officiate as Resident Councillor at Singapore—Mr. J. W. Salmond to be Resident Councillor at Prince of Wales's Island—Mr. A. Grote, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the Native languages—29, Mr. T. K. Loyd having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the Native languages, for the public Service, has been ordered to return to England—Mr. A. Grote to be Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 18th or Calcutta division—Mr. J. Maberly, ditto ditto of 3d or Furruckabad ditto—Nov. 10, Mr. T. K. Loyd having passed an examination on 6th inst., and being reported qualified for the public Service, by proficiency in two of the Native

Instructions, the orders issued on 29th Sept. last, for that Gentleman's return to Europe are revoked—Mr. J. Maberly to be ~~Ass't. Commissioner~~ under the Commissioner of Revenue, and ~~Collector~~ of 1st or Meerut division—Mr. T. X. Loyd, ditto under ditto ditto, of 2nd or Humeerpore division—Mr. F. H. Robinson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad; Mr. R. will make over charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore to Mr. H. Rose—Mr. T. E. Colebrroke to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad—Mr. J. G. B. Laurell to officiate as Collector of Government Customs at Moorsheadabad, during Mr. C. C. Jackson's absence, or until further orders.

FURLoughs.—Viscount Exmouth—Mr. G. T. Lushington—Mr. C. T. Sealy—Mr. M. Ainslie.

GENERAL ORDERS—Political Department.—With reference to the Orders issued under date the 16th of June and the 19th of August, it is hereby notified that his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India has this day taken his seat in Council at the Presidency of Fort William. The Right Hon. the Governor-General has also assumed his separate powers as Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in virtue of the provision to that effect made in the 56th section of the act 3d and 4th William IV^t. The Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, has this day taken the prescribed oaths and assumed charge of the Government of Agra, constituted by the 38th section of the act above cited, conformably with his appointment by the Hon. the Court of Directors. It is hereby ordered that the usual salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort Wm. on this occasion, and that the commission of Sir Charles Metcalfe be promulgated with the usual ceremonies at Allahabad, and at the principal military stations of the Agra presidency. The seat of the Agra Government will, for the present, be fixed at Allahabad, and will comprise all those territories which have been hitherto under the control of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut for the Western Provinces, in their judicial and revenue capacity. The government of Fort William in Bengal will comprise all the remaining portion of the territory heretofore subject to the Presidency of Fort William. All Officers in the Political and Military departments, will, until further orders, correspond with the government of India. Officers in other departments, subject to the Agra Presi-

dency, will address the Secretary to the Agra government, and all Orders published in the Calcutta Official Gazette by the Governor of Agra, are to be promptly obeyed by the servants belonging to that Presidency. By Order of his Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor Genl. of India, W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Officiating Chief Secy. to the Govt. of India. Fort. William, 14th Nov. 1834.

Political Department, Nov. 20, 1834

—With reference to the Notification issued under date the 14th inst., relative to the assumption by the Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., of the duties of Governor of Agra, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promulgate the following arrangements:—There will be two secretaries attached to the Governor of Bengal and two to the Governor of Agra. Messrs. Prinsep and Macnaghten are transferred to the Governor of Bengal and Mr. Macsween, whose experience of revenue and judicial affairs in the western Provinces so peculiarly qualifies him for the duties of that Presidency, is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra. Mr. Macsween will separate and take charge of the revenue and judicial records belonging to the Agra Presidency, and he will, at his earliest convenience report, for the consideration of government, what part of the existing establishment it will be requisite to take along with him from the Presidency; due regard being had to the proportion of business which will be left to the Bengal Presidency. Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to be Secretary to the government of India, in the general, foreign, and financial departments—Mr. G. Alexander to be Deputy to ditto—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Secret and Political, and Revenue and Judicial, departments—Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to be Dep. to ditto in the Secret and Political departments, and Mr. J. R. Colvin to be Deputy to ditto in the Revenue and Judicial departments—Colonel W. Casement, C. B., to be Secy. to the Government of India in the Military department—Major J. Stuart to be Dep. to ditto—Capt. W. Cubitt to be Asst. to ditto—The Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the undesignated Officers holding Political situations, shall correspond with, and be subject to the direct Orders to the Govt. of India—Envoy in Persia—Political Agent in Turkish Arabia—Resident at Bushire—Agent to the Governor General for the Affairs of Sind—Resident at Travancore

ned Cochin—Commissioner in Mysore—Resident in Mysore and Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg—Resident at Hyderabad—Ditto at Nagpore—Ditto at Catmandhoo—Ditto at Ava—Ditto at Lucknow—Ditto at Gwalior—Ditto at Indore—Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana—Political Agent at Loodhiana (as regards the British relations beyond the Sutlej and Indus.) The Officers above specified, however, are desired to furnish the local governments within or adjacent to whose jurisdictions they may be situated, with copies of all the communications of importance which they may have occasion to make to the Government of India. All other Officers who are employed in the Political Department will apply in instructions and receive their orders from the Governments within the sphere of whose jurisdictions they may be respectively situated. As regards the subordinate Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Agra, it is, however, hereby provided and declared that it shall at all times be competent to the Governor General of India in Council to enlarge, modify, or revoke altogether the Political powers with which those Governments are invested by the above resolution, and that the distribution of Political authority now promulgated, must be considered as a special arrangement only. By Order of his Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India in Council. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to Govt. of India.

The following Acts, passed by his Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on the 20th day of Nov. 1834, are hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. 1 of 1834—Be it enacted that all Acts done by the Govr.-Genl. of India in Council, or by the Vice Pres. of Fort William in Bengal in Council, or in pursuance of any authority given by the said Governor General in Council, or by the said Vice President in Council, between the 22d of April, 1834, and the 14th of November, 1834, shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the said Acts had been done before the said 22d day of April, 1834.—Act No. 2 of 1834—Be it enacted that each of the Secretaries to the Govt. of India, and to the Govt. of Fort William in Bengal shall be competent to perform all the duties, and to exercise all the powers, which by any Act of Parliament, or any regulation now in force, are assigned to the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Fort William in Bengal, and that each of the Secretaries to the Govt. of Fort St. George

and Bombay respectively, shall be competent to perform all the duties, and to exercise all the powers, which by any act of Parliament, or any regulation now in force, are assigned to the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to Govt. of India, Judicial Department.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be Secy. to the Governor of Bengal, in the General, Foreign, and Financial departments—Mr. W. H. Macnaghten to be ditto ditto in the Secret, Political, Revenue and Judicial departments—The Deputies under the Secretaries to the Govt. of India will perform the same functions, and hold the same designations, relatively to the Govt. of Bengal, in their several departments—By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor of Bengal. W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 2d Sept. to 5th October, 1834.—Asst. Surg. R. W. Glassbrott of 4th batt. Artillery, is directed to proceed to Burdwan, and to act as Civil Surgeon at that station during the absence of Asst. Surg. G. N. Cheesé—The reg. orders appointing Lieut. W. Shortreed to act as Adjutant to the Eur. regt., during the absence of Lieut. Lysaght, and Lieut. T. Moore to act as Adjutant to 8th regt. L. C., during the absence of Lieut. J. M'Kenzie, are confirmed—25th regt. N. I. Lieut. G. Miller to be Captain—Ensign G. Ramsay to be Lieut., vice Oldfield *dec.*—86th regt. N. I. Ensign R. Y. B. Bush to be Lieut. vice Durie *dec.*—Cavalry.—Lieut.-Colonel S. Reid to be Colonel vice Knox *dec.*—Major W. Pattle to be Lieut.-Col. vice Fielding retired with rank from 7th July, 1833, vice H. Hawtrey, *dec.*—Major A. Wards to be Lieut.-Col. vice Reid promoted—1st regt. L. C., Capt. J. Franklin to be Major, from 7th July, 1833, vice Pattle promoted—3d regt., L. C., Capt. C. G. Smyth to be Major—Lieut. J. L. Tottenham to be Captain, vice Wards promoted—Super Lieut. H. P. Voules is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—Lieut. J. R. Western, attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is placed at the disposal of the Major-General, commanding the Forces—2d Lieuts. T. H. Sale, J. L. D. Sturt, W. Jones, C. L. Spitta of Engineers, are directed to rejoin the Sappers and Miners—The reg. order appointing Cornet H. Lindesay to act as Adjutant to 3d regt.

L. C., is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—3d regt. L. C., Lieut. H. P. Voules to be Adjutant, vice Pennefather resigned the situation—Capt. C. Hamilton 22d regt., to be Superintendent of Family Money and Paymaster of Pensions in Oude and Cawnpore—Asst. Surg. A. Gilmore M. D., to officiate in medical charge of the Civil Station of Shahabad—2d Lieutenant L. Hill is brought on the effective strength of the Corps of Engineers, vice Mallock *dce.*—Capt. W. Bell, Art., to officiate as Superintendent of Public Works, Cuttack province, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Cheape—Lieut. W. M. Smyth to officiate as Executive Engineer 17th or Burdwan div., during Capt. Bell's detached employment—Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen 41st regt. is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quartermaster to 19th regt. at Barrackpore, during the absence on medical certificate of Ensign J. C. Dougan—The div. order appointing Surg. D. Renton, 10th regt., to act as Super. Surg. at Barrackpore during the indisposition of Super. Surg. Thomas, is confirmed—The reg. order appointing Lieut. G. Biddulph to act as Adjutant to the right wing 45th regt. N. I., during its separation from H. Qs., is confirmed—Lieut. J. D. Kennedy 25th regt. N. I., is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Miller promoted—The district order appointing Lieut. J. R. Flower of 25th regt. to act as district staff to the troops in Arracan, during the absence of Lieut. Kennedy, is confirmed—The Station order appointing Lieut. G. Biddulph to act as Station Staff at Allygurh, is confirmed—The Reg. orders appointing Lieut. C. Troup to act as Adjutant to the left wing of 48th regt., during its separation from H. Qs., and Lieut. J. R. Flower to act as Adjutant to 25th regt. N. I., during Lieut. Miller's temporary command of the regt., are confirmed—Asst. Surg. E. W. Clarrubitt being unable from sickness to undertake the duty of Civil Surgeon at Burdwan, Asst. Surg. W. Dunbar M. D., is appointed to act during the absence of Asst. Surg. Choock—39th regt. N. I., Ensign F. E. Voyle to be Interpreter and Quartermaster—66th regt. N. I., Lieut. G. Nugent to be Interp. and Quart.-Mas., vice Seaton promoted—Ensign J. S. Knox of 42 regt. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quart.-Mas. to 27th regt. during the absence of Lieut. T. Flumbe—Asst. Surg. J. Pagan is appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Rungapore, vice Jackson appointed to Ghazeeppore—Asst. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy to officiate in medical charge of the

Civil Station of Cuttack, the appointment of Asst. Surg. W. S. Dicken to this station being cancelled at his own request—Asst. Surg. J. Barker in charge of the Civ. Sta. of Krishnagur, and Asst. Surg. W. A. Green in charge of the Civ. Sta. of Mymensing, are at their own request placed at the disposal of the Major-Gen. commanding the forces—Dep. Asst. Commissary P. Carey to be Asst. Commissary—Conductor J. Millard to be Dep. Asst. Commissary, vice Babonau *dce.*—Ensign R. A. Herbert 46th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. and Quart.-Master to 2d L. C., during the absence of Quart.-Mas. G. Johnston—Artillery—Capt. J. C. Hyde to be Major from 10th Feb. 1834, vice Playfair retired—1st Lieut. W. J. Macvitie to be Captain, vice Hyde, 2d Lieut. E. Christie to be 1st Lieut., vice Macvitie with rank from 7th June, 1834, vice Sage *dce.*—7th regt. L. C., Cornet S. J. Tabor to be Lieut., vice Cotton resigned with rank, from 26th Dec., 1832, vice Phillips promoted—Asst. Surg. W. E. Carte to be Surg., vice Wilson retired, with rank, from Feb. 25, 1834, vice McDowell retired—19th regt. N. I., Ensign J. C. Dougan to be Lieut., vice Thomas *dce.*—53d regt., Lieut. J. D. Douglas to be Captain—Ensign C. Windsor to be Lieut. vice Wintour, *dce.*—Lieut. T. F. blos., 11th regt., to be a Sub Asst. in the Stud Establishment, vice Carnegy, removed—Ensign T. G. St. George, 17th regt. N. I., to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Governor General's personal Staff, vice Mansell, *dce.*—Lieut. G. R. Talbot, E. Brace, C. J. Lewes, J. K. McCausland, and E. Wintle, are promoted to the rank of Captains, by brevet, from 20th Sept.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Tod to be Colonel, from 5th April, 1834, vice Brookes, *dce.*—Major J. Tulloch to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Tod promoted, with rank from 29th July, 1834, vice Aubert, *dce.*—19th regt. N. I., Lieut. T. H. Newhouse to be Captain—Ens. J. N. O'Halloran to be Lieut., vice Maver, *dce.*—13d regt. N. I. Capt. E. Jeffreys to be Major—Lieut. R. Campbell to be Captain—Ensign J. Godfrey to be Lieut. from 29th July, 1834, vice Tulloch, promoted—The regt. order appointing Ens. A. H. Corfield to act as Adjutant to the right wing of 21st regt. N. I., during its separation from head-quarters, is confirmed—Capt. A. R. Marionald is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Smith during the absence of Capt. G. Chapman, who has been permitted to join his regiment—Asst. Surgeon A. Colquhoun is appointed to act as Civil Asst. Surgeon at Tirhoot, during the

absence of Asst. Surg. K. Mackinnon—Capt. H. F. Salter, 2d L. C. is placed under the orders of Resident at Hyderabad, vice Major J. Campbell, who, in consequence of his promotion, is placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces—The regt. order appointing Enrs. H. Howorth to act as Adjutant to 39th regt. during the absence of Lieut. G. Pengree, is confirmed.

REMOVALS AND POSSESSIONS.—Colonel (Lieut.-Gen.) Sir T. Brown, K. C. B., from 1st to 5th regt. L. C.—Col. S. Reid to 1st L. C.—Lieut. Col. W. Pattle to 8th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-Col. A. Warde to 1st regt. L. C.—Infantry.—Col. H. Bowen from 34th to 55th regt. N. I.—Col. G. Cooper to 34th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Harris to 63d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. R. Seymour to 34th regt. N. I.—Surg. D. Butler M. D., from 70th to 63d regt. at Mullay.—Art. Lieut. P. Jackson from 3d Co. 7th to 2d Co. 2d batt.—Lieut. J. Whitefoord from 4th Co. 1st to 3d Co. 3d batt.—Lieut. H. Clerk from 3d Co. 4th to 4th Co. 1st batt.—Capt. J. Rawlins from 1st Co. 2d to 1st Co. 4th batt.—Capt. E. P. Gowen from 1st Co. 4th to 1st Co. 2d batt.—Capt. J. S. Kirby from 1st Co. 1st to 4th Co. 5th batt.—Capt. G. Emly from 2d Co. 1st to 3d Co. 5th batt.—Capt. H. Timings from 4th Co. 5th to 1st Co. 1st batt.—Capt. T. Hickman from 3d Co. 5th to 2d Co. 1st batt.—Lieut. P. A. Torkler from 3d Co. 5th to 6th Cu. 7th batt.—Lieut. F. Gaitskell from 1st Co. 1st to 3d Co. 5th batt.—Lieut. J. H. Daniell from 3d troop 1st to 1st troop 2d brig. H. A.—Lieut. C. E. Mills from 2d troop 2d to 1st troop 1st brig. H. A.—Lieut. R. Waller from 1st troop 3d to 3d troop 1st brig. H. A.—Lieut. Z. M. Mallock to 3d Co. 7th batt.—2d Lieut. H. H. Cornish from 4th Co. 4th to 7th Co. 7th batt.—2d Lieut. G. P. Salmon (brought on the effective strength) to 4th Co. 4th batt.—2d Lieut. W. Paley (brought on the effective strength) to 3d Co. 6th batt.—Super. 2d Lieut. C. Hogge to do duty with 1st to 3d brig. H. A.—Super. 2d Lieut. F. Turner to do duty with 2d troop 2d brig. H. A.—Super. 2d Lieut. Lieut. F. L. Goodwin to do duty with 2d troop 3d brig. H. A.—Super. 2d Lieut. H. R. A. Trevor to do duty with 1st troop 3d brig. H. A.—Super. 2d Lieut. W. Maxwell to do duty with 3d Co. 5th batt.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Dundas from 5th to 2d batt.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Biggs from 2d to 5th batt.—Lieut.-Col. J. Simpson from 22d to 69th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel E. Wyatt from 45th to 22d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. Fiddes from 69th to 45th regt. N. I.—2d Lieut. R. C.

Shakespear is appointed to 1st Co. 5th batt. Artiller.—Col. (Lieut.-Gen.) Sir T. Brown from 5th to 2d regt. L. C.—Col. G. Becher from 2d to 5th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-Col. S. Smith from 3d to 8th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-Col. W. Pattle from 8th to 3d L. C.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Head Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1834.—At an Eur. Genl. Court Martial, re-assembled in Fort William on the 28th day of August, 1834. Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d regt. N. I., was arraigned upon the following charges:—Charges—“With conduct subversive of discipline; and disobedience of Orders and the Standing Rules of the Service in the following instances:—1st. Having, at Cuttack, in May, 1831, borrowed the sum of 280 rupees from Subadar Nahee Ram, of his own regt.—2d. Having, at the same time and place contracted a debt of 33 rupees with a Sepoy, called Sewchitta Sing, of his own regiment.—3d. Having, at the same time and place, made the Pay Havildar of the 2d company of his own regt., the medium of pecuniary obligations to a Native called Doorgow Pergaud Baboo.” Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:—Finding—“The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d regt. N. I., is Guilty of the first Charge alleged against him, he having been indebted, in the month of May, 1831, to Subadar Nahee Ram, in the sum of 280 rupees, and therein that he is Guilty of conduct subversive of discipline, and disobedience of Orders and the Standing Rules of the Service. The Court acquit Lieut. Nash of the second and third Charges.” Sentence—“The Court sentence the prisoner Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d regt. N. I., to be reprimanded in such manner as the Maj.-Gen. in command of the Forces may be pleased to direct.” Approved and Confirmed, (signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

Remark by the Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.—The offence of which Lieut. Nash has been found Guilty strikes deeply at the discipline of Corps. It is obvious that the trammels of the debtor must impair the powers of the Officer; and to the proper feelings of a Soldier, severe must be the self-reproach of having exposed to the possibility of suspicion, the independence of his approbation or censure, when directed to those under his Command, to whom he is under the burthen of pecuniary obligations. Lieut. Nash will consider this expression of the Major General's senti-

ments as the reprimand awarded by the Court. Lieut. Nash will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1834.—No.

174 of 1834.—The Hon. Court of Directors having been pleased to authorize the grant of interest on the amount of Prize money arising from the first expedition against Mookie in 1803. The Vice-President in Council directs, with reference to General Order, Governor General No. 320, of Nov. 18, 1825, that the following revised Statement of the Amount and of the appropriation of the same, be published in General Orders, for the information of those engaged on that expedition:

Money in deposit in the Genl. Treasury at Fort William 22,442 10 7
Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ th for Mr. Grant who commanded the 1st expedition 2,805 5 4

Leaves Rs. 19,637 5 3
Deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ for the Naval Department 9,818 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Leaves for the Military part of the expedition 9,818 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Interest on the above sum from 28th Oct. 1805 to the 18th Nov. 1825, at 6 per cent. per annum 11,818 6 4

Total Sicca Rs. 21,637 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Fort William, Sept. 18, 1834.—No. 179 of 1834.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 38, dated 1st February, 1834, the following Distribution Statement of the reserved portion of the booty captured at Bhurpore, is published to the army:

STATEMENT.

Amount of Bhurpore booty reserved as per G. O. G., Feb. 16, 1829	.	.	Sa. Rs. A. P.
Interest on the above, from Dec. 1, 1828, to Feb. 1, 1834, at 5 per cent.	.	.	53733 15 5
Deduct.	.	.	13881 4 5
Difference between the Share of a Lieut.-Col. and that assigned to a Col., paid to Dr. Burke, Inspector Gen. of Hospitals of H. M.'s troops, by order of the Court of Directors	.	.	67615 3 10
Interest on the above, from May 21, 1830 to Feb. 1, 1834	9527 8 0		
Amount awarded under the Orders of the Court of Directors to 45 Sirdars and 942 Bullock Drivers who were employed as Ordnance Drivers at the Siege	1759 0 0	11287 7 0	
Interest on the above, from March 25, 1831 to Feb. 1, 1834	27735 0 0		
Leaves for Distribution, Sicca Rs.	3952 3 10	31687 3 10	42974 10 10
			21640 9 0

Revised Distribution Statement of Shares to the different Ranks and Numbers of which the Expedition is stated to have been composed.

	Shares of each	Number of Claimants	Total Shares
Lieutenant	70	1	70
Asst.-Surg.	70	1	70
Apothecary	12	1 ⁴	12
Serjt.-Major	4	1	4
Corporal	1	1	1
Gunners	1	7	7
<i>Natives.</i>			
Tindal	1 ¹	1	1 ¹
Lascars		4	2 ¹
Jemadars	3	2	6
Havildars	1 ¹	12	16
Naicks		12	8
Drummers.		8	5 ¹
Sepoys		227	151 ¹
Artificers		12	8
		290	362 ¹

The sum of Rs. 21,637 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ being the amount of Prize money to the Military department, divided into 362 $\frac{1}{4}$ shares, gives Rs. 59 10 7 per share. The Vice-President in Council also hereby directs, that all parties having claims to the above Prize money, or to the difference between the present and the former rates of distribution, shall submit the same, through the prescribed channels, to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, agreeably to General Order Governor Genl. Nov. 18, 1825.

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.

RANK.	No. of each Rank.	No. of Shares for each Rank.	Amount for each Rank.						Total.
			Each Share at As. 2 & P. 9 57-64.						
Major and Brigadier Generals - - -	7	1500	264	12	3	60-64	1853	6	3
Inspector of Hospitals of H. M's troops	1	600	105	14	6	24-64	105	14	6
Lieut.-cols., Adjt.-genl., Quart.-mast.-genl., Judge-adv.-genl., Commissary-genl., Brigadiers, and Lieut.-cols.									
Commandant - - - - -	36	960	63	8	8	40-64	2287	9	10
Majors, Super.-surge., Dep.-adjt., Quart.-mast. and Commissary-genl. - -	32	240	42	5	9	48-64	1355	10	0
Captains, Surgeons, Paymasters, Assts., and Dep.-assts., in the Adj't., Quart.-mast., and Commissary-general's departments, Brig.-majors, Aides-de-camp, and Surgeon to the Commander-in-chief - - - - -	188	120	21	2	10	58-64	3982	4	2
Subalterns, Asst.-surgeons, Quart.-masters, Adjts., Veter.-surgeons, and Dep.-asst.-Commissary of Ordnance - -	367	60	10	9	5	28-64	3866	13	8
Volunteers - - - - -	4	1	0	3	9	4	0	15	2
Conductors, Provost-marshall, Riding-masters, Apothecaries, Stewards and Sub-asst.-veter.-surgeons - - -	44	15	3	8	10	4	156	6	6
Sub-conductors, asst.-Apothecaries, and Stewards - - - - -	12	3	0	11	4	4	8	8	6
RegtL-Serjt.-majors, Quart.-mast.-Serjeants, Staff Serjeants, and Troop Serjeant Majors - - - - -	156	3	0	11	4	4	110	14	6
Brigade and Colour Serjeants, Trumpet and Drum Majors, and Serjeants -	200	2	0	7	7	7	123	3	8
Corporals, Bombardiers, Drummers, Privates, and Hospital Apprentices -	4060	1	0	3	9	4	962	2	2
Subadar Majors - - - - -	21	8	1	14	4	4	39	13	0
Subadars, Russaldars, and Woordee-Majors - - - - -	221	7	1	10	6	4	366	9	8
Jemadars and Naili Russaldars - -	269	8	0	11	4	4	191	3	10
Havildars, Drum and Trumpet Majors Native Doctors, and Sirdars of Bullock Drivers - - - - -	1416	12	0	5	0	8	447	6	8
Naicks, Nishan Burdars, Kote Dussadars, Dussadars, Drummers and Sepoys, Native Farriers, Regular Bheesties and Bullock-Drivers - - - - -	26274	0	0	2	6	4	4150	14	10
Lost by Fractions - - -							20029	10	8
Sicca Rupees - - -							20029	12	9

Note.—The expense incurred for cleaning and mounting the Great Gun presented by the Bhurpore Captors to his late Majesty having been directed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be deducted from the prize fund, the proportion of the amount defrayable by the European commissioned Officers, as per margin, has been abstracted from the sums receivable by them, hence the discrepancy between the shares assigned to them and those payable to the rest of the captors.

Expense for mounting, £ 33 18 4, at 1s. 10d. the rupee, is Rs. - - - - -	4,733 10 2
Interest from Oct. 26, 1833 to Feb. 1, 1834 - - - - -	535 13 0
Rupees - - - - -	5,269 7 2
to Commander in Chief - - - - -	658 10 11
Rem. to Eur. Officers - - - - -	4,610 12 3
<i>P. o. / of Calculation.</i>	
To be paid to the Army as above detailed - - - - -	20,029 12 9
Expense of cleaning and mounting the Great Gun - - - - -	4,610 12 3
Total Sa. Rs. 24,640 9 0	

All claims to the above prize money are to be submitted to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency, through the channels prescribed in Government General Orders No. 40, of the 16th February, 1829. The Military Auditor General, as a Member of the Committee, will pass the Bills if found unobjectionable, and return them to the respective drawers, who will receive the amount from the nearest Pay Master, on furnishing the necessary receipts, which are, in every instance, to be forwarded, for record, to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th Sept. 1834.—With the sanction of government, the Major-General in Command of the Forces is pleased to appoint Col. H. Oglander, of his Majesty's 29th regt., Col. H. Thomson, 6th regt. L. C., and Col. C. Parker, of the Artillery, Brigadiers of the 2d class, with a view to their being employed in Command of Brigades with the Force now under orders to assemble at Ajmere for Service in Rajputanah, under the Command of Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B., who has been especially selected for the duty by the Rt. Hon. the Gov.-General of India in Council. The Major General is likewise pleased, with the concurrence of government, to make the following appointments for the Staff duties of the same force, viz.—Captain E. Huthwaite, of the regiment. of Artillery, Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d regt. N. I., Capt. F. Wheeler, 2d regt., L. C., to be Brigade Major.—Capt. T. Sanders of the regt. of Artillery, to be Commissary of Ordnance.—Capt. G. Cumine, 61st regt. N. I., to be Baggage Master.—Surg. J. Thomson, 2d regt. L. C., to be Field Surgeon.—The Troops to be assembled on this occasion, will be brigaded in the following manner, from the 1st of November next, from which date the above appointments are to have effect, viz.—(Cavalry, 1st Brigade.)—2 squadrons H. M.'s 11th L. D., 4th regt. L. C., 6th regt. L. C., Brigadier H. Thomson to Command, Maj. of Brigade, ——(2nd Brigade)—2d regt. L. C., 7th regt. L. C., 3d Local Horse, Brigadier ——, to Command, Major of Brigade, Capt. F. Wheeler, 2d L. C.—(Infantry, 1st Brigade)—H. M.'s 26th regt. of Foot, 23d regt. N. I., 44th regt. N. I., Brigadier H. Oglander to Command, Major of Brigade, ——(2d Brigade)—36th regt. N. I., 51st regt.

N.I. 61st regt. N.I. Brig. C.S. Fagan, C.B. to Command, Major of Brigade, Capt. J. Hamilton, of the Meywar Field Force.—(3d Brigade)—8th regt. N. I., 32nd regt. N. I., 68th regt. N. I., Brigadier J. Tombs to Command, Major of Brigade, Lieut. J. Butler, Acting Major of Brigade to the Rajputanah Field Force.—(4th Brigade) 3d regt. N. I., 22d regt. N. I., 28th regt. N. I., Brigadier ——, to Command Major of Brigade, Capt. J. C. Burns of the 3d N. I. Brigadier C. Parker will Command the whole of the Artillery to be assembled on this occasion, and Capt. E. Huthwaite will perform the duty of Major of Brigade to that branch of the Service.—The Engineer Department will be under the direction of Major A. Irvine, C. B.—Capt. T. Sanders, Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to the charge of the Park.—The following Officers of the General Staff will conduct the details of their respective departments with the Force:—Lieut.-Col. T. J. Anquetil, Dep. Adjt.-General of the Army.—Lieut.-Col. E. Barton, Dep.-Quart.-Mast.-General of the Army.—Capt. W. Burton, Dep.-Commissary General.—Supt.-Surg. W. Panton.—Lieut. C. G. Ross, Dep.-Judge Advocate General. The undermentioned Officers of Engineers having been placed by government at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for the present Service, are directed to join Brigadier Gen. Stevenson's Head Quarters, agreeably to such instructions as he may be pleased to address to them; viz.—Capt. H. De Bude, Capt. F. Abbott, 1st Lieut. H. Goodwyn, 1st Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, 1st Lieut. W. H. Graham. Capt. C. Coventry, Officiating Dep.-Paymaster at Naseerabad, is, with the sanction of government, directed to accompany the Force on its advance from Ajmere. Officers in Command of Corps or

Indian News.—Calcutta.

Detachments about to be employed on the present Service, and all Officers proceeding in charge of stores or supplies intended for the Force, will report their progress weekly, for the information of Brigadier Gen. Stevenson, to the Dep.-Adjt.-General of the Army, to whom also they will forward Weekly Present States and Monthly Returns. The Officers of the Ordnance and Army Commissariat Departments are directed to attend promptly to the requisitions of Brigadier General Stevenson.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 10, 1834.—At an European General Court Martial, held in Fort William, on the 1st of October, 1834, Lieut. G. W. A. Nares of the 53d, N. I., was arraigned on the following charges :—1st Charge—"With having at Dacca, while entrusted with the charge of the Mess affairs of his regt. in Dec. 1832, attempted to misapply the Mess Funds, by assigning over in payment of an Auction Bill of his own, two orders on the Presidency Paymaster, one for sicca rupees two hundred and seventy two, two annas, and two pice, drawn by himself, the other for sicca rupees thirty-six, ten annas, and ten pice, endorsed by him; payable out of Funds, the property of the Mess, and which should have been appropriated to the payment of bills for Mess supplies." 2d Charge—"With having, in a letter dated Dacca, Dec. 11, 1832, addressed to Mr. R. Ince, of Calcutta, at the time agent to the Mess, 53d N.I., deceitfully and disingenuously stated, 'I send you a smaller draft than usual this month, in consequence of having had to pay upwards of 300,' (meaning thereby upwards of 300 rupees) 'at this place for furniture, &c.' intending thereby to account on the part of the Mess to Mr. Ince, for the short remittance, he, Lieut. Nares, knowing at the time the sum above alluded to, had not been paid for furniture or other articles for the use of the Mess, but assigned over by himself, in payment of his own private bill, as mentioned in the first charge." 3d Charge—"With having appropriated to his own use on or about the 7th, 8th, or 9th of Sept. 1832, two chests, said to contain each 6 dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale, the said chests having been despatched from Messrs. Gunter and Hooper on the 2^d August, 1832, as a part of a consignment consisting of seventeen packages to the address of the Gentlemen of the Mess, 53d regt., he Lieut. Nares, having made no entry or acknowledgment of such appropriation up to the period of making over the Mess papers in Jan. 1833. The whole or any part of such conduct being disgrace-

ful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the Articles of War." Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—Finding—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, of the 53d, N. I., is Guilty of the whole of the charges preferred against him."—Sentence—"The Court sentence the prisoner Lieut. G. W. A. Nares, 53d regt. N. I., to be discharged the Service." Approved and confirmed, (signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces. Recommendation—The Court in consideration of the length of time that has elapsed since the circumstances occurred, which are now charged against Lieut. Nares, of his having suffered an arrest of ten months' duration in 1833, of the determination on the part of the Commander-in-chief at the end of that period, that the trial should not take place, which has now been brought on by Lieut. Nares's own appeal, beg earnestly to recommend Lieut. Nares's case to the mercy of the Commander-in-chief. Remarks by the Major-General—The Maj. Genl. disposed to pay every respect to the sentiments of the Court, is unable to comprehend their object in this recommendation. Their verdict, with reference to the nature of the offence, precludes the possibility of a remission of the penalty, which would involve restoration to the army; and there is nothing in the Military career of Mr. Nares establishing a claim to special consideration. Mr. Nares is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of publication of this order at Barrack-pore.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1834.—At a general Court Martial, re-assembled at Meerut on the 6th August 1834, Lieutenant Pringle O'Hanlon, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges :—Charges—"For conduct highly insubordinate, contumacious and disrespectful, subversive of order, and in contempt of authority in the instances following: 1st Charge.—Having, in a letter dated the 20th February 1834, to the Adjutant of his regiment, disrespectfully and insubordinately questioned the authority of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Reid, commanding the 1st Light Cavalry, cavilled at his orders concerning regimental stable arrangements, offered un-officer like and unfounded objections, and associated in his insubordinate reflections the other Officers of the regt. without their knowledge or participation

in his sensibility. 2d Charge.—“Having, in a letter under date the 24th of Feb., to the address of the Major of Brigade to the station of Meerut, and in a letter of the 3d of March 1834, to the address of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Meerut division, commented a disrespectful and insubordinate style on the censure passed on him by Brigadier Ximenes, commanding the station, for his contumacious opposition to the orders of his immediate Commanding Officer, and therein evincing the utmost disregard and disrespect to the authority of the Brigadier.” 3d Charge.—“Having, in the same letter of the 3d March, asserted that Lieut.-Col. Reid, his Commanding Officer, in the representation of his insubordinate conduct, ‘appears to have availed himself of this occurrence, as furnishing in his opinion an opportunity for defaming me (Lieutenant O’Hanlon) as a soldier, and injuring me in the estimate of my superiors;’ with other expressions imputing to Lieut.-Colonel Reid, un-officer-like and unworthy motives, in his submitting the misconduct of Lieutenant O’Hanlon to the superior authority of the Brigadier.” 4th Charge.—“Disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, in not promptly repairing to the lines of his regt. when ordered, on the 23d of February, to do so, by the Brigadier commanding, and his immediate Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Reid.” 5th Charge.—“Having, in a letter of the 6th March 1834, to the address of the Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen. disrespectfully and contumaciously represented the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Reid, directing him to obey the commands of the Brigadier, in repairing to the lines of his regiment, as a grievance, and as ‘strongly illustrative of the feelings entertained towards me’ (Lieutenant O’Hanlon) by Lieut.-Col. Reid, commanding 1st Light Cavalry.” 6th Charge.—“Having, on the 23d of March 1834, refused to acknowledge the authority of Captain Scott, his senior Officer, in the discharge of regimental stable duties, and in a letter dated the 27th of the same month, contumaciously represented to the Major General commanding the division the non-appointment of himself, Lieutenant O’Hanlon, by Lieut.-Colonel Reid, to the superintendence of the right wing of the regimental stable duties as a ‘privation injurious to his character, both in the estimate of the Officers and soldiers of the corps, calculated to deprive him of the respect and confidence of the European and native soldiery,’ and as ‘a

systematic course of mortification and slight in active operation against him.’ Thus evincing a contempt of the authority of his immediate Commanding Officer, and expressing the most unfounded and injurious reflections on the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Reid, as Commanding Officer of the regiment.” 7th Charge.—“Having declared, in a letter of the 3d April, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for communication to the General Officer commanding the Meerut division, that Lieutenant-Colonel Reid’s reprehension of Lieut. William Scott, for having directed the Trumpeter to sound the dismissal, when he Lieut. O’Hanlon, a senior Officer, was present in the lines, was ‘an almost indirect countenance of the disrespect evinced; and that he, Lieutenant O’Hanlon, was and long had been the object of an unceasing system of mortification and slight,’ and having, on Lieutenant Scott’s declaring his belief at the time that Lieutenant O’Hanlon was not in the lines, as he did not see him, declared that Lieutenant Scott’s assertion ‘was an unworthy subterfuge.’ Such observations being defamatory of the conduct, and prejudicial to the character of his Commanding Officer, and wantonly offensive and injurious to the character of Lieutenant Scott.” 8th Charge.—“Conduct highly disrespectful, insubordinate and contumacious, in April 1834, in disputing and resisting the orders of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Reid, for making up or altering the heel ropes for his troop, and in the communication to the Adjutant of the regiment of his ultimate obedience, declaring that the orders were ‘unusual, severe, and injurious.’” 9th Charge.—“Having on a committee of Officers reporting on the practicability of altering the heel ropes of his troop, and on the Commanding Officer declining to furnish him with a copy of the report, represented to the Major-General commanding the division, in a letter dated the 22d of April, such refusal as a grievance; contumaciously reverting to Lieutenant-Colonel Reid’s order, styling it an ‘infliction,’ and injuriously and offensively noticing Capt. Scott and Lieutenant Scott, as members of the committee; with an innuendo against his Commanding Officer, as having ‘selected them.’ (Signed) S. REID, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding 1st Light Cavalry. Meerut, 13th June, 1834.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision: Finding—“The court, from the evidence before

'them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. Pringle O'Hanlon, 1st regt. L. C., is guilty of the charges exhibited against him.'—**Sentence**.—'The court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and the same being in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, Lieut. O'Hanlon, 1st regt. L. C., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of 18 calendar months.'—Approved, (Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major General, in command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, considering that the veracity of several of the witnesses has been called in question, deems it just towards them to state, that no unfavourable impression, respecting their testimony, rests on the minds of the court.

Remarks by the Major-General.—Suspension from duty for so long a period as eighteen months must necessarily impair the efficiency of the regiment, and be a greater injury to the army than punishment to the individual. The suspension is reduced to twelve months. The court, in the wording of their sentence, have limited the pecuniary mulct to the pay; if the deprivation of all military allowances was intended, it should have been fully so expressed. There is one exception to the Major-General's concurrence in the judgment of the court. It is in the 7th charge, on which there are circumstances established lessening the measure of culpability ascribed to Lieut. O'Hanlon. Lieut. Scott might, as he asserted, have dismissed the regiment in ignorance of the presence of his senior Officer, Lieut. O'Hanlon; but when, after the dismissal, he discovered his mistake, and, as he admits before the court, saw Lieut. O'Hanlon on the parade, Lieut. Scott's passing on, and going away, without any explanation or apology, without the least notice of Lieut. O'Hanlon, his then commanding Officer, was a serious breach of discipline; and as this was not even observed on by Colonel Reid, the Major General thinks Lieut. O'Hanlon had, to that extent, grounds for complaint. The Major General regrets, that the court have, in several instances, allowed a deviation from the rules of Courts-martial. Lieut. and Quarter-master Reid was not before the court in any shape, but as a witness. If the prosecutor wished to impeach his veracity, the usual course was open; but the court have allowed letters containing the opinions of the prosecutor on subjects and occurrences of more than a year back to be admitted on their proceedings, which, if containing ought to

the prejudice of Lieut. Reid, he had not means to answer, and which, to be received by the court, should have had application to his veracity, of which they offer not the shadow of suspicion. Col. Reid's dissatisfaction with that Officer's discharge of his military duties was not for the judgment of the court. The history of Lieut. O'Hanlon's arrest in April, and of the apology demanded and refused, which were occurrences subsequent to the offences under trial, were foreign to the inquiry before the court. The Major General also considers the production of the opinions and censure of the Major General in command of the Forces, on the conduct of the prisoner, for which he was then actually under trial, to be objectionable, and that they ought not to have been received.

Before the same Court-martial, re-assembled at Meerut on the 15th of Sept. 1831, Lieut. William Martin, Adjutant of the 52d regiment Bengal Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—
Charges..—'I charge Lieut. William Martin, Adjutant of the 52d regiment Native Infantry, with having, in the cantonment of Meerut, on or about the morning of the 25th of May, 1831, circulated a false and scandalous report concerning me, and in having refused, when called upon by me, to give up or assign his authority for the same, viz., "that Lieut.-col. Hunter waited upon me on the evening of the 24th of May, 1831, holding in his hand a whip, and tendering me an apology, saying, if I did not sign that apology, he should feel himself compelled to put into execution the purpose which had brought him there, and which he should be sorry to do in my own house," or words to that effect. Such report being false, malicious and unfounded, and utterly destructive of my character, and the above conduct in Lieut. and Adjutant William Martin being disgraceful to a gentleman, and in violation of the articles of war.'

Additional charge..—'With having, on the 25th of May, 1831, to Capt. Charles Marshall of the 69th N. I., that he would make ample atonement to me for the aforesaid calumny, in the following words: "that I would instantly go to the fountain head, and if it should turn out that I had been mistaken, I would instantly make to Lieutenant O'Hanlon the most ample atonement that it was in the power of man to do," or words to that effect; and, having afterwards, on the same day given a written declaration in the following terms—

'I have just seen Col. Hunter, who tells me that nothing whatever took place between Lieut. O'Hanlon and himself at the house of the former last night, that was not of a friendly and amicable nature; I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, that the report I mentioned this morning was founded on an entire mistake.' Yet having, before a Court of Inquiry, held at Meerut between the 28th May and 10th of June, 1834, reiterated the same false and infamous calumny, declar[ing], 'I had for a moment (and only for a moment) reason to doubt of its truth, a report which I did then, and do still believe to be true.' Such report being utterly false, tending to the injury and degradation of my character; and the conduct of Lieut. Martin being malicious and disgraceful, and unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman. (Signed) P. O'HANLON, Lieut., 1st regt. Light Cavalry.'

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—**Finding**—'The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion as follows:—On the first Charge, that Lieut. Martin did circulate a false and scandalous report destructive to the character of the prosecutor, and that he did refuse to give up his authority when called upon to do so; but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it acquires him of conduct disgraceful to the character of a Gentleman, though it considers it reprehensible. Upon the additional charge, the court is of opinion, that Lieut. Martin is guilty of all the facts thereof; but, deeming the terms malicious, disgraceful, and unworthy of an Officer and a Gentleman, too strong for the case as far as the prisoner is concerned, it acquits him thereof, though it considers his conduct in having thus persisted in a gratuitous declaration of opinion to have been highly culpable.'

Sentence,—"Upon the above finding, the court sentences Lieut. and Adjutant William Martin, of the 52d regt. of N. I. to be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or other authority confirming these proceedings may deem proper."

Approved and confirmed. (Signed) J. WATSON, Major General, in command of the Forces.

Remark by the Court.—The court, before it closes its proceedings, deems it just to Lieut. O'Hanlon, to express its opinion, that under the circumstances of the case, out of which this trial has originated, no censure or reflection can justly be imputed to him, in the slightest

degree prejudicial to his conduct or to his character as an Officer and a Gentleman.

Remarks by the Major General. It is to be regretted that Lieut. Martin did not pursue his own first impressions, and make instant reparation to Lieut. O'Hanlon, instead of subsequently identifying himself with a defamatory rumour, which, with incredible infatuation, he has supported to the last, even in his defence. The condemnation of Lieut. Martin by a court of his brother Officers, thus subjecting him to censure and reproach, must now awaken him from the delusion under which he has sacrificed himself in an unworthy cause. The Major General concurs with the court in their rejection of the disgraceful complexion imputed to Lieut. Martin's offence; but the Major General must express his surprise as well as regret, that an Officer of the high character of Lieut. Martin, as established by the testimonials laid before the court, should have so discarded his own just feelings, as to compel an appeal to a Court Martial for the vindication of the honor of Lieut. O'Hanlon; and should have surrendered the common exercise of his judgment, in not anticipating the opinion of the court, that "no censure or reflection can justly be imputed to Lieut. O'Hanlon, in the slightest degree prejudicial to his conduct or character as an Officer and a Gentleman." In this opinion, the Major General in command of the Forces entirely concurs, and adds to it his approval of the temperate and consistent manner in which Lieut. O'Hanlon vainly sought reparation, before he appealed to the judgment and justice of a Court Martial. The Major General has observed, with much regret, the mistaken procedure of Colonel Reid. With the declared view of doing justice to Lieut. Colonel Hunter, Colonel Reid originally communicated the injurious rumour against Lieut. O'Hanlon. The published declaration of Lieut.-Col. Hunter may, or may not, have been necessary for his exoneration; but as it was coupled with a story dishonoring an Officer of Colonel Reid's regiment, an immediate communication of it to Lieut. O'Hanlon, instead of its dissemination to the public, ought, in the Major General's judgment, to have been the course of the commanding Officer of the regiment, the common of the honor of the corps. The suspension of Lieut. (now Captain) O'Hanlon from rank and pay will commence from the date of publication of this Order at Meerut; and Lieutenant Martin is to be released

from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Neemuch, on Saturday Sept. 6, 1834, Asst. Surg. Alex. Storm, of the 51st N. I., was arraigned on the following Charge:—Charge 1st—"With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, disrespect and insolence to his immediate Commanding Officer, contempt of authority and disobedience of orders, and contumacious neglect of duty, in the following instances:—1st. "Attending the Commanding Officer of his regt., Lieut. Col. Hawes, at Neemuch, on the forenoon of the 26th June, 1834, in a state of intoxication. 2d—"Insolent and disrespectful behaviour towards his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Hawes, on the morning of the 27th June, being rude and violent in his general manner, and insubordinate and insulting his in language and demeanour, when advertising to Col. Hawes's notice to Mr. Superintending Surg. Panton of Mr. Storm's state of inebriety on the previous day." 3d.—"Having, in the afternoon of the 27th June, denied the authority of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Hawes, to place himself in arrest, even thought it was communicated to him at the time, that it was under instructions from the Brigadier; and having, after delivering his sword to the Adjutant, caused his servants to take back the sword, then in possession of the Adjutant's Orderly; also refusing to return the letter directing his arrest, given for his perusal by the Adjutant, and re-entering his house, cursing and swearing, both sword and letter." 4th—"Having on the morning of the 28th June, on the personal demand of the Adjutant, refused to receive the letter of his Commanding Officer, addressed to the Adjutant, which Mr. Storm had detained the previous evening." 5th.—"Having, though warned on the 30th June, and summoned on the 1st of July, to attend a Court of Inquiry sitting on his conduct, not attending the said Court, nor given any explanation of such non-attendance."—6th. "Having, on the 2d of July intruded himself at the quarters of the Brigadier commanding, in a disgraceful state of inebriety." Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision: Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion.—That with regard to the first instance of Charge, he is Guilty.—That of the second instance,

he is Guilty.—With regard to the third instance, the Court finds the prisoner Guilty of 'having, in the afternoon of the 27th June, denied the authority of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Hawes to place him in arrest, even though it was communicated to him at the time, that it was under instructions from the Brigadier, and having, after delivering his sword to the Adjutant, refused to return the letter directing his arrest, given for his perusal by the Adjutant, and re-entering his house, retaining both sword and letter,' but acquits him of having 'caused his servants to take back the sword' and of 'cursing and swearing.'—That on the fourth instance he is guilty.—That on the fifth instance he is guilty, with exception to 'the words, "nor given any explanation of such non-attendance," of which it acquits him.—That on the sixth instance, he is not guilty, and acquits him of it; and the Court is further of opinion, that the conduct above proved, is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, disrespect and insolence to his immediate commanding officer, contempt of authority, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty, but the Court acquits him of the words 'disgraceful and contumacious.'"—Sentence—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, does sentence him the said Mr. Asst.-Surg. A. Storm, of the 51st N. I., to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for the period of six calendar months." Confirmed. (signed) JAMES WATSON, Major-Genl. in command of the Forces.

Remarks by the Court.—In awarding this lenient sentence, the Court deems it an imperative duty to state, that as it appears on the face of these proceedings that Mr. Storm was in the habit of taking opium medicinally, the intoxication of which he has been found guilty, might be attributable to the effects of this drug; under this impression, it has passed its judgment.

Remarks by the Major Genl.—The Major Genl. in Command of the Forces, considers the penalty to be disproportionate to the complexion of the offences found by the Court, and the cause assigned for its lenity to be unsatisfactory. From the papers connected with this Court Martial, it appears that Mr. Asst. Surg. Storm was subjected to an arrest under fixed bayonets, which the Major Genl. in Command of the Forces disapproves. Charges of the gravest nature, or apprehensions of evasion, can alone justify such a procedure towards a commissioned officer; and in the present

case, the severest punishment that could be awarded on conviction of the offence charged, would not expiate the indignity which Mr. Storm has suffered before trial. The suspension of Mr. Storm from rank and pay will commence from the date of the publication of the sentence at Neemuch.

Court Martial of Ensign Outley.—The Court Martial for the trial of Ensign Outley, of the 30th Regiment, assembled on the 27th inst. President Lieut.-Colonel Boileau, Horse Brigade. The charge is—

With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Delhi, on the 6th January 1831, when appearing as a defendant before a Court of Requests, falsely asserted that the whole of his pay for the month of November 1830, then about to be issued, was "cut" or "engaged" alibi "I have given orders to prevent cases coming against me" such assertion being made solely for the purpose of deceiving the said Court of Requests, and to prevent awards being directed against the said pay, he having a large portion of the said pay to receive, as he, the said Ensign Outley, a few days after the said Court of Requests, avowed to another officer, on his remarking to Ensign Outley that no pay was to be issued that month, and that it could not be of any consequence to him, as he had given orders for the whole of his pay, and Ensign Outley remarking "no, no, I am not such a fool as all that; you don't suppose the court were to prevent my race horses from running," or words to that effect. (Signed) H. MONKE, Capt. 39th N. I.—*decret Observr. Oct. 30.*

ABRAHAM OF NAVY.—Capt. C. P. King, Major J. W. Roberdeau, Capt. S. Nash, to rank from April 27, 1833, vice Fielding retired.—Lieut. Z. M. Mallock to rank from Feb. 10, 1834, vice Macvitie promoted—7th Regt. L. C., Lieut. C. Ekins to rank from June 16, 1831, vice Cotton resigned—Lieut. W. Master to rank from Aug. 26, 1831, vice Angelo promoted—Surgeon D. Butter to rank from Jan. 28, 1831, vice Wilson retired—Surg. J. Duncan to rank from Feb. 1, 1834, vice Robinson retired—*Infantry.*—Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, Major W. H. Marshall, Capt. T. Seaton and Lieut. H. Carter, to rank from April 5, 1834, vice Tod promoted—Lieut.-Col. T. Harris, Major T. Reynolds, Capt. W. Hoggan, and Lieut. R. Troup to rank from April 30, 1834, vice T. C. Watson *dec.*—Lieut.-Col. R. Seymour, Major D. Bruce,

Capt. J. H. Handcomb, and Lieut. J. Miller to rank from May 10, 1831 *viva Lockett dec.*

FURLoughs.—Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Moore (prep)—Lieut. F. Corner (prep)—Lieut. J. C. Dougan—Capt. D. P. Wood (prep)—Lieut. J. Bott (prep)—Lieut. J. H. Blanshard (prep)—Lieut.-Col. J. Simpson (prep)—Lieut. J. D. Nash—Asst. Surg. J. Taylor to Cape—Lieut. J. Trower—Lieut. C. Darby—Asst. Surg. E. W. Clarrubitt—Vet. Surg. W. Barrett—Asst. Surg. J. Smith—Lieut. A. T. Halliday—Asst. Surg. J. Jeffrey—Capt. C. Gale to sea—Cornet W. B. Molley (prep)—Lieut. C. C. J. Scott (prep)—Ensign C. J. Nicolson to China—Major J. Thompson (prep).

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Capt. G. Thornton from Jan. 12, 1831—Lieut.-Col. W. G. A. Fielding from April 27, 1833—Ensign R. Parker, from Dec. 21, 1833—Cadet E. W. Michell, from Feb. 3, 1831—Major H. L. Playfair, from Feb. 10, 1831—Lieut. H. P. Cotton, from June 16, 1831—Surgeon H. H. Wilson from Jan. 28, 1831—Major G. Jenkins of 63 regt. N. I.

INFIRIED.—Major T. Reynolds 63d regt., N. I.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Ensign S. A. Abbott—Ensign W. H. Ryves.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—June 15, *Banrosa*, Reeves, London—16, *Wimborne*, Fisher, Liverpool—*Hindoo*, Askew, Liverpool—19, *Lord of the Isles*, Hopto, London—26, *Blakely*, Jackson, Liverpool—27, *La Belle Alliance*, Arkell, London—28, *Asia*, Bathie, London—July 3, *Patriot King*, Clarke, Liverpool—*Frankland*, Edwards, Liverpool—6, *Nepptune*, Broadhurst, London—*Dunvegan Castle*, Laws, London—7, *Recovery*, Welbank, London—9, *Lady Norman*, by Teasdale, London—11, *Orwell*, Dalrymple, London—22, *City of Edinburgh*, Frazer, London—28, *Permie*, Harris, London—29, *Mary Anne Webb*, Viner, Liverpool—*St. Leonard*, Gurr, Liverpool Aug. 7, *Selma*, Luckie, Liverpool—*Tyver*, Ellis, Liverpool—*William*, Hamlin, Greenock—9, *Ernand*, Gillett, London—Katherine Steuart Forbes, Anderson, don—10, *Amelia Thompson*, Pigott, London—*Georgiana*, Thoms, London—11, *Bengal*, Lee, Liverpool—14, *Exmouth*, Warren, London—20, *London*, McLean, Liverpool—Sept 3, *Bahamian*, Pearce, Liverpool—*Mandarin*, Donald, Liverpool—*Cordelia*, Creighton, Liverpool—4, *John Woodall*, Henderson, Liverpool—7, *Calcutta*, Grundy, Liverpool—9, *Hashmy*, Harfield, London—

Lord W. Bentinck, Hutchinson, London—10, Inogene, Riley, Liverpool—18, Munnon, Ekin, Liverpool—20, Tapley, Tapley, Liverpool—23, Juliana, Tarbutt, London—21, Broxbornebury, Chapman, London—26, Orontes, Currie, London—27, Coromandel, Boyes, London—28, Africa, Skelton, London.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS—June 11, Bussorah Merchant, Moncrief, London—12, Royal George, Wilson, London—23, Crown, Cowman, Liverpool—July 6, Herculean, King, Liverpool—22, John Mac Lellan, McDonald, Greenock—27, Winscales, Fisher, Liverpool—Aug. 5, Ripley, Lloyd, Liverpool—8, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Richardson, London—18, Spartan, Webb, Liverpool—Allerton, Gill, Liverpool—Aurora, ——London—26, Frankland, Edwards, Liverpool—28, General Palmer, Thomas, London—Lord of the Isles, Higton, Liverpool—30, Mary Ann Webb, Viner, Liverpool—Patriot, King, Clarke, Liverpool—Sept. 21, William, Hamlin, Greenock—22, Burrell, Metcalfe, Liverpool—23, Lord Lyndock, Johnstone, London—Bengal Lee, London—24, Selma, Luckie, Liverpool—Welcome, Castles, Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.—July 29, at Neemuch, Capt. A. Spottiswood, 37th regt. N. I., to Jessie Anne, 5th daughter of Major-Genl. L. Loveday—Aug. 28th, at Agra, S. W. Gardner Esq., 28th regt. N. I., to Jane, daughter of the late A. Gardner Esq., and granddaughter of Col. Gardner of Kha, Gunge—Sept. 3, at Allahabad, F. Currie Esq. C. S., to Lucy Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. M. Bird Esq., C. S.—1, at Delhi, Lieut. C. R. Browne 60th regt. N. I., to Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. H. Davidson of the Sylhet Se-bundies—6, Mr. J. E. Gomes, to Miss H. Carlow—9, M. S. Gwen Esq., to Anne, second daughter of the late M. Manuk Esq.—James Roche Esq., to Miss Mary Toussaint—Dr. D. Stewart Civil Surg., Howrah, to Miss Margaret Toussaint—11, at Benares, W. C. Erskine Esq., 73d regt. N. I., 2d son of Hon. H. D. Erskine, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Youngson, late of Madras Army—13, at Howrah, C. G. Dunbar Esq., to Mrs. C. A. East—15, Mr. W. N. L. Richards, to Miss A. C. Bowers—16, at Chinsurah, Mr. J. Mendes, to Mrs. M. C. Godfrey—17, Capt. W. Clark, Free Mariner, to Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Aiken of Howrah—C. A. Morris Esq., 29th regt. N. I., to Lucy Nice, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Humphreys of the Commissariat—20, Mr. S. Pereira, to Miss C. Myrter—21, Mr. G. Burnett, to Mrs. F. Perry—25, Mr. J. Chaplin, to

Miss J. Armstrong—Captain the Hon. W. Hamilton, 64th regt. N. I., only brother of Lord Belhaven, to Mrs. M. A. Mendes, widow of the late Peter Mendes, Esq.—27 Oct. at Kurnaul, Capt. P. E. Story 9th regt. L. C., to Anne only daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. Rich—Nov. 1st, at Jubulpore, C. Ommanney Esq. C. S., to Louisa Engleheart, 2d daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. Costley—7, at Serrora, Capt. H. T. Raban 47th regt., to Miss Mahon—8, Mr. C. Michel, to Miss E. Henriques—9, at Meerut, Lieut. G. L. Cooper, Ait., to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late R. Chamberlain Esq., C. S.—18, Capt. W. J. Butterworth, to Harriet 2d daughter of S. Nicolls Esq.—22, Capt. H. Cunningham, Madras Cavalry, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Brigadier Bowen—26, Capt. E. St. Clare Cook, to Louisa, 2d daughter of John Vandenburg Esq.

BIRTHS.—June 24th, at Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw Esq. C. S., of a son—July 14, at Agra, the lady of W. A. Venour Esq., of a son—15, at Benares, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Schurmann, of a daughter—27, at Monghyr, the lady of J. A. Savi Esq., of a daughter—Aug. 11, at Meerut, the lady of Fr. A. Davidson, of a son—16, at Mussooree, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq. C. S., of a son—21, Mrs. C. P. Sealy; of a son—at Futtighur, the lady of Capt. J. E. Debrett, of a son—at Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Macdonald, of a son, who died—at Jaunpore, the lady of Lt. C. Turton, H. s. M. 16th foot, of a daughter—23, at Mussooree, the lady of Rev. J. C. Proby, of a daughter—24, at Chiria Poonjoe, the lady of Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, of a son—at Cawnpore, the lady of J. Ransford Esq., Asst. Surg., of a son—26, at Mussooree, the lady of Capt. J. C. Tudor, of a daughter—28, at Saugor, the lady of Capt. J. L. Jones, of a son—the lady of W. Graham Esq. M. D., of a son—29, Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick, of a son—at Barrally, the lady of Major H. O'Farrel, of a daughter—29, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. Carter 16th foot, of a daughter—Mrs. C. Scott, of a daughter—31, Mrs. J. P. Damoy, of a daughter—Mrs. J. B. Plumb, of a daughter—Sept. 1, at Jhossie, Mrs. Woodward, of a son—2, Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter—at Dindigul, Mrs. J. Reilly, of a son—the lady of the late R. Bell Esq., of a daughter—at Simla, the lady of Capt. H. L. McGhee 31st foot, of son—4, at Mussooree, the lady of Capt. H. Debude, of a daughter who died—Mrs. J. D. Cruz, of a son—6, at Futtighur, the lady of Hon.

F. I. Shore, of a daughter—8, Mrs. C. Cooke, of a daughter—at Gya, the lady of E. E. Woodcock Esq. C. S., of a son—9, Mrs A. Rose, of a son—at Midnapore, the lady of Col. G. Cooper, of a son—at Dinsapore, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Gerrard, of a son—at Jaunpore, the lady of G. Turnbull Esq., of a son—10, at Hazareebaugh, the lady of John Davidson Esq., of a daughter—12, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter—at Delhi, Mrs. Leeson, of a daughter—13, at Mirzapore, the lady of Capt. C. A. Munro, of a son—Mrs L. Young, of a daughter—Mrs. G. H. Swaine, of a daughter—14, Mrs Stone, of a daughter—Mrs James Wood of a daughter—16, Mrs. B. Smyth, of a daughter—at Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. A. Corri, of a daughter—18, the lady of W. D. Shaw Esq., of a daughter—19, at Sultanpore, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. Smith, of a daughter—21, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a son—Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, of a son—Mrs. James Ferguson, of a son still-born—at Goruckpore. Mrs. J. Augustine, of a son—at Ghazeeapore, the lady of E. P. Smith Esq. C. S., of a son—24, at Dym Dam, the wife of Serjeant M. Connor, of a son—at Allahabad, the lady of W. F. Dick Esq., of a son—the lady of R. C. Bell Esq., of a daughter—at Monghyr, the lady of C. Steer Esq., of a daughter—at Dimpore Mrs. J. M. Mackie, of a daughter—25, Mrs. T. Baker, of a son—26, at Meergunge, Mrs. A. C. Dunlop, of a son—28, the Wife of Conductor Murphy, of a son—Oct. 9, the lady of Capt. B. T. Phillips of a son—17, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. Pratt, H. M.'s 26th foot, of a son—11, at Dimpore, the lady of O. Wray, Esq., of a son—23, at Bhaugleapore, the lady of J. Innes, Esq. M.D. of a daughter—5, at Ghazeeapore, Mrs. E. George, of a daughter—30, at Meerut, Mrs. R. McAuliff, of a son—Nov. 4, at Meerut, the lady of G. Larkins, Esq. H. A. of a son—7, Mrs. P. Martinelly, of a daughter—8, at Dimpore, the lady of Major G. R. Remberton, of a son—11, the wife of the late Mr. J. Agacy, of a daughter—the lady of the late Capt. J. W. Howe, of a daughter—Mrs. M. Kenyon, of a son—12, Mrs. T. Palmer of a daughter—at Midnapore the wife of Mr. J. D. M. Sinates, of a son—11, the lady of C. Oman, Esq. of a daughter—20, the wife of C. E. Burton, Esq. 40th regt., of a son—24, the lady of R. Woolridge, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS—June 10, at Balasore, Thos. Betts, Esq.—Aug. 6, at Cawnpore, the infant son of Monsieur Dacaud—9, at Nusseerabad, James, infant son of Capt. A. J. Anstruther, 54th regt.—16, at Nus-

seerabad, J. Nicholl, Esq. Surg. 17th regt.—22, At Allahabad, Serjt Major J. Keck, 23, at Cawnpore, Eliza Bingley, relict of the late Dr. Smith—at Nusseerabad, Henry, only son of Capt. A. J. Anstruther, 54th regt.—24, at Futtyghur, Quar-Mast. Serjt. T. Boucher—at Seetapoor, Margaret, wife of Asst. Surg. C. Newton—26, at Landour, Julia Cecil, youngest daughter of Hon. Henry Gordon—27, at Futtyghur, William, son of Mr. T. Lambert—at Meerut, Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. G. D. Roebuck—at ditto, Augustus, infant son of S. Lightfoot, Esq.—28, J. J. Shank, Esq. C. S.—29, Lawrence, son of Mr. L. Richards—at Cawnpore, Isabella, infant daughter of Lieut. C. Carter 16th foot—at Muttra, Edward, 4th son of Capt. W. Alexander—30, Arthur, infant son of Mr. John Gilbert—Isabella, wife of Asst. Surg. W. B. O. Shaughnessy—at Chunar, Apothecary D.W. Taylor—Sept. 1, at Howrah, — Sheils, Esq. Surg. of the ship "Amelia Thompson"—at Cawnpore, Eliza Mary, daughter of Lieut. J. V. Forbes—4, Mr. J. S. Sloman ship "Neptune"—1, at Saharunpore, Mr. T. Sanderson, Revenue Surveyor—4, the infant son of Mr. J. Pereira—Mr. John Peter—6, at Meerut, Selina, infant daughter of Lieut. W. Martin—Elizabeth, widow of the late Conductor J. White—7, at Barrackpore, Anne, wife of Lieut. J. Macdonald, 50th regt.—N. I.—Mary Ann, daughter C. G. Stretell, Esq.—8, Capt. John Anderson, of ship Katherine Stewart Forbes—at Neemuch, Augusta, infant daughter of Capt. H. Doveton—James Paton, Esq. Surgeon, ship "Exmouth"—Mr. W. Barlow—10, H. Babonau, Esq. Dep.-Commr. of Ordnance—Joakim, only son of O. J. Elias, Esq.—12, at Cawnpore, H. Home, Esq.—13, J. Willoughby, son of the late James Urquhart, Esq.—at Dace, Capt. C. H. Wmton, 53d regt. N. I.—14, at Jaunpore, Isabella Jane, wife of G. Turnbull, Esq.—15, Mr. H. Moore, ship "Neptune"—at Simla, Harry, infant son of Capt. T. Polwhele—Lieut. O. B. Thomas, 19th regt. N. I.—16, R. J. Jeffreys, Esq.—at Dacca, Master G. Burnett—17, Mr. George Phillips—18, at Serampore, Rosanund, daughter of Mr. J. Marshman—19, Capt. T. L. Egerton, Invalid Establishment—at Digah, Annie, only daughter of J. P. Marcus, Esq.—20, Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. T. P. Gennoc—at Houghly. S. S. Sherman, Esq.—21, at Lucknow, Mr. R. B. Middleton, Jeweller—22, Mr. R. G. Moore—24, Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. F. I. Galbraith—Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. J. Miller—at Barrackpore, Capt. G. Moyer, 19th

regt. N. I.—25, at Secrora, Asst. Surg. T. Clemishaw—Mary, relict of the late Mr. Jenkinson, Esq.—at Ghazeeapore, Jeon, wife of Rev. W. O. Ruspin—26, Charles, son of Mr. D. Williamson—Oct. 1, Louisa Maria, infant daughter of C. Hogg, Esq.—at Bhowanepore, Mr. J. Dickson—2, Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. W. Brown—at Tittyghur, Maria, wife of Theodore Dickens, Esq.—9, at Delhi, Alfred, infant son of Mr. W. Staines—13, at Neemuch Capt. G. Cumine, 61st regt. N. I.—14, at Simla, Thomas, infant son of Capt. H. L. McGhee, H. M.'s 31st foot—21, at Delhi, Thomas, son of, and on 24th, Amy, only daughter of Mr. T. W. Collins,—30, at Boolundshuhur, G. M. Bird, Ensign C. S.—31, at Meerut, Ensign C. T. W. Gifford, 42d regt. N. I.—Nov. 3, Mr. M. Assay—7, Mr. T. Noton—9, Mr. A. L. D'Abreo—John James, son of Mr. B. Heritage—10, Master J. H. Cock—Mr. Freeborne—Francisca, relict of the late Mr. J. S. Jebb—Mary Ann, wife of Mr. W. Hunter—11, Elizabeth, wife of H. Barrow Esq.—12, Mr. G. Baker, ship "Sir E. Paget"—20, at Purnea, Arthur, infant son of R. B. Perry, Esq.—23, James, infant son of Mr. A. D'Silva,

Madras.

The East India Squadron.—The Melville with Sir J. Gore's flag was at Cochin, on December 13th, on her way to Bombay to meet the Winchester with the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel's flag—Lord Clare returns on her to England—The Curacao, Capt. Dunn, was at Calcutta waiting to bring home the Governor General, Lord W. Bentinck—The Imogene, Blackwood, was daily expected at Madras from China—The Alligator was also expected there from N. S. Wales, having been relieved by the Hyacinth Sloop of war—The Andromache having delivered her China despatches to the Admiral at Cochin, was sent to Madras and would then go to Trincomalee—The Harrier left Trincomalee on November 22d, for Colombo, to settle the case of the Dutch bark Batavia seized by that Sloop of war in March 1833, at Penang, for a breach of the navigation laws—The Talbot, Zebra, Rose and Algerine, had passed the Cape of Good Hope, prior to January 10th.

A melancholy occurrence took place at the Clarence Hotel on the evening of the 9th December,—Ensign Redmond, of the 7th regiment N. I., was seen walking on the terrace of the third story of the building, and whether by accident, or otherwise, was precipitated to the ground!—The height, we should take to

be, about 30 or 35 feet.—There was a quantity of blood on the pavement on which he fell—and the unhappy man was taken up utterly insensible, with blood flowing from his mouth and nose.—He was immediately sent off to the General Hospital—but he expired in a few hours after. Ensign Redmond, we understand, was under arrest, and had reason to apprehend that he would be brought to a Court-Martial.—It appears he had an interview with a public functionary a few minutes before the fall—but, of course, we are not at liberty to mention the reports we have heard of the conversation between them.

Major Watkins of the 5th L. C., has been found guilty on the charges preferred against him by Lieut.-Colonel Smythe, and cashiered. The sentence has been approved and confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in the extent of its severity never was one more richly merited.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—25th Nov., Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot to act as Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam—Dec. 2, Mr. J. F. McKennie to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year—Messrs. G. H. Skelton and W. H. Tracy attained the rank of Factors on 11th Nov., 1834—5, Mr. G. M. Ogilvie to act as principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, on the departure of Mr. Whish—Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam vice Ogilvie—Mr. A. P. Onslow to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Chicavole—Mr. R. D. Parker to act as Govt. Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, during the absence of Major Hodges.

FURLoughs.—Messrs. T. Daniel, J. C. Whish, C. P. Brown, R. Gardner, and A. Meller.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from Nov. 26 to Dec. 13, 1834.—35th regt. N. I., Ensign P. L. Spry to be Quart.-Mas., and Interim. Farran, resigned—41st regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Merritt to be Adjutant.—Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel R. West to be Colonel, vice Durand, *dec.*, and Major J. Dalgairens to be Lieut.-Col., vice West—19th regt. N. I. Capt. J. H. Bonette to be Major—Lieut. G. Nott to be Captain—Ensign R. B. Mylne to be Lieut.—Col. W. Woodhouse is entitled to a half share from the Off-reckoning fund from 27th Nov., 1834, vice Durand, *dec.*—Rev. V. Shortland to act as Chaplain at Cuddalore—Ens. J. Jackson of 14th regt. N.I. is appointed to act as Quart.-Mas. and Interp. of 41st regt. till further orders—Capt. R. Alexander to act as Asst. Quart.

Mast. Gen. with the Hyderabad Subs. force, during the absence of Capt. Bell on furlough.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensigns F. W. Baynes of 38th regt. N. I., and E. A. H. Webb, of 22d regt. N. I., are permitted to exchange regiments; the former ranking next below Ensign T. P. Moore in 22d regt., and the latter next below Ensign W. Pollok of 38th regt.—Ensign T. Haines is removed to 9th regt. N. I.—Colonel C. Farran from 1st regt. to 5th regt. N. I.—Colonel R. West to 1st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Moncrieff, from 19th regt. to 1st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Dalgairns to 19th regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Keating is removed to 3d regt. N. I., next below Ens. C. H. Woraley—Ens. W. Cook removed to 10th regt. N. I.; next below Ens. W. H. Wapshare.

FURLoughs.—Lieut. F. Dudgeon—Capt. J. Parton—Capt. G. Nott—Lieut. E. H. F. Denman—Major J. Glass—Captain F. Forbes—Lieut.-Colonel F. Bowes (prep.)—Capt. J. Johnstone to sea—Lieut. H. S. O. Smith (prep.)—Ens. E. Slack (prep.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 351.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following modifications and additional provisions for the Military Pay Department, shall have effect from the 1st Jan., 1835.—A Paymaster of the 1st Class to each of the following divisions:—Presidency, including the accounts of Tenasserim, Penang, Singapore, and Malacca—Mysore—Trichinopoly—Secunderabad—Salary of the Paymaster at the Presidency, 1,000 rupees per month. Salary of the rest, 600 rupees each per month.—3. A Paymaster of the 2d class for Masulipatam—Ceded Districts—Nugpore—Vellore. Salary 400 rupees per month.—4. A Deputy Paymaster for Malabar and Canara—Vizagapatam—Salary Rs. 300 per month.—5. The Paymasterships of Penang and Tenasserim are abolished, and the duties transferred to the Presidency Paymaster, who will enter the abstracts of the troops in the Straits and Tenasserim in a supplementary account for which purpose the vouchers will be forwarded to him to take their course of audit on on the responsibility of commanding officers and heads of departments.—6. The Payments at Poonamallee (including Tripassore) to be conducted by an Officer to be designated “Deputy Paymaster and Staff Officer;” this will render the appointment of Fort Adjutant at Poonamallee unnecessary, it is, therefore, abolish-

ed from 1st January, 1835.—7. The Salary of the Deputy Paymaster and Staff Officer at Poonamallee to be as follows:

Deputy Paymaster	200	0	0
Staff Officer	50	0	0

Total per month Rs. 250 0 0

8. Deputy Paymasters will conduct their duties in the same manner precisely as other Paymasters—9. Present incumbents to continue their designation and present salaries, with the exception of that at Poonamallee, where two appointments are united, 250 rupees per month to be in full of both, exclusive of Office Establishment—10. No Officer under the rank of Captain to be eligible to the appointment of Paymaster—11. No Officer under ten years' standing to be eligible to the appointment of Deputy Paymaster—12. Payments at the Head Quarter Stations of Paymasters to be made as at present—13. The whole of the Establishment at Out-Station Pay Offices abolished—Paymasters will, therefore, under orders from the Accountant General, supply the necessary funds for the payment of all demands at them, by drafts on the Civil Treasuries, payable to the Staff Officer, or where there is no Officer of that description, to the Commanding Officer, or by remittances of cash to the Staff or Commanding Officer, as circumstances may render expedient under the following rules.

The Court-Martial on Colonel Conway.—Through a correspondent at Bangalore, we have received accounts of the progress of the court-martial on Colonel Conway, which has excited in all quarters such intense interest. The court assembled on the 1st October, and was composed of Major-General Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart.—President. Major.-Genl. Hawker, Brigadier General Doveton, Colonel Lindeay, Col. Wahab, Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Lieut.-Colonel Fairtlough, Majors Poole, Urquhart, Dalgairns, Isaac, McLean, Taylor, and Baylee. Capt. Hale, being eleven King's and four Company's Officers. The substance of the charge was as follows:—For scandalous and infamous conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having falsely and maliciously asserted in a conversation with Capt. Thomas, relative to certain accusations against the prosecutor (Colonel Smythe, of the 1st L. C.), that they were well known to Col. Foulié previous to his departure for England in 1828; and further, that Col. Foulié had mentioned Col. Smythe's fault to Col. Conway, who advised him by no means to bring it forward, unless he could

be certain of proving it—no such remarks ever having been made by Col. Foulis, and the whole being a fabrication, tending to injure Col. Smythe, and shake the confidence of his friends, &c. &c. Col. Conway being called upon, said, in an emphatic tone "not guilty, certainly not." The prosecutor, Col. Smythe, opened his case in a speech which he delivered remarkably well, and which was most admirably written. He introduced into this several letters, which had passed between him and the authorities relative to the Court of Inquiry, which was held to investigate his case in 1832. Their composition certainly reflected a great deal of credit on him, but the whole were expunged by the court, as totally foreign to the matter, together with some other parts of the address, which were considered rather strong. His aim was evidently to establish that their existed on the part of the prisoner, and the persons in his office, a strong spirit of animosity against him, and that the prisoner had used the language imputed to him in the charge with a malicious intent. The first and only witness examined this day was Captain Thomas. He proved the conversation with himself to have taken place as follows. He remarked to Colonel Conway that some of the officers of the 5th Cavalry had heard of the rumour against Colonel Smythe, and that he (Captain Thomas) did not believe them, Colonel Conway replied that he did not care what the officers of the 5th thought, but he knew that Colonel Foulis was fully aware of them previous to his going to England in 1828. This witness was cross-examined principally by the court, and he completely exonerated Colonel Conway from any thing like malice or any wish to shake his, the evidence's faith in Colonel Smythe's innocence. The court then adjourned, and assembled again on the 2nd, at 1 p.m. It was occupied till 4 p.m. 2 with the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Macleod. His evidence went to prove that Colonel Conway had told him that Colonel Foulis was well aware of Colonel Smythe's guilt, and had told him so before he went to England in 1828. Mr. Macleod stated, as his opinion, that Col. Conway's object was to give him a bad opinion of Col. Smythe, to induce him to advise his brother to detach himself from his party. It also went far to substantiate the charge of malice—the witness, however, declared his having felt annoyed with the Col. at the time of conduct he had adopted towards his brother in the 4th L.C.

Col. Foulis was then called. He spoke in the highest terms of Col. Smythe; and denied, as well as his recollection could carry him back, that he ever heard any reports accusing him of the unnatural crime laid to his charge, and denying that he had ever told Colonel Conway so. This witness prayed that any letters which he had written for a few years past to Cols. Conway and Smythe might be produced by them to refresh his memory, as owing to his advanced age, (87) it had failed considerably within the last few years. The Court then adjourned, and re-assembled on the 3d, on which day the case for the prosecution closed at 1 o'clock. Col. Conway stated that his gallant friend, Col. Foulis having mentioned his impaired memory, he would not pursue his first intention of cross-examining him, and merely asked him three questions of no importance. The Court stands adjourned to this day, Wednesday the 8th.—*Ierad. Oct. 1834.*

MARRIAGES.—June 19, at Aurungabad, Mr. D. Alexander to Miss A. King—Aug. 11, at Cuddalore, Capt. H. B. Preston, 17th regt. N. I. to Mary Louise, 6th surviving daughter of the late L. H. Sterling, Esq.—8, Sept. Mr. J. C. Flanagan to Miss Jane A. Morgan—Oct. 9, at Kampree, H. Houghton, Esq., to Miss C. Holt, niece of L. Fowler, Esq. of Gloucester-place—18, at Waltair, Lieut. H. Pritchard, 8th regt., to Elizabeth Degen, 2d daughter of James Paddon, Esq. of Exeter—21, at Masulipatam, Apothecary T. H. Edwards to Harriet, only daughter of Sub Conductor Harvey—22, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. E. Hughes, 39th regt., to Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Boulderson, Esq. of Falmouth—25, at Ootacamund, Lt. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L.C., to Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. S. Prendergast, H. M's 48th foot—Nov. 7, at Visagapatam, Apothecary T. Draugh to Miss M. Macguire—9, at Calicut, Mr. F. Pereira to Miss R. Moreira—12, at Bangalore, Corporal T. Barrett to Miss C. Longden—at Tellicherry, Capt. W. J. Butterworth to Harriett, 2d daughter of S. Nicolls, Esq.—24, at Bolarum, Apothecary T. Copwick to Miss M. Colligan—Dec. 1, at Bangalore, Lieut. W. D. Erskine, 7th L.C. to Emily, 3d daughter of late Gen. Webber—2, at Alleppey, Ens. S. Gompertz, 6th regt. N. I., to Helen Harriet, eldest daughter of the late W. Simpson, Esq.—10, Lieut. H. C. Goeling 7th regt. to Anna, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. W. Monteith, Engineers.

BIRTHS.—July 11, at Secunderabab, the lady of Capt. F. Welland of a son—26, at Bangalore, the lady of Major

Taylor, 13th L. R., of a son—August 9, at Secunderabad, the lady of Major H. Walter of a daughter—18, at Bellary, the lady of A. P. Onslow, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—20, at the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. G. Nott, of a daughter—22, the lady of Lieut.-col. Kenny, 9th regt. N. I. of a daughter still-born—23, at Samulcottah, the wife of Mr. J. Pau-Hes, of a son—27, the wife of Mr. H. Hoas, of a son—28, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. J. Tomlinson, of a daughter—at Ditto, the lady of Asst. Surg. A. Warrant, of a son—30, the wife of Mr. H. E. Boyle, of daughter—31, at Courtallam the lady of Capt. C. G. Scott, 1st regt. of a son—Sept. 1st, the lady of Lieut. G. Briggs, of a daughter—3, at Ootacamund, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—4, at Trichinopoly, the lady of F. Gray, Esq., 35th regt. of a daughter—8, at Chingleput, the lady of J. Horsley, Esq. of a son—9; at Kamptee, the lady of Asst. Surg. W. Butler, of a son—11, at Waltair, the lady of G. A. Harris, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—16, at Bellary, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq. M. D. of a daughter—19, at Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. O. St. John Grant of a son—20, at Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Miller of a daughter—25, at Royapooram the lady of Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, of a daughter—Oct. 2, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr. R. Howard of a son—6, at Hingolee, Mrs. C. Pybus of a son—13, at Waltair, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Liardet, of a son—at Berhampore, the wife of Serjt. C. H. Jones, of a son—19, at Bellary, the lady of Lieut. P. T. Cherry, of a son—at Bangalore, the lady of Ensign H. J. Brockinan, of a son—the lady of Col. Wilson, C. B. of a son still-born—Nov. 6, at Bangalore, the lady of Ensign Sippings, of a son—10, at Vizianagram, the wife of Serjt. J. Sherrad, of a daughter—12, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. S. Gaynor, of a daughter—15, at Secunderabad, the lady of N. A. Woods, Esq., of a daughter—at Palamcottah, the lady of Thomas McClellan, Esq., 33d regt. of a son—16, at Bellary, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Stretell of a son still-born—20, at Negapatam, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., of a son—at Trevandrum, the lady of Capt. M. W. Perreau, of a son—at Kamptee, the lady of F. Godfrey, Esq., of a son—21; at Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, of a daughter—22, the wife of Mr. J. H. Court, of a son—28, at Bellary, the lady of Capt. W. Bremner, of a daughter—23, the lady of W. H. Hart, Esq., of a daughter—26, the wife of Mr. C. Shortt, of a daughter—28,

at Royapettah, the wife of Mr. B. Wilkins, of a daughter—29, the lady of W. H. Rose, Esq., of a daughter—30, Mrs. A. De Castellas, of a daughter—at Trichinopoly. Mrs. E. Pierce, of a daughter—Dec. 2, at Ditto, the lady of Major W. T. Sneyd of a son—4, at Poomamallee, the lady of Asst. Surg. Dartnell, 41st foot of a daughter—8, at Royapetta, Mrs. M. M. Leonard, of a son.

DEATHS.—July 31, at Ootacamund, Christina, daughter of Dr. Macdougall—August 1, at Kamptee, Henry, infant son of Corporal H. Wildon—14, at Cannanore, George, infant son of Conductor J. W. Platt—19, Capt. H. Tudor, ship "Sir C. Malcolm"—23, at Masulipatam, Ellen, only child of Serjeant Major A. Broadley—28, at Coimbatore, Edward, youngest child of Rev. W. B. Addis—30, at Masulipatam, the infant son of Lieut. J. W. Harding—Sept. 1, at Ootacamund, Capt. J. Wallace, H. M.'s 54th foot—4, Henry, infant son of Mr. H. Vexon—22, Anne, only daughter of Mr. G. Batchelor—Oct. 15, at Combaconum, Lieut. F. Nixon of Travancore Nair Brigade—at Kamptee, Eliza, daughter of Lieut. W. S. Mitchell—18, near Bangalore, Cornet A. E. Oakes, 7th regt. L. C.—G. P. Tyler, Esq. cashier of Government Bank—at Bangalore, Cornet F. B. Seton, 7th L. C.—20, at Masulipatam, Sub-conductor J. M'Creary—22, at Secunderabad, John, infant son of Lieut. J. B. Neeve—Nov. 6, near the French Rocks, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Asst. Surg. Sinclair, M. D. H. M.'s 55th regt.—11, at Masulipatam, the infant son of Apothecary J. Green—14, at Nagpore, William, infant son of Capt. A. G. Physlop, Artillery—19, at Trichinopoly, Conductor J. Elliott—20, at Masulipatam, Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Dashwood—22, John, only child of Mr. J. M. Millett—26, at Amboorpet, R. Rickards, Esq. C. S.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Sept. 27, Mr. G. Grant to be Dep. Civ. Aud and Dep. Mint Master—Mr. J. A. Shaw is permitted to return to Rutnagherry, and resume the duties of Asst. Judge and Session Judge at that station—Mr. J. G. Lumsden to be Asst. Judge and Session Judge at Surat—Oct. 3, Messrs. J. H. Crawford and H. Borradale having been appointed by the Gov. Gen in Council Members of the Committee for the revision of the transit duties in India, their services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of India—11, Mr. C. Norris

has resumed charge of the secret political and military departments—Mr. G. W. Anderson to be Senior Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Suddur Foujdary Adawist—15, Mr. W. S. Boyd to act as Collector of Tanna—Mr. J. W. Jackson to be acting Collector of Ahmedabad—Mr. N. Kirkland to be acting Sub Collector of Broach—Mr. W. W. Bell to be acting 1st Asst. to the Collector of Ahmedabad—Mr. J. M. Davies to be acting 2d Asst. to the Collector of Ahmedabad—18, Mr. R. Keay's appointment as 3d Asst. to the Collector of Ahmednuggur is cancelled—Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be 3d Asst. to the Collector of Ahmednuggur—22, Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun. to be Asst. to the principal Collector in the S. M. Country—Mr. A. W. Jones to be Asst. to the Collector of Tanna—Mr. E. W. Burton to be Asst. to the principal Collector of Poona.

FURLoughs.—Mr. A. K. Corfield.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from Nov. 2 to Oct. 26, 1834.—Lieut. A. Goldie to act as Adjutant to 26th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Gillanders is confirmed as a temp. appointment—Lieutts. S. Hennel, J. Watkins, and C. J. Westly are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—Lieut. J. Burnett having died on 6th March, 1834; his commission of Lieut. to be cancelled—Ens. P. C. N. Amiel to be Lieut., vice Campbell pensioned—Ens. H. W. Prescott to take rank from 27th Aug., 1834, and to be posted to 1st regt. N. I.—the Government of India having cancelled the appointment of Lieut. D. A. Malcolm as Asst. to the Resident at Hydrabad that officer has been placed at the disposal of Comm-in-Chief for regimental duty—Lieut. D. Davidson, 17th regt. to be 2d Asst. Comm. Gen., vice Rybot to Europe—Lieut. G. Pope to be 3d Asst. Comm. Gen.—Lieut. R. Wallace to be acting Paymaster of the Poona division of the Army—Capt. A. F. Bartlet, Deputy Paymaster at Deesa is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty—Lieut. C. Treshie, is appointed a 3d Asst. Comm. Gen., and to the charge of the Military Bazar at Deesa, vice Leckie, whose appointment is cancelled—Lieut. W. C. Hebbert is appointed Asst. to the inspecting Engineer in Guzerat—I lieut. C. H. Wells is promoted to the brevet rank of Captain—the div. order appointing Lieut. J. Cooper to act as Line Adj. at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Lieut. Lewis, is confirmed—Cornt. W. A. Hamilton is appointed Staff Officer to the detachment at Balmeer

from Aug. 1—the order appointing Capt. H. Cracklow to the temp. command of the troops at Veerpore during the absence of Capt. Forbes, sick, is confirmed—Asst. Surg. A. Gibson to be Vaccinator in the Deccan, and Asst. Surg. B. Whita to be Vaccinator in the N. E. division of Guzerat—Lieut. J. Hale to be Line Adjutant at Ahmedabad, vice Parsons, resigned—2d Lieut. T. C. Powells of Art. is ranked from 25th Sept., 1834, vice Cannan, *dec.*, Perebunder is discontinued as a Govt. Command, and the appointment of Capt. Benbow is abolished—Major T. Powell to be private Secy. to the Governor, vice Upton to the Cape—Engineers—1st Lieut. C. W. Tremenhore, and 2d Lieut. R. Leech to take rank 17th April, 1834, in succession to Deck, *dec.*—2d Lieut. F. Wemyss to be 1st Lieut. vice Harris promoted—2d Lieut. C. Walker to rank from 8th Aug., 1834, vice Wemyss—7th regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon to be Captain, vice Masey, *dec.*, date of rank 20th Dec., 1833—Super. Lieut. O. Halpin (*dec.*) is admitted on the effective strength of the regt. from 20th Dec. 1833, vice Gordon, promoted—Ens. E. Andrews to be Lieut., vice Halpin, *dec.*—Cadet H. M. Blake to be Ensign, and to be posted to 7th regt. N. L.—Lieut. C. W. Wenn, Adjt. of Marine Batt., and Lieut. G. Cooke, Adjt. of 13th regt. N. I., are permitted to exchange appointments—the order appointing Lieut. H. Stockley of 7th regt. N. I. to act as Line Adj. at Ahmedabad during the absence of Lieut. Cooper, sick, is confirmed.

FURLoughs.—Capt. J. Fawcett to Cape—Capt. W. Stirling to Cape—Major J. H. Dunsterville.

ECCLLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Oct. 15, Rev. E. P. William to be Chaplain at Ahmedabad, and to visit Baruda once in two months, and Hursole once in three—Rev. G. Pigott to be Chaplain at Deesa—22, Rev. J. Stevenson to be Jun. Chaplain of the Scotch Church at Bombay.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.—Sept. 29, Lieut. T. G. Carlels to act as Draftsman to the Indian Navy during the absence of Commander Houghion.

FURLoughs.—Lieut. A. H. Nott.

MARRIAGES.—Oct 13, Mr. W. Portlock, to Miss F. H. Barnes—23, Rev. C. Stone, to Miss A. H. Kimball.

BIRTHS.—July 27, at Belgaum, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jervis, of a daughter—Aug. 3, at Rajcote, the lady of Capt. A. T. Reid, of a son—7, at Deesa, the lady of Lieut. S. J. Stevens, of a son—11, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. H. Glass, C. S., of a son—12, at Belgaum, the lady of J. G. Moyle Esquire, of a son—15,

at Daptois, the lady of J. Bowstead Esq., of a son—18, at Poona, the lady of Capt. Lloyd, Queen's Royals, of a son—Sept. 26, the wife of Mr. J. King, of a daughter—28, at Ruitnagherry, the lady of M. Harrison Esq., C. S., of a daughter—Oct. 1, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Powell, Adjutant-General, of a daughter—4, the wife of Conductor S. Proctor, of a daughter—6, at Poona, the lady of Lieut. M. F. Willoughby, of a son—14, Mrs. C. W. Allen, of a daughter—19, Mrs. Atkinson, of a son—at Poona, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Griffith, of a son—22, at Kirkee, the lady of Capt. B. N. Ogle, 4th L. D., of a son, still-born—29, at Surat, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Stewart of a son.

DEATHS.—June 28, at Surat, F. Britton Esq.—Aug. 1, Mr. F. W. Kennedy Midshipman, H. M.'s S. Magicienne—2, at Surat, Elizabeth Laurie, youngest daughter of R. C. Chambers Esq., C. S.—14, Lieut. O. Halpin, 7th regt. N. I.—20, Mr. C. Marshall—23, at Deesa Cayley, infant son of Major W. C. Illingworth—26, at Deesa, Mary, youngest child of Capt. A. Lighton—27, at Belgaum, George, 6th son of J. G. Moyle Esq.—Sept. 20, Mr. F. Ney—26, at Kulladghee, Cornet J. Campbell 1st regt. L. C.—29, Mary, wife of Apothecary J. Redwood—at Dhurrole, John, only son of Capt. D. W. Shaw, 20th regt.—Lieut. D. J. Cannan, Artillery—30, Ann, wife of Mr. James King—Oct. 2, at Colaba, John, infant son of Mr. J. J. Malvery—13, at sea, Catherine, daughter of Capt. P. Sanderson—17, the wife of Mr. W. Allan.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGES.—May 12, C. E. de Breard Esq. to Julia Louisa, and W. Stark, Esq. to Seraphina Wilhelmina, daughters of V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq.—July 12, Lieut. G. R. Cummin, H. M.'s 97th foot, to Georgiana Maria, 2d daughter of Col. Walker and niece to the late Sir H. Torrens—Aug. 4, F. Macqueen, Esq. Comin, of ship "Louise Campbell," to Maria, youngest daughter of Mrs. Shuttleworth, York Street, Portman-square—11, W. T. Layard, Esq. Ceylon Rifles, to Catherine Anne, daughter of Capt. Sargent, 58th regt.—18, Edward Mastby, Esq. to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon A. White, of Rifle regt.

BIRTHS.—March 22d, the lady of Lt. Bridge, of a daughter, who died a few hours after its birth—April 19, the lady of Capt. G. T. Parke, H. M.'s 61st foot of a daughter—29, at Peradenia, the lady of

J. G. Watson, Esq. of a son—June 11, the wife of Serjt. J. Howes, of a son—22, the lady of Major Charlton, 61st regt. of a son—25, at Manaar, the lady of J. W. Huskisson, Esq. H. M.'s Civil Service, of a daughter—July 12, at Kornagalle, the lady of Capt. Firebrace, H. M.'s 58th foot, of a son—15, the lady of Capt. Powell, C. R. of a daughter—19, at Kornagalle, the lady of Capt. McPherson, 78th regt. of a son—Aug. 5, at Batticaloa, the lady of Capt. Tranchell, of a daughter—18, the wife of Rev. J. Bailey of a son—31, the lady of C. T. Henry, Esq. H. M.'s 97th regt. of a son—Sept. 2, at Badulla, the lady of Lieut. Smith, Rifle regt. of a son.

DEATHS.—March 20, at Galle, Frances wife of Dr. Sillery, Medical Staff—April 22, Mrs. M. H. Roosmalecocq—May 21, at Kandy, Robert Brownrigg, son of Lt.-col. Fraser, Dep.-Quar.-Mast. Genl.—24, the daughter of Mr. W. Ridsdale—30, Lambertus, only son of Mr. S. G. Dias—John Doyle, 4th son of Capt. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifles, aged 4 years and 5 months—July 12, A. de Saram, Esq.—14, Peter, only son of Mr. S. C. De Heer—Aug. 14, Captain Budden, H. M.'s 97th foot—Sept. 10, at Cultura, Edw. Archer, 2d son of the late Hon. G. Turnour, Ceylon C. S.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGES.—April 8, J. H. Jackson Esq., Bombay C. S. to Miss C. J. Rabé—19, Capt. J. M. Ross, 5th regt. Madras N. I., to Miss E. A. Seigruhu—25, Lieut. John Hill, 2d regt. N. I., to Jane 2d daughter of W. Proctor Esq.—28, Mr. J. Harris, to Mrs. M. Lethbridge—May 12, Mr. J. Higgs, to Miss H. Fison.

BIRTHS.—July 25, the lady of Capt. R. D. Halifax 75th regt., of a daughter—Sept. 10, the lady of Sir J. Herschel K. G. H., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 29, W. H. Peach Esq., of Cuttack—April 24, Henry Sergeant Esq., Bengal Civil service—May 10, Sarah, wife of Mr. E. George—Dec. 16, Henry Nourse Esq.

New South Wales.

MARRIAGES.—April 10, at Sydney J. W. Gosling, Esq., to Catherine, 2d daughter of J. Haymond, Esq., Postmaster-General of that Colony—May 6, at Hobart Town, John Gregory, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of P. Jean, Esq. 21st N. B. Fusiliers.

DEATHS.—Feb. 23, at Van Dieman's Land, Sophia, wife of Lieut. G. B. Skardon, Royal Navy—April 14, at Sydney, the wife of Major Breton, 4th regt,

Home Intelligence.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held on the 18th March. The court was made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their consideration, the draught of a petition to Parliament, praying that the Legislature would be pleased to sanction and direct the importation of East India Sugar at the same rate of duty which is charged on sugar the produce of the Mauritius and the West Indies, and the importation of cotton and all other productions of British India on the same terms that are granted to the most favoured colonies. The Chairman (Henry St. Geo. Tucker, Esq.) having briefly called the attention of the proprietors to the subject which they were assembled to discuss, directed that the petition should be read at length, which was done accordingly. The petitioners pointed out the great advantage which would accrue, not only to India, but to this country, by an equalization of the duties on sugar and other articles of East India produce. At present, while West India sugar paid a duty of 24s. per cwt. on importation, East India sugar paid 32s. The petition also adverted to the heavy duties imposed on silk and cotton of East India manufacture, imported into this country, while British fabrics were admitted into India at a duty of 2½ per cent. The consequence of this system was, that the remittances to this country which could not be made in goods, were obliged to be made in specie, by which India was greatly impoverished. The petitioner, therefore, prayed for an equalization of duties, which would enable the East India agriculturist to dispose of his sugar, &c., at a profitable rate. The Chairman moved "That this Court approve of the petition now read, and that the Court of Directors take measures for its presentation to the House of Commons." The Deputy - Chairman (W. S. Clark, Esq.) seconded the motion. Sir C. Forbes, expressed his approbation of the petition; but took the liberty of suggesting that it might be improved by the addition of some other articles, which appeared to him to be of great importance. He alluded more particularly to coffee, an article which they all knew was of much importance. It was cultivated in different parts of India, and in Bengal he believed to a very considerable extent. But, whilst West India coffee only paid a duty

of 6d. per lb., East India coffee paid 9d., being an additional duty of 50 per cent. The honorable Baronet then, at some length, complained that the interests of India were shamefully neglected in the British Parliament; and to prove how false a view was taken of those interests, he referred to the proceedings which occurred during the discussions on the Charter Bill of 1833. He denied that that bill was, as had been stated by Mr. C. Grant, a measure calculated equally for the benefit of England and of India; and contended, that as, by inundating India with our cotton manufactures, we had destroyed the cotton manufacture of India, it was our duty to admit the sugar, coffee, &c., of that country at the lowest possible rate of duty; since, by that course only, India could hope to provide the large remittances that were annually called for. Mr. R. C. Ferguson said there was no instance, since he had had the honor of a seat in Parliament, that any question was brought forward relative to the interests of India on which he had not delivered his opinions, and raised his voice against the oppression and injustice of the system by which that country had been governed. (Hear, hear.) On that subject he never had concealed his opinion. Notwithstanding his feeling towards the late Administration, he had never, on any one occasion, varied from the view which he had long taken of the government of India, either when he held office with that Administration, or when he merely sat as a private member of Parliament. The honorable Baronet ought not to form his opinion of the conduct of individuals with reference to India questions on what appeared in the daily prints. He did not, however, mean to blame the proprietors of newspapers for not attending to those subjects, because they must find topics to interest the public; and he was exceedingly sorry to say, that during the whole discussion in Parliament of the measure to which the honorable Baronet had referred, a complete indifference about it was manifested out of doors. The consequence was, that he had seen discussions that had occupied eight or ten hours—discussions in which he had taken an active part—reported in half a column. There were many parts of that legislative measure in which he did not concur; but now that it was law (as it was the fashion to say,) it was necessary that they should obey it, and endeavour to carry

It on. With respect to the petition before the court, he entirely concurred in its prayer, and he could assure the proprietors that he would give it his best support. He was, however, of opinion, that the special mention of coffee would be an improvement of the petition. The Chairman said, that he conceived the words of the petition, "and all other productions of China," rendered the specific introduction of coffee unnecessary. Besides, he had had a communication with the President of the Board of Control on this subject, and he entertained a great hope that relief would be granted with respect to that particular article. He wished to rest their case on a great general principle. He would say, "Give us reciprocity generally, and everything else must follow. Give us an equalization of the sugar duties, and a reduction of the duty on coffee, and on every other article, will follow as a matter of course." He thought it was better for them to make the petition as simple as possible. Mr. Fielder supported the petition. It was necessary, looking to the remittances which India was obliged to transmit to this country, that every facility should be granted for the introduction of her produce into this country. The charges which India had to meet amounted to £3,000,000 a-year, and the remittable debt, which was to be paid in 1836 and 1837, was not less than £9,000,000. How were such charges to be met, unless this country consented to receive, on equitable terms, the produce of the soil of India? Mr. Weeding said his opinions were well known on this subject, and he entirely approved of the petition. He conceived that there was no cause of alarm with respect to the power of India to meet and to pay all engagements. He conceived that India had benefited by the arrangement under the new charter. The Chairman denied that India was likely to gain more now than she did under the old arrangement. Formerly the China trade paid the dividends and part of the home establishment; but now she must bear the whole charge of the dividends, together with the expense of a variety of new establishments, law commissioners, &c. And what did she receive in return? Just so much as the surplus of commercial assets redeemed in the shape of interest on the territorial property, which was by no means equal to the annuity of £630,000 that had been created under the bill. Colonel Sykes gave his hearty concurrence to the petition. A compliance with its prayer would, by extending the markets for the

produce of India, benefit that country in an eminent degree. The Chairman said he had no objection, if it were pressed, to introduce coffee into the petition; but he thought there was no necessity for it. Mr. Fielder was anxious that "rum," the produce of the sugar-cane, should be specified. The Hon. Mr. Melville was of opinion that sugar should be omitted, and that the petition should be general. Ministers might not feel themselves justified in acceding to this point, while so great a change was going on in the West Indies. Mr. C. Ferguson and the Chairman were of opinion that if they did not specifically mention sugar, they might as well abandon the petition altogether. Mr. Weeding was of opinion that the way in which the petition was at present worded, was, perhaps, the soundest that could be adopted. The petition was then agreed to, the word "coffee" being inserted. On the motion of the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. R. C. Ferguson was requested to present it to the House of Commons.

Haileybury College. — Mr. Fielder wished to draw the attention of the Court to what he conceived to be a disgrace to the Company and the British nation; and, he would add, the sooner it was wiped away the better it would be for their reputation in India. He alluded to Haileybury College. The honorable proprietor then entered into a detail of the expenses attending the college from the year 1831 to the present time. In 1831 there were 41 pupils, who cost between £100 and £500 a-year, exclusive of what they paid themselves, and there were 10 masters and 34 assistants. In 1832 and 1833 he found the same small number of scholars and the same large number of instructors. He found that at present there were 41 boys on the establishment; and to instruct them there were a principal with £1,000 a-year, besides commons—not short commons, he presumed; a professor at £700 a-year, another at £500 a-year; another at £552 10s. a-year; three assistant professors, at £100 a-year each, &c. This was a most wanton expenditure; and he would say, that there was no university or seminary in the country where moral discipline was so much relaxed as it was in the establishment at Haileybury. In 39 years it had cost no less a sum than £373,106, and he could not see what good had arisen from it. The continuance of such an establishment was calculated to create ill-humour throughout India. It must be a matter of disgust to see so much money lavished on such an institution, when they

were pursuing what he would almost call a dangerous economy, with reference to their navy, army, and, indeed, to every department in India. He should now give notice, that he would (on account of the low state of the finances of India, and looking to the small number of pupils, as compared with the expense which was incurred,) move, at the next general court, "that this college be, with all possible despatch, done away with." He fully admitted the talents of the professors, but he conceived that they were quite misplaced at Haileybury College." The Chairman said the explanation which he was about to give would probably render the motion of the honorable proprietor unnecessary. If, however, after that explanation, he chose to persist in his intention, he had no objection to his so proceeding. He regretted, however, that the honorable proprietor had thought it necessary, when bringing forward notice of a motion, to indulge in such an unqualified denunciation and condemnation of a public institution. (Hear, hear.) The ground of economy was a very proper one for him to set forth as a reason for his motion, but certainly an accusation of immorality was not a just or proper one. The honorable proprietor had charged that establishment with immorality. Now, he would say, that, so far as his experience went, it was not liable to such a charge. (Hear, hear.) Young men would be young men in every situation. When young men of 18 or 20 years of age congregated together, there would be irregularities of conduct. Was not that found in all establishments of the kind? Was Oxford or Cambridge free from such irregularities? (Hear.) He should now show that the motion of the honorable proprietor was unnecessary, because a similar motion had been made in the Court of Directors, and carried by a majority in the course of last month. (Hear.) That motion was entertained favourably by the President of the Board of Control; but he had demurred, with great propriety, to act on it, on the score of time. He wished to give the new law a further trial before he interfered, and therefore he had suspended his determination for the present. (Hear, hear.) By the 106th clause of the late act, the arrangements of the college depended on the Board of Control; and that board did not at the present moment wish to go forward with the abolition of the college, although it had been recommended by a majority of the Court of Directors. With respect to

the increased expense for the education of the young men, it had arisen from the reduced state of the service. Had the number of pupils been a hundred or more, as had been intended, the expense for each would have been much less. Mr. Fielder, said it was his duty to notice the glaring inconsistency between the small number of pupils and the immense magnitude of the expense. The proprietors ought to mark decidedly their disapprobation of all unnecessary expenditure. As to the charge of laxity of discipline, it was fully borne out by the evidence given before a committee of the House of Commons. He should certainly persist in giving notice of motion. Mr. Weeding might perhaps disapprove of the manner in which the notice was given, but he conceived it to be proper that the motion should be brought forward. It was not enough that the directors alone should act in such a case as this. It was proper that their constituents should express their opinion on the subject. Mr. Twining said, he had little hope, after the determination expressed by the honorable proprietor, that he would be induced by any observation of his to withdraw his notice. He could not, however, sit and hear a charge of such a nature made (a charge too, which was to remain unanswered for three months) without expressing his deep regret that the honorable proprietor had not exercised his judgement, and abstained from taking such a course. The question of economy was a fair one to introduce; but he was extremely sorry, when he recollects the high character of the principal of that institution, and of his learned coadjutors, that an objection should be made as to laxity of moral discipline. He hoped that the phrase was hastily and unadvisedly used; for he was convinced that it could not possibly apply to the college at large. Mr. Ord expressed a wish that the notice should be withdrawn; but, Mr. Fielder persisted, and the motion stands for the next general court. The Hon. Mr. Millville called the attention of the court to an order issued by the Indian government on the 15th of January, 1834, which directed the heads of departments to report every six months on the temper, habits, discretion, application, knowledge of the native language, &c., manifested by the parties employed under them. It appeared to him to be utterly impossible for any individual to form a thorough judgment on these various points. He wished to know whether any

step had been taken with respect to this order? The Chairman said the order had been received, and the subject would be attentively considered by the Court of Directors, as soon as certain documents connected with it had arrived. In answer to a question from a proprietor, the Chairman said, that a despatch had been received from Lord Willingdon Bentinck, in which it was stated that the Rajah of Joudpoor had submitted to the representations which had been made to him by the British government.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—March, 20, 1835. Lord Ellenborough introduced a bill to authorize the Directors of the East India Company to suspend the execution of the provisions of the Act of 3 and 4 William IV., Cap. 85, so far as they relate to the creation of the Government of Agra, which was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

Feb. 26. The King has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Windward Caribbean Islands to be also Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Colonies of British Guiana, Trinidad and St. Lucia.

March 5. The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Pollock of the East India Company's Service to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROVOSTS &c. IN THE KING'S ARMY SERVING IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—Bar Office.—Feb. 20, 57th foot, E. Junior, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Goodluck—63d foot, Ena. H. R. Seymour to be Lt. ut by purchase, vice Macleod who retires—C. Hopton, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Seymour—75th foot, Ensign G. H. Eddy, from 11th regt. to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Phayre who retires—97th foot, Serjt. Major J. Moore to be Adjutant with the rank of Ensign, vice McIntosh promoted—Feb. 27th, 31st foot Lieut. C. J. Maclean from h. p. of 79th foot to be Lieut. vice H. S. Jones, whose appointment has not taken place—Ceylon regt. Major T. Fletcher to be Lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Macalister who retires—Captain S. Bayliss to be Major by purchase, vice Fletcher—Lieut. H. A. Atchison to be Captain by purchase, vice Braybrooke—2nd Lieut. W. Dickson to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, vice Atchison—J. U. Vigors gent. to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase, vice Dickson—March 6, 31st foot, Ena. J. S. Scott to be Lieut. by pur-

chase, vice Viscount Bodwick who retires—E. S. Mercer, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Scott—40th foot, gent. Cadet, A. A. Nelson, from Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edwards who retires—57th foot, 2nd Lt. G. H. Dwyer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hydr, who retires—C. D. Stavely, gent. to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase, vice Dwyer—March 19, 13th foot, Ensign G. A. Tytler to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bolton who retires—R. H. Yea, gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Tytler—57th foot, Lieut. A. B. Baxter from h. p. 43d regt. to be Lieut. vice Spence appointed to 89th regt.—82d foot, Ena. R. A. Shearman, to be Lt. by purchase, vice D'Anvers who retires—A. B. Parker, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lucas—March 20, 16th L. D., R. Downie, gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lindsay who retires—55th foot, Asst.-Surg. A. Shanks, M. D. from 82d regiment to be Surgeon, vice Campbell appointed to 93d regt.—57th foot, Ensign H. M. Smyth to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Baxter who retires—E. A. T. Lynch, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 27, at Copenhagen, G. T. Fenwick Esq., son of the late C. Fenwick Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul in Denmark, to Melior, eldest daughter of E. Brown Esq., late of Thiboot—March 3, at Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, Capt. W. H. Whitehead, E. I. Service, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late R. Robins Esq., of Lincoln's inn—7, at Islington, Mr. R. Robins to Eleanor, only daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Edgington, Bombay army—10, at Milburn, Renfrew, W. S. Charters Esq. M. D., E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Liddell Esq., late of St. Petersburgh.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 26, in Upper Harley street, the lady of John McIlvane Esq., of a son—March 12, at Gerard's Cross, Bucks, the lady of Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas, Bengal army, of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 28, at Frankfort Sur Manne, Stephen, 2d son of the late Capt. Cumberlege, E. I. Co.'s service—March 3, at South Lambeth, Major-General T. Hawke, E. I. C.'s service—4, in Holles-street, T. N. Aufret Esq., formerly of E. I. Co.'s Civil service—11, at Bath, C. Kegan Esq., late of Bengal Medical Establishment—at Jarvisfield, Isle of Mull, Mrs. Macquarie relief of the late Major-General Macquarie—21, at Chapel-place, Capt. John Cruickshank, late of the abp Farquharson.

ALEXANDER'S
East India and Colonial
MAGAZINE.



CONDUCTED BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN FROM INDIA.

JUNE, 1835.

London:

R. ALEXANDER,

SOLD BY SHERWOOD, GILBERT AND PIPER, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
JOHN RUDDIMAN, 36, THREADNEEDLE STREET; AND BY ALL
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Nine Patent Perryian Regulating Spring Pens, with Holder	2	6
Nine ditto Regulating Flat Spring Pens, with Ink Retainer, will Write more than Thirty Lines with One Dip of Ink, with Holder	2	6
The above novel inventions, by means of the Regulating spring, command all the ease and freedom of the best Quill; they may also be made harder or softer, to suit the hand or taste of the Writer, by simply sliding the Spring higher or lower, according to the degree of flexibility required.		
Nine Patent Perryian Elastic Fountain Pens, with Holder	2	6
By the peculiar construction of this entirely new instrument, a Reservoir is formed that will contain sufficient Ink to write Thirty Lines with one dip.—The elasticity of the Fountain imparts a most agreeable softness and freedom to the Pen, rendering it incapable of fatiguing the hand. To all men of business, or persons writing expeditiously, this Pen will be found an invaluable acquisition.		
Nine Patent Perryian India Rubber Spring Pens, with medium, fine, extra fine or broad points, with Holder	2	6
Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with medium, fine, extra fine, broad, or ex- tra broad points, with Holder	2	0
Nine ditto ditto School Pens for large, round, or small hand with Holder	2	0
Six ditto ditto for Writing Music, with Holder	2	0
Six Patent Perryian Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite elegance	3	6
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c. with Holder	3	6
Nine ditto ditto Office or fine Office Pens, with Holder	1	0
Nine ditto ditto Perryian Varnished Pens, with Holder	0	6

ELASTIC PEN HOLDER.—Patent Perryian Elastic Pen Holder with appropriate Pens. The novel construction of the Elastic Holder, confers on the Pen unequalled advantages, by imparting an agreeable softness and flexibility, rendering it so perfectly unconstrained in its action, that it never fatigues the hand, and enables it to pass over any description of paper with ease and expedition. Nine Pens, with Patent Elastic Holder, 2s 6d.

PERRYIAN INK, 6d Is and 2s per bottle manufactured expressly for Metallic Pens: it is also excellent for Pens made from Quills, and suitable for the Copying Machine. The usual Inks do not flow freely down Metallic Pens and from their corrosive nature are very injurious to them; the Perryian Ink possesses every good quality of the best Inks, and has a flowing property peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, and will not corrode them. Writing performed with this Ink, in a short time becomes of a deep raven black, and maintains its colour in any climate, or under any circumstances.

PERRYIAN INK POWDERS, sufficient to make a Wine Bottle full of Ink at Is per Packet. Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London; each card, bottle, and Packet bears the signature

“JAMES PERRY & Co.”

CURE for TIC DOULOUREUX, &c.

LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADÉ cures by two or three external application **TIC DOULOUREUX**, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica, giving instantaneous relief in the most painful paroxysms. This extraordinary preparation has lately been extensively employed in the public and private practice of several eminent French physicians, who have declared that in no case have they found it to fail in curing those formidable and tormenting maladies. Patients who had for many years drawn on a miserable existence have, by a few applications, been restored to health & comfort, after veritable morphia, blistering and all the usual remedies had been tried in vain. Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the speedy cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pain of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and dropsy. The way of using it is 1½ unction. It requires no internal medicine or restraint of any kind. Sold by a Agent of J. Lefay, by Stirling, 66, High-street, Whitechapel: In pots at 4s 6d each; and may be had of Sangor, 180, Oxford-street; Butler, St. Paul's; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Harvey, 61, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Stendall, Royal Exchange; and Hamav, 63, Oxford-street: and most of the principal medicine venders. Observe, the genuine has the name of J. W. Stirling engraved on the stamp, who will attend to any communications or inquiries respecting it; all letters must be post paid.

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To Sail positively the 20th of July, for CALCUTTA direct, the fine Teak Ship
LORD HUNGERFORD.

Registered 736 Tons, C. PARQUHARSON, R. N. Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This Ship is fitted expressly for Passengers, and has an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR C. COCKERELL, Bart. and Co. 8, Austin Friars; to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co. 147, Leadenhall Street.

For BOMBAY, to sail positively from Gravesend the 7th, and Portsmouth
15th July, the

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

500 Tons, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, lying in the West India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain CLARKSON, 34 Bircham Lane, Cornhill, Messrs. CRAWFORD, COIVIN and Co., 71, Old Broad St or for Passage only to Capt. GRINDLAY East India Army Agency, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

To sail positively on the 7th June next. Direct for CINTON, the fine Teak-built Ship

GENERAL PALMER.

John G. Down, H. C. S., Commander, 531 Tons—Lying in the London Docks, has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

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BROXBORNEBURY.

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Will be punctually despatched on the 13th June, for MADRAS and CALCUTTA by the teak built Ship

EXMOUTH.

750 Tons per Register, Captain DANIEL WARREN, Lying in the West India Dock. The Cabin accommodations of this Vessel are equal to those of the 1,200 ton Ships and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.

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For CALCUTTA The Ship

DUKE OF BEDFORD.

720 Tons : W. A. BOWEN, Commander; will positively leave Portsmouth for Calcutta, July 26th, next. For Freight or Passage apply to Sir C. Cockerell Bart. and Co. 8, Austin Friars, or Captain Grindlay 16, Cornhill.

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This very Old-established Concern having undergone thorough repair, being furnished in a superior style, with entirely new Bedding, BATHS, and every conceivable comfort and convenience, will, early in June, be Re-opened as an HOTEL, every department of which the Proprietor pledges himself to conduct on those principles of respectability best calculated to merit a renewal of the extensive patronage by which this Establishment has, for nearly half a century, been distinguished. Gentlemen who choose to indulge in the luxury of a Cigar, will be gratified to learn that an Apartment remote (from the Coffee-room) is appropriated to that purpose.

No. 139, Holborn Bars.

tain improvements in his STOMACH and ENEMA SYRINGES, by which they are rendered more simple, portable, and durable than any instruments of the kind ever offered to the Public. These improvements especially facilitate the administration of Enemas and injections, so that invalids may now avail themselves of this very efficient mode of relief, either sitting, standing, or even in bed, and without any assistance. These instruments are fitted with auxiliaries applicable to cases of Piles, Strictures, Hemorrhoids, Prolapsi Ani, and other diseases of the alimentary canal; and are particularly suited to the more delicate complaint of females, by whom they may be used with the most perfect ease and privacy, no assistance being required. These Instruments, &c. &c. continue to be manufactured by the Patentee, 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, where they may be seen and inspected.—Female attendance if required.

N. B. Spurious imitations of J. Read's inventions being daily palmed on the Public, it is necessary to observe, that no instruments are genuine unless stamped with the Patentee's name.

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JOHN BESEMERS and CO., 63 and 64, HOUNSDITCH, TROPICAL CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, and OUTFITTING WAREHOUSEMEN, respectfully submit their present prices for CLOTHING OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:—white sateen jackets or trousers, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.; waistcoats, 2s.; white and coloured drill trousers, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; coloured quilting waistcoats, 3s. to 5s.; superfine dress coats, 40s. to 10s.; dressing gowns, 8s. to 12s.; long cloth shirts, 15s. to 20s. per dozen; men's white calico shirts, 9s. 6d. per dozen; men's blue printed striped shirts, 27s. per dozen; drawers, 14s. to 20s. per dozen; linen towels, 4s. 6d. to 8s. per dozen; LADIES' thin CALICO CHEMISES, 9s. 6d. per dozen; fine ditto, 15s. to 20s. per dozen; long night gowns, 2s. each; slips, 2s.; muslin night-caps, 8s. 6d. per dozen; ladies' coloured and white morning dresses, 6s. & 7s. each; towels, table-towels, hose, sheets and pillow cases, SINGLE and DOUBLE SHIP SOFAS of various kinds and prices; cots, horse-hair mattresses, and bedding, trunks, chests, canteens, SHIP DRAWERS, cabin lamps, cabin chairs and stools, desks, and dressing-cases, wash-tables, glasses, brushes, and every item of CABIN FURNITURE useful on the passage to India, constantly kept on view in a separate room, expressly built and arranged for the purpose.

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Hope to the Sufferer.

Few persons estimate the value of health more justly than those who are deprived of its blessing. Most truly is this the case with the unhappy victims of those dreadful disorders known by the names of GOUT, SCURVY, SYPHILIS, AFFECTIONS of the LIVER: all of which so much tend to harass and debilitate the frame. It is then, when languishing under the anguish of pain, and after proving the too frequent ineffectual of ordinary medical treatment, that the sufferer looks anxiously round for relief. To such therefore, so afflicted, Mrs. Canham sole proprietress of the VEGETABLE SYRUP of DE VELNOS, begs to address herself, confident in the properties of her incomparable medicine, that has already afforded relief to thousands who have languished under the above complaints. Innoxious to that degree that it may be given to an infant in arms, without impropriety. The Syrup of De Velnos is not more soothing to the stomach than it will be found salutary in its effects; mildly, and almost imperceptibly acting upon the body, it gradually introduces a healthful and vigorous change throughout the whole system, purifies and sweetens the blood, refines the juices, promotes a due and proper circulation of the fluids, which is followed by the permanency of established health. For a long list of medically authenticated cures, as well as the high and distinguished patronage with which the Syrup of De Velnos has been honoured, for nearly a century, Mrs. Canham begs to refer her readers to her celebrated Treatise on Gout, Scrofula, Scurvy, Rheumatism, Ague, Liver, &c.

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DRESS.



DRESS.

OUTFITS TO INDIA.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AMERICA, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen:—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India Long Cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boy's shirts of all sizes, girl's chemises and night gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each, ditto 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India long cloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose 4s., per dozen; cotton handkerchiefs 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suite, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers and banyans from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. camlet suits, Ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets, hammocks, sheets, &c.—*Elegant Dress and Great Coats* cut and made upon scientific principles, at the following low prices for cash; Fashionable cloth cloaks from 30s each; camlet ditto, from 25s to 35s; great coats or frock coats, from 42s to 50s; very best superfine, faced with silk, velvet collar, 63s.; dress coats, of any colours, from 42s. to 55s. A suit of mourning made at six hours' notice. Waist-coats, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cloth trowsers, from 18s. to 28s.—At CARPENTER'S, 14, King William-street, Near New London Bridge.

R. Wass's Purified White Almond Soap.

The Manufacturers of Fancy Soaps have long since considered they had arrived at the summit of perfection; but the first trial of R. W. has made, exceeds all other Soaps for its purity, by cleansing and softening the skin, and making a superior creamy lather, which adds so much to the comfort in washing and shaving, as well as the fine fragrance of its perfume. From the many satisfactory accounts which have been received of this valuable article, R. W. will select one remark from a Gentleman concerning it:—"I have been a connoisseur in soap ever since I began to shave (and the Gentleman appeared to be upwards of 50 years of age); I have travelled through Germany, France, Italy, &c., and have used all the soaps which have been recommended to me, but I have not found any to equal your White Almond Soap."—Sold in squares at 8d., and round cakes at 8d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; being one-third less than the usual price for fine Fancy Soaps.—Manufactured by R. Wass, 21, King William-street, London Bridge.

NEW STYLE.—DRESS-MAKING.

MADAME & MRS. FOLLETT beg to solicit the favour of those Ladies who have not (*and to return thanks to those Ladies who have*) given them a trial. The decided superiority of their style and fit never fails to give satisfaction, even to the most particular. Ladies' own materials made up at the following prices, (*without extras.*) Plain Dresses 5s. 6d.—full trimmed Dresses 7s. 6d.—Bonnets 5s. 6d. CORSETS of the most distinguished shape, make, and material. 25s. per pair. PATENT CAOUTCHOUC INSTANTANEOUS CLOSING OR UNCLOSING CORSETS.—This novel application of India Rubber in the manufacture of Corsets, is by far the most extraordinary improvement that has ever been effected. It admits of free evaporation and ventilation, preserves the body in a natural state of temperature, is free from the excessive pressure of ordinary Stay, which have a tendency to produce innumerable internal injuries, unalterable in shape, it imparts a most exquisite symmetrical appearance. 53, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, and Rue Richelie a Paris.—*Mem. the Address.*

ARTIZAN remunerating wages, and Families be supplied at the lowest rate which these combined objects can effect; on this basis HENRY L. COOPER offers the character and credit of an establishment of upwards of half a century in existence, as a pledge for the fulfilment of his engagement with his best friends and patrons—the PUBLIC. To realize the professions of this brief address, H. L. C. solicits a view of his STOCK of PLATE-GLASS, CABINET and CHAIR WORK, UPHOLSTERY, &c., at the prices required for them, and fearlessly challenges competition in the united qualities of FASHION, MATERIAL, MANUFACTURE, and COST; 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at his WESTERN Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

Among the variety of articles above referred to, will be found, LOOKING-GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; PLATE-GLASS for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained.

Annexed are the prices of current Sizes of Plate-glasses, for sashes, &c. —

Size.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	15	18	20	22	25	28	30
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	0 7 5	0 9 9	0 10 6	0 11 9	0 13 8	0 15 6	0 16 11
11	0 8 4	0 10 5	0 11 10	0 13 2	0 15 3	0 17 6	0 19 2
12	0 9 3	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 11 6	0 16 11	0 19 8	1 1 6
13	0 10 2	0 12 7	0 14 1	0 15 11	0 18 10	1 1 10	1 3 9
14	0 11 2	0 13 9	0 15 6	0 17 6	1 0 9	1 3 11	1 6 1
15	0 12 1	0 14 11	0 16 11	0 19 2	1 2 8	1 6 1	1 8 2
16	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 18 6	1 0 10	1 4 7	1 8 0	1 10 6
17	0 13 11	0 17 4	1 0 0	1 2 7	1 6 6	1 9 9	1 11 10
18	0 14 11	0 18 9	1 1 6	1 4 3	1 8 2	1 11 6	1 13 9
19	0 15 10	1 0 2	1 3 2	1 5 11	1 9 8	1 13 2	1 15 7
20	0 16 11	1 1 6	1 4 6	1 7 6	1 11 3	1 15 0	1 17 6
22	0 19 2	1 1 4	3 1 7	6 6 10	3 1 11 5	1 18 6	2 1 3
25	1 2 8	1 8 2	1 11 3	1 14 5	1 19 1	2 3 9	2 6 11
28	1 6 1	1 1 11	6 1 15 0	1 18 6	2 3 9	2 9 0	2 12 6
30	1 8 2	1 13 9	1 17 6	2 1 3	2 6 11	2 12 6	2 16 3
32	1 10 0	1 16 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 10 0	2 16 0	3 0 0
34	1 11 10	1 18 3	2 2 6	2 6 9	2 13 2	2 10 6	3 3 9
36	1 13 9	2 0 6	2 5 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 3 0	3 7 6
38	1 15 7	2 2 9	2 7 6	2 12 3	2 19 4	3 6 6	3 11 3
40	1 17 6	2 5 0	2 9 1	2 15 0	3 2 6	3 10 0	3 14 5

Or any size containing from 3 feet to 8 feet; at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches contains 3 feet 9 inches superficial measure, and costs £1 13s 9d., as per above tariff. All under 3 feet superficial at a reduction.

SECOND-HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.—Several superb glasses, varying in size 8 feet, 9 feet, 10 feet, and upwards in length, by 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches in width, at a considerable reduction from the present tariff prices. Or **LENT ON HIRE** by the month or season.

CARVING and GILDING, in all its branches, with an assortment of **SPLENDID FRAMES** for CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL, and TOILET GLASSES; PAINTINGS and PRINTS mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING in every decorative department, and in the first style of neatness and elegance, with a rich variety of new patterns.

CABINET and CHAIR WORK manufactured of the most seasoned materials, and for exportation, of a solidity to suit the warmest climate, and comprises in this general stock every novelty lately introduced, STFAM and SAILING VESSELS, promptly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' Requisites.

In the UPHOLSTERY Arrangement the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Library, and Bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles, with a handsome assortment of silks, tabarets, figured drapery, chintz, &c., always on show.—CARPETING of the fabrics, especially made for the first upholstery houses, viz., Brussels, Kidderminster, and Veretian; also a few of the much admired Velvet Pile Carpet, Hounds, Druggets, Baize, Floor-cloth, &c.—BEDDING BLANKETS, &c., well-seasoned, real Dantzig Feathers, also equally prepared light downy Feathers for second and third rate Beds, Etc. tie Spring Hair and Wool Mattresses, real Witneys, fine Path and York Blankets, Mincelle's Quilts, and Counterpanes. In the articles of Bedding, Blankets, &c., so extremely important to G. C. L. C., it is determined that no trade shall supply them at a higher rate.

Turn over.

HOUSE-AGENCY. A register kept at both establishments for the disposal or procuring of every description of Houses, Furnished or Unfurnished, Estates, &c. Properties surveyed, and fixtures appraised.

FUNERALS furnished and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every consistent regard to economy.

Families in the Country may command the most approved TASTE, by being waited on at Home with Patterns—and Designs made on the Spot, calculated to harmonize with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost by the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, Henry L. Cooper Appeals to all Classes for a continuation of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN; WESTERN BRANCH, 57, CONDUIT-STRRET, REGENT-STREET.

ELEGANCE and ECONOMY at the CITY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

A **GOOD** Fit, **GOOD** Workmanship, and **GOOD** Materials, having gained for E. P. DOUDNEY and SON a **GOOD** Name and extensive Patronage for upwards of HALF A CENTURY, in presenting their UNPARALLELED Low PRICES for Public Inspection, they beg to state, that the Three Essentials to a **GOOD** Garment shall still have their unremitting attention, it being their ambition to ensure an increasing Business and merit the appellation of being

"THE BEST, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST, TAILORS!"



CASH PRICES.		
A super Cloth Coat,		
Trousers, and Waistcoat, fashionably made, £3 3 per Suit.		
Ditto Spanish Superfine,		
ditto	4	4
Ditto Extra Imperial		
Saxony, the best that is made, ditto	4	15
Superfine Frock Coats, Silk facings.....	2	10 0
Summer Waistcoats, beautiful patterns, 7s. each, or three for	1	0 0
Canton Drill (&c.) Trousers, 10s. 6d. per pair, or three pair for	1	10 0
Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns	0	18 0
Cloth Travelling Trousers.....	0	13 6
Footman's Suit of Livery, complete	3	2 0

CONTRACT PRICES.—(THE OLD SUITS TO BE RETURNED.)		
Two Suits per year.....	67	7 0
The best that is made	8	6 0
Three Suits per year	10	17 0
The best that is made	12	5 0
Four Suits per year	14	6 0
The best that is made	15	18 0

BOYS' CLOTHES,
(TASTEFULLY AND FASHIONABLY MADE),
SURPRISINGLY LOW!
Skeleton Suits, 10s.; Tonic Dresses, 25s.;
Hussar Suits, 30s.



The CITY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT has long been celebrated for having the *Best and Cheapest* Assortment of Shooting Jackets and Fishing Coats; Great Coats and Cloaks of every make; all sorts of Galloping Mud boots, and Gambados; India-Rubber Waterproof Cloaks, Capes, Air Cushions, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING OUTFITS, on a comparison with the Style, Qualities, and Prices, of other Houses will prove the Advantages to be derived from giving their Orders to

E. P. DOUDNEY & SON,
49, LOMBARD-STREET—ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS

DR. KITCHINER'S ZEST.

Dr. KITCHINER'S ZEST is prepared by JAMES BUTLER, Herbalist, in Covent-garden Market, from the Doctor's Original Recipe. In consequence of spurious imitations being sold, J. Butler solicits the public most respectfully to observe, that none are genuine unless his name is written in full on the printed label, and directions for its use, and sealed with red wax, and bearing the impression of "K." The delicate flavour produced by the Zest is highly esteemed in soups gravies, made dishes, and sauce for fish. It is a valuable auxiliary to the traveller, and will retain its quality in any climate. Sold by him in bottles 2s 6d; also by Messrs. Knight and Sons, 83, Gracechurch-street; Mr. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; and Mr. Clarkson, Italian Warehouse, corner of Surrey-street, Strand. N. B. At this establishment may be had a variety of the most choice flower seeds, with every kind of kitchen garden seeds, together with an assortment of plants both foreign and English. Also the celebrated Mushroom Ketchup, as recommended by Dr. Kitchiner, and all kinds of fresh articles for pickling, &c., "now in season."

Mr. Butler's Warehouse on the Strand side of Covent-garden Market.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS.

For HEALTH and LONGEVITY. An eminent Medical Writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve Health, prevent Disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age.—for that truly desirable purpose STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are particularly adapted, being prepared with the SULPHATE of QUININE, and the most Choice Stomachic and Aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica. They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicme in the cure of stomach and liver complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, pain and oppression after meals, habitual costiveness, flatulence, shortness of breath, stomach coughs, spasms, worms, and fits in children and grown persons, and all disorders incident to the stomach and bowels. They are truly efficacious in the cure of colds, angues, asthma, rheumatism, gout, jaundice, drop y, and gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess, or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole constitution. Females who value good health and personal appearance should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, some of one hundred years and upwards, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shewn by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes and exceed credibility; in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, Chemist, 86, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 18s., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., and 11s. each. And may be had of all the principal Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

In consequence of the great success of these Pills, in preserving Health and removing Disease, as well as to protect the public against spurious imitations, his Majesty's Commissioners have permitted the name of J. W. STIRLING to be engraved on the Government Stamp, without which none can be G.

Arthur T. Holroyd, Physician to the St. Mary-le-bone Dispensary.
Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. Physician to Guy's Hospital.
Charles James Fox, M. D. 28, Billiter-square.
R. Rowley, M. D. Physician to the Aldersgate-street Dispensary.
H. Campbell, M. D. Queen-street, Cheapside.
Amos Middleton, Senior Physician to the Leamington General Hospital.
Charles London, Physician to the Leamington Bathing Institution.
Jonathan Pereira, F. L. S. Lecturer on Materia Medica.
F. Tyrell, 17, New Bridge Street, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.
George Pilcher, M. R. C. S. L. Lecturer on Anatomy.
F. Salmon, 12 Old Broad-street, Consulting Surgeon to St. John's Hospital.
Jairat Dashwood, 51, High-street, Southwark, Surgeon to the Royal Humane
Institution, and the Walworth Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye.
F. Millard, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the School of Webb-street.
John Hitchman, Surgeon to the Leamington Bathing Institution.
Wm. Middleton, Surgeon to the Leamington Hospital.
J. Harrison Curtis, M. R. I. M. R. C. S. L. 2, Soho-square.
The above eminent Medical Gentlemen have given the most flattering certifi-
cates of the great value and superiority of

WOODHOUSE'S AETHERIAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

which is particularly recommended to all Cold, Phlegmatic, Weak, and Nervous
Constitutions. It is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms,
Cramps, Flatulence, Hysterics, Heartburn, Hiccup, Loss of Appetite, Sensation
of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those pains of the Stomach and
Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired,
is restored to its pristine state by the use of this Essence for a short time if taken in
tea, coffee, ale, beer, porter, cyder, or wine, it corrects their flatulent tendency.
To eulogise the merits of this invaluable article would be superfluous when the fa-
culty are its guarantee.

This essence is prepared only by Decimus Woodhouse Operative Chemist, 18,
King William-street, New London Bridge; and sold by him wholesale and retail,
in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 2ls. each. Saenger, Oxford-street; Hannay,
Oxford-street; Dickens, Holborn Bridge; Barclay and Son, Faringdon-street;
Edward's St. Paul's Church-yard; Burfield, 180, Strand; and all respectable
Medicine venders in Town and Country.

PASTILLS OF VICHY.

The above Pastills, marked with the word Vichy, are sold only in boxes, stamped
with the seal of the warm spring establishments of Vichy, and the signature of a
Granteee. These Pastills stimulate the appetite, facilitate digestion, remove the
pains in the stomach. They are no less noted for the Gravel and Stone. For fur-
ther particulars see the prospectus that accompanies each box. They may be had
in London of C. Barbe, general agent, 60, Regent's-quadrant; Hannay and Co
63, Oxford-street; Heubelbrouck, 326 Middle-row, Holborn; Holwell, 30, Black-
man-street, Borough; Johnston, 66, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Saenger, 150,
Oxford-street. In boxes and half boxes at 2s 6d and 1s 6d each.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS.

For every description of Boiled and Fried Fish, will be found to possess a de-
cided preference over the Essence of Anchovies, being of a more mild, rich, and
delicious flavour. It will be particularly convenient to Families and Cafe-
keepers, as it can be made in one minute, without the usual trouble and time
consumed in picking and preparing the shrimps.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S FLORENCE CREAM for Salads, Lob-
sters, &c. by which a Salad, after the Parisian manner, can be obtained in one
minute, and which is justly acknowledged superior to all others; at the same
time it will be found very economical and convenient to Families and Club-houses,
&c., as it only requires the addition of Vinegar, by which a delicious dressing is
obtained, and is immediately fit for use.

SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made Dishes, &c.—CROSSE and
BLACKWELL, the Proprietors of this highly-celebrated Sauce, beg to return
to the Nobility and Gentry their grateful thanks for the patronage they have
hitherto received; they solicit the attention of the Epicure to the peculiarly
rich, piquant, yet not predominating flavour of this Sauce, which justly entitles
it to the pre-eminence it has so rapidly attained. It is improved by age, and
will not suffer any deterioration by change of climate. None are genuine unless
sealed and signed "Crosse and Blackwell."

The above to be had of most Sauce Venders; and wholesale at the Manufac-
tury, 11, King Street, Soho.

AT NO. 111, DRURY LANE.

W. WATSON earnestly solicits public attention to the above justly-celebrated Spirit, which has been declared (by the late Vendor of it in Drury Lane) "THE MOST PURE SPIRIT IN THE WORLD," for the exclusive Sale of which, W. W. has been appointed Wholesale and Retail agent, as will be perceived by the following CERTIFICATE, exhibited in his Window, attention to which will guarantee the Public against vile impositions and the fraudulent use of the Distiller's name, whose Brandy is the only one guarded by a patent right, the highest testimonials of which have long been before the Public.

Copy of Certificate—"This is to certify that Mr. William Watson, of No. 111, Drury Lane, is regularly supplied by us with the pure Patent French Distilled Brandy, and that we confide in him to vend it to the Public in the same genuine state as he receives it from the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, London.

"Witness our hand and seal this 3d day of December, 1834.

"JOHN THOS. BETTS and Co."

~~NOTE~~ OBSERVE.—The above name has no ~~R~~ in it.

Terms—18s. per gallon, sent to any part of London free of expense. Cash on delivery; returned, if not approved of. Discount only to the Trade.

Families and the Trade may rely upon being supplied with Wines and Spirits, in the highest state of purity and perfection, on the most liberal terms by their obedient servant,

March 25, 1835.

W. WATSON, 111, Drury Lane.

N. B.—All Flasks, Casks, and Bottles, sent out from this Establishment, have a label, bearing the Name of the Proprietor, "W. Watson."

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

The above MEDICINE being now so fully appreciated by the Public, renders it quite unnecessary to dilate upon its virtues—but in consequence of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, it becomes a paramount duty to CAUTION, that these Medicines are only to be had GENUINE from the authorised Agents of the College, to be found in all Towns in Great Britain and Ireland, many parts of the Continent of Europe, the United States of America, the East and West Indies. The Publications, "MORISONIANA," "PRACTICAL PROOFS," "GLASGOW HYGEIAN JOURNAL," & "MEDICAL DISSECTOR," are highly recommended to the perusal of every investigating mind.

1st June, 1835.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE KING.

Wedgwood's Highly Improved Manifold WRITERS.

For Copying Letters, Drawings, &c. Manufactory, No. 4, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London. This Invention will produce a letter with its copy at one operation, or if required, a letter and two fac-similes to send abroad, with a single pen (style) which is so durable, that it will last for centuries without repairs, and actually improves by use. This extraordinary apparatus, from its simplicity and portability, as well as secrecy and dispatch in operation, is admirably adapted for Merchants, Agents of Estates, Solicitors, and all persons travelling or going abroad; they are also strongly recommended, with the recently improved Carbonic and Copying Paper, (which is quite free from smell, and will not soil the hands) to the Nobility, Clergy, Members of Parliament, Gentlemen holding official situations under Government, Bankers, and to all who have occasion to write much, and desire to retain Copies, or send duplicates abroad, to whom it will prove a great saving of time, trouble and expense.—Price from One to Four Guineas.

CAUTION—The Public will do well to guard against the spurious imitations of ignorant pretenders, which are found to become utterly useless by the papers drying up, particularly in hot climates, which the Original Manufacturer, from nearly thirty years' practical experience, is enabled effectually to prevent. A considerable reduction in price has very recently taken place, at the same time every article is warranted of the best manufacture; also,

WEDGWOD'S IMPROVED NOCTO-GRAPHS

By this Invention persons who have had the misfortune to lose their sight, or whose sight is impaired, and others who are desirous of committing to paper their thoughts in the night, are enabled to write either single or in duplicate, without the aid of any person to look over them—Price from Two to Three Guineas. A liberal allowance to Booksellers and Stationers also to Merchants and Captains for Exportation. Orders by Post punctually attended to. Country Agents—Messrs. J. and J. Mawdsley, Castle Street, Liverpool; T. Forrest, Manchester; H. Spink, Leeds; T. Horn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J. Anderson, jun., Edinburgh; Tulloch, and Co. Calcutta; Dircem, Carter & Co. Bombay.

Addressed to Gentlemen who Pay Cash.

The many losses that arise from giving long credit have induced SHOOT-BRED and RENWICK, Tailors, 84, Jermyn-street, St. James's to LOWER their PRICES 20 per cent. to Gentlemen who pay Cash on delivery. They presume the known reputation of the house, as it regards style and quality, renders comment unnecessary. Scale as follows : Blue or black dress coats, £3 10s.; all other colours £3 10s.; blue or black frock coats with silk skirts, £4 15s.; all other colours £4 10s.; blue, black, or other trousers, £1 10s.; kerseymere or valentia waistcoats, 18s.

Jarvis's India Rubber Waterproof Polish.

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS, CAB HEADS, &c. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, Manufactory 142, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, Near the New Road, London. The Indian Rubber Polish is now generally preferred instead of Blacking for its very great convenience ; it polishes without any brushing having only to sponge the Liquid on, and preserves the Leather from cracking or getting Mouldy ; it is a most desirable preparation for private individuals as it occasions no trouble, and to Sportmen, Travellers, Invalids, and the Public generally for their walking Boots and Shoes, as it resists wet. A set of Harness can be polished in a few minutes to look equal to Patent Leather. "We particularly recommend Jarvis's polish as peculiarly suitable to our Sporting friends who are desirous of preserving their feet dry and their bones from Rheumatism."—*Bell's Life in London*. "We are not in the habit of recommending any articles which are advertised in our Paper, but we have felt so much benefit during the recent wet weather from the use of Jarvis's Polish that it would be ungrateful in us not to recommend it to all our connection."—*Bell's Old Weekly Messenger*. "We recommend our readers to use Jarvis's Polish as it saves time and trouble, and when exposed to wet, does not wash off to soil the clothea."—*Weekly True Sun*. Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Son, 95, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow-church-Yard; Hulse and Co. 37, Leadenhall-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-church-yard; Baldwin and Elliot, 4, Martin's-lane; Kent and Co. Falcon square; Wilkinson and Suggett, 62, Barbican; Williams and Haydon, 50, Aldermanbury; S. Groom and Co. Spanish Town, Jamaica.

THE LATE JOHN ABERNETHY, Esq., SURGEON, F.R.S., &c.

The mere announcement of a Medicine at all sanctioned by the late John Abernethy, Esq., F.R.S., &c., would, in the estimation of every person possessing the slightest knowledge of that truly great man, be a sufficient guarantee to them for its use. The astonishing success of the Antibilious and stomachic Digestive Pills, also Family Aperient Mixture of the above eminent Surgeon, in London and its vicinity, has induced the Proprietor to extend their benefits to all parts of the United Kingdom. All persons suffering from pains in the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, flatulency, dizziness of the head, acidity of the stomach, costiveness, head-ache, fits, dropsey, gout, rheumatism, jaundice, bad legs, corpulency, lumbago, St. Anthony's fire, boils, &c. will, in a short time, by their use, find their health wonderfully improved. To literary and studious gentlemen, and others of sedentary habits, and especially to those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, will also find their digestion improved, their ideas brightened, their strength invigorated, and their sedentary habits no longer injurious. They are also most admirably adapted for females at a certain period of life. The proprietor wishes to impress upon the minds of those suffering from any old standing complaints, the necessity, according to the urgency of the case, of taking the Digestive Pills once or twice daily and the Antibilious Pills twice or thrice a week, agreeably to the Directions enclosed with each box, so as to promote a healthy and regular action of the bowels. Sold wholesale and retail (by Dr. Uson's appointment), at J. Fleming's, 8, Holborn Bars—N. B. Where also may be had Fleming's Indelible Ink for writing on Linen, &c. at 1s. 6d. per case, and the Abernethian Medicines at the following agents :—Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 226, Temple Bar; Emerson, 19, Bath-place, New Road; Norton and Lowe, Blackfriars' Road; Fisher and Wagstaff, 76, New Bond-street; Lewis, 116, Tottenham Court Road; Wilmot, 83, St. Margaret's Hill, Borough, and at all the wholesale and most retail houses in Town, its Vicinity and throughout the United Kingdom. N. B. None are genuine unless signed by both Dr. Uson and John Fleming on the outer wrapper, also in the direction paper which is enclosed with each medicine. Ask for Abernethy's Pills, and Mixture, as prepared by Dr. Uson.

OF IMPORTANCE TO GENTLEMEN WHO PAY CASH.

Dress Coats £3 6s.; colours blue or black, £3 18s.; Frock Coats, with silk skirts, £1 8s.; blue or black £4 10s.; Kerseymere Trousers £1 11s 6d; blue or black Trousers £1 18s; Waistcoats 10s., with roll collars or double-breasted 18s.; footman's suit of Livery complete, £4 5s.

WILLIAM TAYLER, 75, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED PEARL OINTMENT.

*Under the sanction and recommendation of eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty,
and patronised by the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c,*

For the Cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ring-Worm, SCALD HEAD, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (if of 20 years' standing) Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also, an infallible Remedy for Sore, Weak, and Diseased Eyes. In several Gout and Rheumatic Cases it has proved highly beneficial. In every one of the above distressing complaints, this *invaluable* Ointment has effected the most triumphant cures after all other means had failed. In addition to the testimonies of surgeons, and certificates by far too numerous for publication, the following certificate from that eminent and distinguished practitioner, Charles Aston Key, Esq. Senior Surgeon of Guy's Hospital London, cannot fail to establish the confidence of all persons in this excellent remedy, and the Proprietor *strongly* recommends all Families, Schools, and Grocers never to be without it.

WONDERFUL TESTIMONIAL.

"From the numerous certificates which I have seen of the efficacy of Wright's Pearl Ointment, I have been induced to try it in several severe cases of Porrigo, Horpetic Eruptions, the Ulcus Exedens, and some other forms of *abstinate* cutaneous disease, and I am able to bear testimony to its great utility.

"Guy's Hospital, London, Jan. 23rd, 1833." (Signed) "C. A. KEY."

Sold in Pots, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, by the Proprietor, ZACCHEUS HUNTER, 44, Webber Row, Blackfriars' Road, London, and by all respectable Medicine Venders and Druggists in the United Kingdom.

N. B. Be careful to ask for "Dr. Wright's Celebrated Pearl Ointment," as there is a spurious article at 1s 1d. (the genuine never having been sold under 2s. 9d and 4s. 6d) and notice particularly that the late Proprietor's Name, "A. Hawkes, Dudley," is engraved on the Government Stamp, and signed with red ink on the bills of directions by the present Proprietor, ZACCHEUS HUNTER.

PAUL'S AMERICAN BALSMAM

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumptions.

has been found the best remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, proving efficacious in the most obstinate Consumptions, giving immediate relief to the Asthmatic, and being a speedy Cure for all long-standing Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, &c. The Proprietor could publish the names of hundreds, both in this country and America, who esteem the Balsam a rare blessing, and strongly recommend it. Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, J. PAUL, Chemist, &c, 153, Blackfriars'-road, opposite Christ Church, in Botolph-street, 1s 1*½* and 2s 3*½* each, also, by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Nix, Royal Exchange; Chandler and Son, 76, Oxford-street; Sequeira, 182, White-chapel; Pink, 65, Borough; S. Powis, 3, Mount Street, Lambeth; Hopkins, Walworth; Jones and Co., Kingston; and by most Medicine Venders throughout the country. Likewise PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, a never failing Cure for Coughs and Bruises, without cutting or causing pain. In boxes 1s 1*½* each. *††* Be sure to ask for "PAUL'S."

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THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1835.

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THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.



THE grandest fault committed by the Legislature of Great Britain is in overlooking the surpassing importance of India. Every other topic finds its sphere—every other interest its champion in the House of Commons, but India stands alone!—her wants unknown—her resources unappreciated—her wrongs, misfortunes, martyrdoms unavenged. In regard to India the people are kept in the profoundest darkness—hence are imposed upon her the grossest delusions. They are told, that to take its government out of the hands of a Joint-Stock Association of monopolists, and to lodge it in the Crown, although controlled by the two Houses of Parliament, would be to place an undue degree of patronage at the disposal of Ministers, and thus to endanger their own rights and independence. They are told and trained to the belief of this monstrous fallacy: yet is it true that by virtue of the existing system, Ministers are debarred from the power of Indian patronage? In the face of this, is it true, that the Tories appointed Lord Heytesbury to fill the functions of Governor-General? or, that the Whigs cancelled this appointment of Lord Heytesbury and in his stead appointed Lord Glenelg? Is Lord Glenelg appointed to the Governor-Generalship of India, and yet will it be asserted, Ministers are debarred from the power of Indian patronage? For the present, however, turn we from the question of Indian patronage,—to that of the appointment of Lord Glenelg. This it is which must now engross all our attention.

Of all public men in the country, perhaps, Lord Glenelg—for who knows not that under this title of to-day is concealed Charles Grant, President of the India Board, of yesterday—is the most unfit on whom the nomination of Viceroy to our Eastern Empire could be conferred. His Lordship stands distinguished by not one attribute essential to that eminent but arduous station. Already unpopular throughout India by his multifarious acts, both of omission and commission, while head of the India system in this country, his arrival in Asia will be regarded as the first signal of her misrule and future unhappiness. Lord Glenelg will be identified with the atrocious scheme, which to the infamy of the nineteenth century, be it said, saddles India with the burden of an annuity of 630,000/, that the tyrants of India may be benefitted. Lord Glenelg, we repeat, will be identified as the author of this atrocious measure, and being so, will

be regarded—how superfluous must it be to add!—as the greatest foe, the most violent enemy, by whose power India could be assailed. It was a post, no doubt, on which the hopes of Lord Glenelg had long feasted. The Governor-Generalship of India is an eminence to the ambition of any man not despicable object; but to Lord Glenelg, doubtless, it is possessed of no ordinary conveniences and advantages, and one on which his whole efforts—the energies of a whole life were not too much to have been concentrated. Lord Glenelg has then, reached the pinnacle of the hopes and endeavours of a whole life. Lord Glenelg then is Governor-General of India! The fact may sound like triumph to the ear of his Lordship, but what it will sound to that of India we have already averred.

Tiberius was the defender of liberty, before he ascended to the purple—afterwards he became its foe. Perhaps, the contrary will hold in the instance of Lord Glenelg: the previous years of his career having been spent in opposing the national liberties, or at best in offering them a hypocritical advocacy; perhaps, the subsequent may be employed in the vindication of those of India. That they may thus be employed, none can more fervently pray than ourselves; and at least cherishing the hope, let us proceed to enquire with what measures for the promotion of the liberties, or at the least the prosperity of India, his Lordship is prepared. None but a liberal policy will now, it must be evident, for a moment answer for that immense, but ill cemented section of the British Empire. None but a liberal policy will now respond to the wants of India, or to the position of independence as in the instance of Calcutta she has now assumed. The enormities in her judicial, financial, and fiscal systems must be reformed; her Army must be restored to its long lost and plundered rights; her people generally must be endowed with the privileges, which as British subjects are their imprescriptible claims; above all, her Press must be FREE! We demand, is Lord Glenelg prepared to bring into operation these salutary and loudly called for measures? If he be, we may augur well of his Indian rule; on the other hand, if he be not, it is not advancing too much to assert, that his administration cannot continue—that it will be cut short by the will and determined resistance of the whole Indian community? Let him not forget, that he presents himself to the Indian public already stamped in the name of the last charter, with one foul stigma that to remove it will require means, and a steadfast adherence to liberal measures if essential to another vitally so to him. Let Lord Glenelg bear in mind this fact; to the suggestions with which it is rife, let him with heart

and soul and in sincerity address himself, so that if it be possible in the lustre of the rule of Lord Glenelg may merge the weak policy, the pandering aims, and hypocritical love of liberty of Charles Grant.

GLORIOUS MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SPIRIT IN INDIA.

The accounts from Calcutta are of that momentous, exhilarating order, that although at the last gasp of the month, yet we cannot refrain from making some comments upon them. Suddenly the Asiatic Metropolis has become transformed into a political arena. All in its bosom is life, activity, excitement. Crowds assemble, public meetings are convened ; a Sheriff for the first time presides ; Addresses, Resolutions, Petitions follow each other with unexampled rapidity ; its orators put forward their proudest energies, and Native and European, European and Native in one great, and simultaneous, and generous effort unite their powers—commingle their endeavours to proclaim, that in India as elsewhere the new era of popular rights, liberties, and independence has burst—to proclaim the truth—the truth so zealously and from such sinister motives denied—that India *has* a public—a public at length resolved on the acknowledgment of its claims, and the assertion of its true position. What the stipendiary-sovereigns of Leadenhall will say to these proceedings we do not pause to inquire—is not worth inquiry ; but what the British Legislature *must* say to a petition signed by every independent member of the Calcutta Community against the base, disgraceful, flagitious India Act—that act against which we were the first to protest, and to direct the tide of general execration, remains for no very distant period to set at rest. Now when the spirit of India itself is aroused, little room is there for despair ; for, Calcutta, we may be assured is only in the lead ; in the same glorious footsteps the other Presidencies will follow, and then we shall see in India what is progressing so rapidly elsewhere, the diffusion of that political freedom without which there is neither social happiness nor moral bond. The Meetings which we observe to rank in the first importance were, first, on the subject of an Address to a Member of the Legislative Council ; second, on the Liberty of the Press ; third, a Petition to the Imperial Parliament praying against the terms of the last scandalous renewal of the Company's Charter. With each and all we have to do ; and though crowded as are our columns—late as is the moment, yet a word upon each and all must engage us, for they are the signs in the annals of India of an unprecedented era—the rising up of a genius we have ourselves on so many occasions invoked. The first of

these meetings was convened in the name of the Inhabitants of Calcutta at large, for presenting an Address to a late Member of the Legislative Council, Sir C. Metcalfe. By a majority of twenty-four, the votes of the Assembly carried the Address, but to the immortal honor of Mr. Turton—a gentleman at the head of the Calcutta bar—not without such an opposition as almost crushed it, nay, would so have done altogether, but for the dirty intrigues of the slavish, sycophantic and parasitical crew with which it originated. Mr. Turton's conduct on the occasion was worthy, however, of all praise. In a strain of eloquence, logical as it was classic,—bold, energetic, uncompromising in tone, as it was correct in sentiment, just and distinct in the positions it laid down, he inveighed against the Address. Would only his opposition had extended to the principle of the Address—the principle of all such Addresses of which, to the disgrace of our Colonies, so many are the examples ! But from this even, we trust, the disgusting practice may know some correction ; and from the firm, fearless, and noble resistance in the person of one of the members of its society, Calcutta has made to it, a new example be taken which shall purify the degraded and base spirit of the old. But it is on the subject of the second Meeting, or that relative to the Press of India, in which we are most interested, and which now for a moment must occupy our attention. On this question Mr. Turton again appears the eloquent champion, but it is to the misfortune of a civil servant coming forward in advocacy of such a principle, to which so much more especially, attention diverges. Verily, that must be a new era for India which brings forward a civil servant in advocacy of the Liberty of the Press ! After this, what wonder is there left to follow ? But let us not waste time in exclamation—rather let us to the point and at once introduce so great a marvel to the British public. A Mr. E.M. Gordon is the individual who thus honourably, yes and memorably distinguishes himself. We cannot choose, but quote, and we do so to the whole extent of the sentiments which form the exordium to his, admirable, noble-minded, and we had said—incomparable speech.

"I rise" said Mr. GORDON with unspeakable satisfaction to second the resolution moved by Mr. Turton. All my life long, I have been a firm, an unalterable friend to the most perfect freedom of discussion ; and I am proud of the opportunity now offered, of making this avowal, within the hearing of the government,—in the presence of this meeting,—in the face of all the world. There are no conceivable circumstances, under which I should consider it to be my duty to conceal the fact, that I am the uncompromising advocate of a free press. Could I at any time be brought to suppress the public acknowledgment

of my opinion on this subject : could I be attempted to evade, or back out of the open confession of this my political faith, I should look upon myself as the most contemptible of hypocrites, and deserving of the scorn of all honest men. The resolution has been so ably supported by my learned friend, (if he will permit me so to call him :) the folly of the existing Press Laws has been so powerfully assailed by his ridicule, that little is left for me to say in seconding that resolution. There are, however, some observations, of a general nature, connected with the encouragement that ought to be given to the diffusion of knowledge, which, though they seem to be somewhat under-rated by the mover, appear to me important, and to which, accordingly, I would call the special attention of all whom I have the honor to address. But before I do so, I beg to offer one or two remarks, touching the position I now personally occupy. I have the honor to be a member of the civil service, and it is precisely because I do belong to that body, and not from a foolish desire of display, that I am anxious upon this occasion, to claim for myself, and those of my brethren who agree with me, an unrestricted right to liberty of thought and speech. I am desirous of asserting boldly, and fearlessly, but with perfect respect, and I trust without the risk of contradiction, that men ought not as servants, to forfeit their claims to the just confidence of the government, because they take a part in the proceedings of this day. A short time ago, and within these walls, there was an expression used by a gentleman high in office, that it is the duty of servants to be humble. It is very far from my wish to misrepresent the civilian in question, and I do not suppose, that in employing the phrase referred to, he intended to preach up the duty of servility. But to prevent misconception, it may not be amiss, if I endeavour very shortly to state, how far the government may reasonably require obedience from its servants, and where the duty of obedience on the part of servants, may be fairly considered to stop. It will readily be allowed, that, in every country, some system of subordination, some scheme of discipline must be kept up amongst the functionaries of the government. All cannot be masters,—each cannot be a law unto himself. An attempt to govern upon such a principle, would lead to inevitable anarchy. What then may be regarded as a just practical rule, to be followed by servants towards the government they serve ? It seems to me to be this. When the government, on any occasion, has *finally* resolved to carry any plan or law into execution, it is the duty of the servant, to whom such an order may be communicated, to obey, or to resign his post. I speak not of extreme cases. It is impossible that the Indian government, whose members are Englishmen of the 19th century, could promulgate any orders of a notoriously violent and sanguinary character. This is so exceedingly improbable, that I do not take it into account at all. What I allude to, is the *final judgment*, come to, in matters about which there might be a reasonable difference of opinion amongst men ; and I have no hesitation, in saying, that in such cases, when the decree of the government after mature deliberation, has once gone forth, the only alternative left for the servant, is obedience or resignation. But before the time of this *ultimate* alternative arrives, there is an intermediate interval during which it appears to be the bounden duty of the servants of government,

to bring before its notice, openly, and fairly, and without reserve, all those facts and reasons, which in their judgment, shew the folly, or the injustice, or the inefficacy of any proposed plan or law. In making such a representation, far be it from me to say, that the servants of government are not to use the language of respect, the style of conciliation, the modest and unassuming manner of subordinates when addressing the constituted authorities of the land. To pursue any other course, would imply, not only a want of wisdom, but apparently, an indifference about the success of the cause they advocated. If it is true, in the language of scripture, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," it is equally indisputable, that an insolent, overbearing, or forward mode of addressing those whom we would bring over to our own way of thinking, so far from conciliating, has the tendency still farther to estrange them from us and from our opinions. This is so obvious, that that man's sincerity might plausibly be doubted, who when professing to make converts on any subjects, defeated the end he had in view, by his offensive mode of expressing himself. If then by humility as the duty of servants, it is simply meant, that they should observe a respectful, conciliatory, and modest tone, when making representations to the government, I subscribe with all my heart, to the justness of the doctrine. But if it be assumed in any quarter, however high that subordinates are necessarily incapable of giving wholesome advice to their rulers : if it be held, that the only province of servants is to yield an unquestioning, an unhesitating, an unconditional, and an instantaneous obedience to those placed in authority over them : if this is what is to be regarded as proper humility, then I beg to protest against such humility, and to declare before God and Man, that those who so act, are in my opinion, not only not doing their duty, but are guilty of the greatest of crimes. Nay, I will go farther, and assert, without the fear of contradiction; that if at any time the government of this country, has been betrayed into acts of questionable wisdom, or doubtful justice, it has been owing in a great degree, to this mistaken, ignorant, and unprincipled subserviency on the part of its own functionaries. The principles I have been laying down, as to the extent and the limits of a public functionary's obedience in official life, are of easy application, as regards the course he may pursue, at a meeting such as is the present. If in his direct intercourse with Government, a fair and liberal latitude of opinion is conceded to a public servant, in all questions of proposed legislation ; it surely cannot be contended, that he ought to be debarred from the privilege of uniting with his countrymen, and native fellow subjects, in respectfully soliciting the attention of the Government, to what he conscientiously believes, to be the injurious tendency of any existing laws. That the government does not desire to deprive its servants of such a privilege, is obvious from the fact, that several members of the service, put their names to the requisition for leave to hold this meeting, and yet no intimation has been made to those who did so, that the government considered them to be transgressing the legitimate bounds of a servant's obedience to the State. I have thought it proper to make these preliminary observations, that I may set myself right with Government, and that my motives in taking the part I now take,

may not be misinterpreted nor misunderstood. I now proceed to the business of the day.

To such a speech as this—to such a speech so clear, so forcible, so impossible to be mistaken, what will reply—what dare to reply the Honourable East India Company? Let them take care, at least, let them take care they lay not a finger of wrong upon this—the apostle of such truly elevated and glorious sentiments; let them take care, say we, they lay not their finger to wrong a man, whom the Press has made its own, and whom the first triumph of the Press would be in unceasingly vindicating. From Mr. Gordon, with whatever reluctance, we must turn, however, to the opinions put forth by Lord Bentinck; and as they are on a subject so vital as the Indian Press, and in a spirit, for the most part, so conformable with a sound policy, we give them entire. The remarks of his Lordship, in reply to the Petition of the Calcutta Community, that previous to his departure he would secure to India that legal enfranchisement of the Press which under his Government it had enjoyed practically are thus couched,—

That it had been before the Council of India at Ootacamund in consequence of a reference from the Government of Madras, that the subject was postponed for the consideration of the Council here with reference to an intended law to apply to all India—the subject not being deemed proper for consideration as to one Presidency only. That it had been before the council here, and as soon as the Law Commission should be formed it would be referred to them to draft as Law; and when prepared such proposed Law would be published for general information to give ample time for suggestions by the public, as was intended as to all Laws—but that he should not be in India when it would come before the Council. That his Lordship's opinions coincided with those expressed in the petition, and that he would lay it before the first Council that met and express the same opinion to them, upon which he had no disguise. That in his opinion the press had been highly beneficial to India, since he had been Governor-General, and ascribed more good to that than any other source. That he did not believe there was any difference of opinion in the Council on the subject of the press, should be subjected to any undue restrictions except in cases of great emergency. That in his opinion in this country some power ought to be lodged somewhere (and he supposed it would be conceded in the hands of the Council) to interfere in a summary manner and come down upon the press when it should appear to be dangerous to the safety of the State. That subject to such emergency he was decidedly in favour of the freedom of the press in this country.

We have no time at the present moment other than to draw attention to the general tenor of Lord Bentinck's observations. When he states that "In his opinion the Press had been highly beneficial to India since he had been Governor-General, and ascribed more good

to that than any other cause," he does that which doubtless was in accordance with truth as well as with the candour peculiar to his own character ; but when he subsequently lays down the axiom that in India "some power ought to be lodged somewhere (and he supposed it would be conceded in the hands of the Council) to interfere in a summary manner and come down upon the Press when it should appear to be dangerous to the safety of the State." He does that, which, notwithstanding all the ingenuousness of his previous assertion, at once identifies him with the old tyrants who had gone before, and proves his intention towards the Press of India to be that which would but

" —— Skim and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen."

Better for him to have taken precept of the noble Lord Camden, when he says, and in terms so opposite, that it would be an oversight to omit them. "The discretion of a Judge is the law of tyrants ;—it is always unknown ; it is different in different men. It is casual, and depends upon constitution, temper, passion,—in the best it is often caprice—in the worst, it is every folly, vice, or passion to which human nature is liable." Better, we say, for Lord Bentinck to have taken precept of this piercing insight into human nature and correct line of policy hinted at, and presented in this, than have given utterance to such a monstrous dogma. But his Lordship's career as Ruler of our Eastern Empire is now brought to a close. We cannot stay to dilate upon the merits or defects of that career, but we may rejoice that at its termination a spirit throughout the East is manifesting itself, which, rather than the will of any Governor is the truest guarantee of its independence and establishments of its rights. A meeting on a further subject was held—a meeting at which all ranks and classes of the Calcutta community pressed and thronged, but of which we have left us no space to say than that its object was a prayer to Parliament to extinguish that curse of curses—that abomination of all abominations—the new India Act.

To this subject we return in our next ; in the meanwhile we cannot, while urging on the people of India—of all India, to the determined assertion of independence, forbear expressing our surprise that Calcutta at such a moment should have deemed it decorous to have proffered her tributes at the feet of Lord Bentinck !—Of Lord Bentinck, who, be it remembered, caused the celebration of that very curse—that very Charter of which she was then even in the act of praying for its abrogation. Of such inconsistencies energetically we

implore, we may see no further instance, and with this, cheer we the public of India on,—cheer we the all-gloriously triumphant movement which the people of Calcutta has made, which must—inevitably must bring with it its own reward, an attention to their wrongs from the British Senate, and the ultimately full and perfect consolidation of their liberties. Now for the downfall of that friend Oligarchy—the Company truly may we explain *Delenda est Carthago.*

NEFARIOUS POLICY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

This country has much to answer for, in leaving such an empire as Hindostan under the government of a body constituted on such a principle as that of the East India Company. Intrinsically, we admit, the form of government is nothing—its spirit all ; but, it is the spirit of the Company's Government against which we contend. In its form God knows it is ambiguous and anomalous enough, but that is nothing to us ; it is the malignancy, the corruption, the barbarism, of its spirit, that rouses and exasperates all our sentiments and convictions of right. Is it possible, that in an era of the world distinguished for its advances in moral, social, political science—for its advances in all the great theories, having for their object the happiness and amelioration of the woes of the human race ;—is it possible that a joint-stock association of mercenary Empires should be permitted to hold the destiny of countless millions of human beings at their mercy—should be permitted to sway the sceptre of an Empire from which once proceeded the first lights of knowledge and civilization, which shone abroad over the earth ! The question is a serious one, and calculated to arrest the attention of the most grave ; for on whatever grounds it be required, whether in respect to this country or the East, it will be found to involve momentous considerations. That the spirit of the Company's Government is inimical to the first principles of equity, a mere glance at the region where it has been suffered to operate will amply convince. Nor can this carry with it surprise. A country whose destinies are entrusted to rulers whose only principle of government is self-aggrandisement—who raise revenues not to be applied to the exigencies of the country, but to their own use—who drain the country of its resources to swell the bulk of their own dividends ; a country thus circumstanced, thus abandoned as a prey to selfish, sordid peculating monopolists, will excite no surprise that its lot should be one of misery—that it should be the home of oppression, disaffection, and every species of moral and social vice. These observations have been wrung from us by the fact of the

new burdens intended to be heaped on India, and this while under the pretext of necessary retrenchment, the most daring violation of rights has been put in practice ; and men, whose emoluments ought rather to have been doubled, are cut off from the wretched pittance that even formerly was reserved for their valorous services. In this is seen the spirit of the Company's Government, in nothing more than the new arrangements to be made, combined with the iniquitous measures already carried into effect, are seen so well the characteristics of meanness and extravagance that so eminently belong to it. While the most injurious retrenchments are effecting on the one hand, the most wanton burdens are in contemplation on the other ; but during this time the Company's own gains are protected from diminution, and while a body of a hundred thousand men driven out from their natural vocations are left destitute to prowl over territories of which they were the necessary guardians, under pretext that the revenues of the country were no longer capable of supporting them, fresh burdens in the shape of *Ecclesiastical Establishments* are charged upon those reve-nues, those very revenues supplying the Company with their monstrous dividends of nearly eleven per cent. ! There are also further additional charges of which India is to be the victim, and obtaining as we have done an estimate of them from a source of undoubted accuracy, we can have no hesitation in submitting them to the public, and which we do in the following tabular form :—

Estimate of the additional Charge on the Revenues of India, actually incurred, and to be incurred, under the Enactments of 3 and 4, William IV., c. 83, for the new Government at Agra, the Law Commissioners, and other Establishments and Offices thereby created.

Increased expense of the Indian Governments.	Sa. Rs. Increase.
Salaries of the Governor-General and Council formerly amounted to	5,37,000
By the late Act they are fixed at :	<u>6,24,000</u>
	87,000
The Act established a new Government at Agra, the Governor of which is to receive	1,20,000
Other expenses caused thereby will probably not be less than	<u>300,000</u>
	5,07,000
The Act also fixed the Salaries of the other Governors, and of the Members of the Council, in a scale which will cause a net increase of	<u>12,000</u> <u>5,19,000</u>
Increased expense of Ecclesiastical Establishments.	
Limit fixed on the Act for the Salaries and Expenses of the Bishops and Archdeacons	1,20,00
The former expense incurred on account of the Bishop and three Archdeacons cannot be stated at less than	<u>1,10,000</u> <u>10,000</u>

The expense on account of the Law Commissioners, to be appointed under the Act, is not provided for, but can be estimated at less than 3,00,000

Total of Increased Charges— Rupees 8,29,000

(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,
East-India House, 20th March, 1835. Auditor-General of Accounts.

From this statement it is seen, the expense of the Civil Government of India is to be increased, and this while the reductions in that of the army have been made, and are still making, with a violence and impetuosity as impolitic as they are thoroughly indecent. As to the increased charges for Ecclesiastical Establishments they can find an apology only from such political dotards, hypocrites and bigots as in some few instances have put forth their impotent drivellings at the present moment in this country. At a period when the institutions of every nation are becoming liberalized—becoming more and more free from sacerdotal influence, why to India should the Upas tree of superstition be transplanted? Are the trammels of Brahminism not sufficient, but that the fathers of a yet more intolerant, if not ignorant spirit of sectarianism be added. If one portion of the British Empire (Ireland for instance), is to be relieved from the despotism of contributing to the maintenance of a form of worship rejected by her, why is India to be compelled to uphold a faith not only rejected by her, but of which she does not understand one of the tenets? The doctrines of Christianity are one thing, the insolence and delusions of priesthood another. It is true, the latter may be enforced by legal enactment, but not so the former: and we ask whether it be conducive to the spread of the doctrines of Christianity throughout India, that while its precepts are preached, they by whom its precepts are preached, revel in luxuries derived from those resources which should feed her famished and clothe her garbless multitudes. In the name of what is real in the condition of India, on what principle of spiritual or temporal justice can the augmented expense incurred in her Ecclesiastical Establishments be warranted? What can India want in the state of poverty, prostration and wretchedness she is, with an additional Bishop and three Archdeacons—those lofty dignitaries of our Church, whose pretensions are so sublime, whose pageantries so worthy of the primeval ages of credulity and darkness. If an enlargement of her Ecclesiastical Establishments be necessary, surely it is the grade of inferior Clergy that would be found the suitable elements of their enlargement. It is the unassuming, zealous, laborious Curate who in India, as elsewhere, would best serve as the apostle of the doctrines of a divine faith, and of those radiant truths which the pomp of Bishops seems to falsify, or at the least to render nugatory.

But *in toto* we deny that any enlargement of those Establishments is necessary. In the policy which would proclaim them so, may be easily detected the sinister nature of its motive. But the people of this country, as well as those of Asia, are interested in preserving the revenues of India from further encroachment. The people of this country are told that should the revenues of India fail to return a certain dividend to her rulers, the responsibility of such dividend will fall on them. We have said, that the *motive* of the Company's policy in the present instance may be easily detected. What is it but the extension of their patronage, and for which base, rapacious, foul desire, they are as ready to sacrifice the interests of their countrymen here, as of their subjects in the East. Hence it is we accuse the Company of nefarious policy in the two instances of—first, undue and dishonest reductions, and, secondly, of burthening the Indian revenues with undue and dishonest exactions. While the salaries of all the lower functionaries of the Government are curtailed, those of the higher are augmented; and while the rights of a whole army under the pretext of state exigency are outraged, the pampered minions of power and favoritism are even indulged with augmented pay. In addition, too, to these, comes the enormity upon which we have already animadverted—enlarged Ecclesiastical Establishments, and as if this last were not sufficient, scenes enacted by the Sovereign Directors themselves of banqueting and carousing that may well make native innocence to stare, and native modesty to blush, when coupled with these comes, the cry of impoverished finances. An end to such a system must soon, however, come, for while it is tolerated, India is not more degraded than Great Britain disgraced.

NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY AT BOMBAY.

This admirable institution was formed in the year 1820, under the administration of the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, with the "object of extending the benefits of moral and intellectual improvement to the Natives, and for introducing them to a knowledge of the Arts and Sciences of Europe." It was originally a branch of the "Education Society," and its affairs were conducted by a Committee of that body. In 1822 the two institutions were separated, and the present termed the "Native School Book and School Society," but the extension and increased importance of the labours of the Society induced the alteration of its denomination about the year 1825.

It is inconsistent with the limits of this sketch to trace the growth of each institution from its earliest commencement to the present

time. To exhibit its condition in infancy contrasted with the vigour of its maturity will be sufficient to convey to the intelligent mind, some idea of the zeal which has been displayed by those to whom the direction of the Society's labours has been intrusted, and of the avidity with which instruction has been sought by the Natives at large, and of the liberality which have been manifested by both Europeans and Natives to further the great cause of " Education."

It seems by the first published report of the Society in 1823, that up to that time, but little progress had been made in procuring books in the vernacular languages calculated for the purposes of Education and mental improvement, beyond those received from the Calcutta School Society; no method had been laid down for imparting instruction, no qualified Instructors or Superintendents of School were available, and Funds* were wanting to carry all their objects into effect. Government was accordingly addressed on the subject, and it may be guessed how little was then anticipated from the utmost exertions of the Society, when it is stated that the utmost outlay then sanctioned was 100 rupees for a Native Secretary, salaries for six schoolmasters for the Deccan, Goozeratt, and the Presidency. (two at each place) 80 rupees per month for the rent of a building "as a receptacle for the publications of the Society, and a place where the Committeee might meet and transact business!" one lithographic press for the publication of native Books was promised—a salary for a European master authorised; in short a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum was then deemed a most liberal benefaction on the part of Government. Scarcely seven years have elapsed since that period, and a change wonderful in itself and promising the most important political consequences has taken place. The Society now possesses a spacious and elegant building on the verge of the Esplanade, erected at a cost (including the ground) of 40,000 rupees. An annual sum of nearly 37,000 rupees is expended in a printing establishment. Secretaries, Pundits, Schoolmasters, small school rooms, &c. and between 11 and 13,000 rupees are devoted to the publication of the works in the Native languages which are distributed all over the country. To meet this large expenditure the Government and the community at large contribute nearly 38,000 rupees annually: an average sum of 8,000 rupees is produced yearly by the sale of works prepared and printed by the society, and about 12,000 rupees are paid to the Society for the publication of

* The annual subscription at this time amounted to Rs. 3,053. And Benefactions had been made to the extent of Rs. 5,835.

books. By good management however the receipts are always kept considerably in advance of the expenditure, and the last statement of the finances shews a balance in the Society's favor of Rs. 7,597.

In proof of the estimation in which the blessings of education are held by the Natives at large, and the gratitude they feel towards those who have been mainly instrumental in advancing so important an object we may mention that on Mr. Elphinstone's departure for England, 3 lacs of rupees were subscribed by the principal Natives of the Bombay territories in order to endow Professorships which should bear that gentleman's name; and on Capt. George Jervis of the Engineers (the Secretary to the Society) leaving Bombay, he was presented with a piece of plate of the value of 300 guineas.

CHINESE BOTANICAL ACCOUNT OF THE TEA SHRUB.

Mr. Bennet says :—The celebrated Fatee gardens are situated a short distance of the river, and on the opposite side to that upon which Canton is situated. At these gardens the different species and varieties of the tea shrub, both in seeds and young plants, can be procured. According to Chinese botany there excel many varieties as well as species of the tea shrub. The quality of the tea does not only depend upon the mode in which it is prepared, but also upon the soil wheret it is cultivated. They make a very minute distinction about the hills where the tea is grown, in the same manner as we do in regard to the vine.

Mr. Gutzlaff has looked over a work on Chinese botany, in forty volumes, and given the following brief opinion of it. It treats largely upon the subject of the tea plant, and mentions every hill where good tea grows. Fokien province is the richest tea territory; but it grows more or less in all the provinces, except the Northern ones. There are many species mentioned, which have never come under the notice of Europeans, and their flavour is highly extolled. The writer of this work largely expatiates upon the wonderful qualities possessed by some trees, with all the vanity of a Chinese. He treats upon the modes in which the tea shrub is cultivated, and the crop gathered; but he possesses too much learning to be a good botanist, and quotes continually verses and the sayings of the ancients to embellish the subject. There is, certainly, in the whole, more learning than good sense. He also treats upon how the seed is to be sown, how the leaves of the tea shrub ought to be prepared, and in what manner the shrub is to be pruned in order that it should

produce luxuriant foliage. He also enters upon minute details, how the tea leaf is to be plucked, and afterwards dried and packed. Though the subject is trivial, it would require some study to make this work intelligible to Europeans.

THE CONDITION OF WEAVERS AT MADURA.

In the year 1828, at Madura the head-weaver, Putnool-cootawall-allegary-chetty, with others of his caste, informed me, that, in the time of the Nabob's government, the weavers were classed according to the quality of the goods they wove ; and they were taxed monthly according to their class ; each weaver of the first class paid $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; of the second class near $5d.$; and of the third class $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ • The weaver-tax, in the city of Madura, amounted to the sum of $5l. 5s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.$ per month. At present, the servants of the Renter of the Inland Customs inspects the manufacturers and keeps an account of the quantity of goods they manufacture ; although the renter is not authorized by law to do so ; the renters servants are not troublesome ; neither do they get the weavers to advance the duty which is payable only when a cloth is finished and sold ; wove cloths are even allowed to be kept in the weavers' house, without paying duty, until a purchaser is found for them ; the weaver is even allowed to give out a white cloth and to have it painted or dyed previous to the payment of any duty upon it ; for the last three years, the weavers have been allowed to weave and even to have cloths of their own weaving painted, and wear them without paying any duty upon them ; this is according to the printed law, but the law is not usually observed ; however those writers who are in the service of the weavers, pay duty for the cloths which they wear. When a white cloth is painted or dyed, it pays the duty due on coloured cloths, but then the duty paid on the white cloth is deducted and allowed for ; the Custom-House makes use of one stamp for white cloth and of another stamp for coloured cloth. In August last, the Renter falsely and maliciously charged a poor weaver woman with using false stamps and confined her ; on the perpetration of this outrage, all the weavers of Madura struck work. He resisted for about a fortnight, when the woman was released. Lately the Choukedar was fined for levying duty on cloth from Permagoody, without allowing or deducting the amount of duty which had been paid on their original value at that place. This opportunity of charging more than one duty is offered to the Renter of each village by the variety

of Tariffs in force ; for every article is subject to a fresh duty at every stage, as it becomes enhanced by the expense of carriage as it proceeds from the place of production through the country, to the place of consumption. Silk pays duty on importation, and the manufactured cloth of silk also pays duty, without regard to the amount paid on the raw material ; indeed, the raw silk pays duty in Bengal ; again at the fort of Madras ; a third time at the court of Madura ; and a fourth time in the city of Madura. Hence it is no wonder that the weavers of India are being superseded by those of Britain, where no such infamous provincial duties exist. At Madura the Custom-House valuations are generally about 25 per cent. above the market prices. The weavers of Madura dye only with Chaya-root. The materials which they use in dyeing with Chaya-root are Gingelee, oil, which costs fivepence per seer ; oomence caurom, or wood-ashes, at one penny per marcal ; kaza-elle, a berry, which is collected in the wilds, and which in town may be bought for a halfpenny per marcal ; but allum is not made use of. Cotton thread is free of duty ! none has arrived here from Europe ; gold thread of the best quality costs i.e. 6d. per 100 yards.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN EASTERN ASIA.

Since the formation of this Society of Ladies, which has undertaken this benevolent task in July 1834, a grant of £50 has been transmitted to the Malacca Schools at, and a Lady, in all respects well qualified for the office, has just sailed thither, under the care of Christian friends, to undertake their superintendance. A supply of School materials has been sent out to Mrs. Gutzlaff, who, it is hoped will soon be able to commence the work of education in China Proper. Three agents have likewise been appointed for India, who are shortly to proceed thither. One of these is to be assistant to Mrs. Wilson at Calcutta, another will be stationed at Goruckpore, and the third at some other post up the country. The Committee have in view other promising fields of usefulness and several desirable candidates. That a sufficient amount of funds is placed at their disposal to enable them to respond without delay to these calls, we feel pleasure in presenting to our readers this simple statement of fact.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The mark weight of Spain is equal to 3,653 grains of English troy weight; the standard touch of Spain is, for gold, 21½ carats, and for silver 10 ounces 16 penny weights; by law, a mark weight of standard gold is coined into eight and a half doubloons, and of silver into eight and a half Mexican dollars; hence the legal full weight of the doubloon, and of the dollar also, is 418 grains of English troy weight; and, as each doubloon is equivalent to sixteen dollars, each dollar represents 26½ grains of the doubloon.

It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of exactness, the quantity of metallic currency which has been in circulation in the United States of America at any period of time; but, it has been guessed to have been as follows, in millions of dollars: in 1770, nine and a half, in 1775, four, in 1791, ten; in 1804, seventeen and a half. When the ignorant and rapacious tyranny of the King and Parliament of Great Britain forced the colonists to assert their own just rights, there was not any mint in British America;—under the independent Government, the Board of Treasury contracted for a supply of copper coins, but no gold or silver was coined for the United States prior to the establishment of the national institution in which coins are struck by the Union. In 1782, Congress approved of the establishment of a mint; and in 1786, adopted the decimal division of money, and the following denominations of coins:—

			Standard.	Pure.
Gold,	-	Eagle, -	10	270
	-	Half-eagle,	5	135
	-	Quarter-eagle,	2½	67½
Silver,	-	Dollar, -	1	416
	-	Half-dollar,	½	208
	-	Quarter-dollar,	¼	104
"	-	Dime,	¼	52
	-	Half-dime,	1-16	26
	-	Cent.	"	264
Copper,	-	Half-cent.	"	132
	-			

The standard is, for gold, eleven parts of pure gold, and one part of alloy of silver, and copper; and for silver 1,485 parts of pure silver to 179 parts of copper. By this scheme, the proportion is one part of pure gold to 15 similar parts of pure silver; and the dollar is equivalent to 27 grains of eagle gold or 24½ grains of pure gold: the devices upon the coins are Liberty and The Eagle, and the inscriptions are "Liberty,"

the year of coinage, and "United States of America;" upon the reverse of the copper coins, an inscription expresses the denomination of the piece.

In 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the establishment of the mint of the United States of America. In 1787, the constitution was adopted; it invested the Congress with power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; and, provided that no separate State shall coin money, emit bills, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts. In 1790, the House of Representatives ordered the secretary of the treasury to report concerning a mint establishment for the United States; at the commencement of the next year he delivered in the document, urging the policy, expediency, and importance of such an institution, and noticing the principles and practices adopted by other nations. In 1792, the legislature authorized a mint establishment for the United States, for the purpose of a national coinage; to be carried on at the seat of the government for the time being. Six months after, fifty thousand dollars value of the copper coins of the mint should be paid into the treasury; all copper coins, except those of the United States, were prohibited to be current money. In 1793, it was enacted, that the copper coins should not weigh as heavily as had been ordained; that the cent. should weigh only 208 grains, and the half cent. 104; that is exactly the same as the half dollar and quarter dollar. The current value of foreign coins of gold and silver were also regulated, as under:—

Gold, Great Britain and Portugal, of the standard prior to 1792,	27 grs.	for 1 dollar.
„ France, Spain, and the dominions of Spain, ditto,	27 4-10 do.	do.
Silver, Spanish milled dollars, weighing 415 grains,	-	each do.
„ French Crowns, weighing 449 grains,	-	each for 1 1-10 do.

It was also ordained that three years after, the mint should have begun to coin gold and silver, all foreign coins of gold or silver, except Spanish milled dollar money, should cease to be a legal tender; and it was directed, that all such coins received for the United States, after the mint should begin to work, should be coined anew. Any person might carry gold or silver to the mint, where it was to be assayed and coined as speedily as possible, free of expense; and the coins are to be assayed annually. In 1794, the mint commenced its coinage of silver; and, in 1795, it commenced its coinage of gold; according to the standard of touch, the silver coins of the United States, should have consisted of 10 oz. 14 dwts. 5 grs. of fine

silver, and 1 oz. 5 dwts. 19 grs. of alloy, which is 19 dwts. more than the standard of Spain; however, from the commencement of the operations of the United States' mint, until near the close of the year 1795 the silver coins of the United States were made finer than the legal standard; and then, the director of the mint proposed to Congress, that, in conformity with the previous practice, they should authorize the silver coinage to consist of nine parts in ten of fine silver, and the other tenth alloy; or 10 oz. 16 dwts. fine and 1 oz. 4 dwts. alloy; however, no act was passed on the subject; therefore, the silver coinage was brought to the legal standard. The addition of silver to the alloy, for the gold coins, occasioned considerable expense to the mint, without producing any advantage whatever; therefore the practice is, to form the alloy with the smallest possible portion of silver merely to comply with the letter of the act. Individuals deposited bullion below the standard of fineness; the assaying and refining of which entailed much expense upon the mint: therefore a charge on coinage was authorised, on bullion below the standard; viz., on gold 4 cents. and on silver 2 cents. per oz., and when so far below as to require the test, 6 cents. per oz. The mint is not obliged to receive bullion below the standard in smaller quantities than 20 oz. of gold or 200 oz. of silver. As soon as the bullion has been coined, the depositor receives the weight of pure metal in coined money. The president was authorised to reduce the weight of the copper coins, provided the reduction should not exceed 48 grs. in each cent.

On the 15th of October, 1797, all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollar money, ceased to be a legal tender; and on the 1st of July, 1798, all foreign gold coins ceased to be a legal tender.

In 1800, the mint was directed to retain the expense incurred in refining bullion below the standard. In 1806, foreign coins of gold and silver were declared to be a lawful tender, during three years, at their former rates; and the mint was directed to assay specimens of them every year, and report the results to Congress. The currency of Spanish gold was grounded on the supposition that 27 4-10 grains of standard fineness, contained 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold, and was equal to 27 grains of the standard gold of the United States; however the mint assays demonstrated that Spanish coins of gold, of different dates, varied in purity; and that those of 1806, were 4 per cent. below the value of the gold coins of the United States. In 1810, the

House of Representatives raised a committee to consider the subject of foreign coins; and, at the close of the year, the committee declared it expedient that foreign gold coins ought to be made current money and a legal tender, with the proviso, that no coin should be allowed to be current, at a rate above its intrinsic value; for, under a different regulation, the coins of the standard value would be melted down, or be exported, and the base coins would be brought into circulation; they proposed to fix the statute value of the gold coins of Spain, at a rate not higher than was warranted by the average of the assays made at the mint, viz. that they should be taken at the rate of 28-53 grains for one dollar, which is very near 4 per cent. below the value of United States' gold coins; however, no act was passed on the subject.

In 1813, the assays made at the mint produced the following results:—*First*, that the gold coins of Great Britain and of Portugal, are, all uniformly of the same quality, and exactly equal to that of the gold coins of the United States; and, therefore, their intrinsic value is 27 grs. for a dollar, or a penny-weight for 88 8-9 cents. — *Second*, that the gold coins of France, especially those issued since the year 1806 inclusive, are also of a uniform quality, their intrinsic value being 27 351-691 grs. for a dollar, or a penny-weight for 87½ cents.— *Third*, that the gold coins of Spain are somewhat variable in their quality, their average intrinsic value being at the rate of 28 731-1331 grs. for a dollar, or a penny weight for 84 3-100 cents.— *Fourth*, that, supposing the French crown to weigh 449 grs., its intrinsic value is one dollar, ten cents, and 7527-694980 parts of a cent.— *Fifth*, that the intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar issued since 1805, weighing 415 grs. is one dollar and 25935-694980 parts of a cent.

In 1806, it was enacted, that some foreign coins should be current for three years, at the following rates:—

Gold - Great Britain and Portugal	27 grs.	for a dollar, or a dwt for 88 8-9 cents.
" - France	27½	ditto ditto ditto
" - Spain	28½	ditto ditto 84 ditto
Silver France, crown	449	1 dollar & 1-10 or an oz. for 117 6-10 do.
" - Ditto, piece of five francs	886	for 93 cts. and 3 mills or do. 116 ditto

These coins to be assayed annually at the mint, and the result laid before Congress. It is worthy of remark, that the gold coins of Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Italy, which are much more pure than the eagles of the

United States, are seldom seen in the United States. Foreign currencies are estimated at the following rates,—

Great Britain	Pound Sterling	444 cents.
Ireland	Ditto ditto	410 ditto.
France	Livre Tournois	18½ ditto.
United Netherlands	Florin or Guilder	40 ditto.
Hamburgh	Marc Banco	33½ ditto.
Denmark	Rix dollar	100 ditto.
Spain	Rial of plate	10 ditto.
"	Rial of Vellon	5 ditto.
Portugal	Milrea	124 ditto.
China	Tael	148 ditto.
India	Pagoda	194 ditto.
Madras	Star Pagoda	184 ditto.
Bengal or Bombay	Rupee	50 ditto.

The United States do not derive any profit from their coinage except that gained on the copper coins. The mint depends upon foreign countries for nearly all its gold, and for all its silver, as but little gold and no silver whatever has been found in the United States; the lead ores contain so little silver that it will not defray the expense of extracting it; the copper has been imported from England in the form of circular planchets, without any device; these planchets are stamped at the mint; however, in 1817, it was proposed that the planchets should be prepared in the United States, in order to add to the gain on that branch of the coinage. The coinage has not been adequate to the ordinary necessities of domestic exchange. The law does not require any report of the import or export of gold or silver.

From the commencement of the institution until 31st Dec. 1817, the gross amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver, and copper, including the cost of lots, buildings, and machinery, was 569,418 dollars; from which may be deducted the amount gained on the coinage of copper, was 52,824, and the amount retained from deposits 7,806; together 55,630; leaving the net charge 513,788 dollars. On the average of the ten years, from 1802 to 1811, inclusive, the annual value of the coins struck at the mint in dollars, was gold 330,119, silver 410,278, and copper 14,011; total 754,408; and the annual expense of the mint amounted to 18,050 dollars.

On the 30th of September, 1817, there were fourteen officers employed in the mint; and the amount of their respective annual compensation was 11,335 dollars, which was divided as follows:—

Director	- - - -	2,000	Clerk	- - - -	700
Treasurer	- - - -	1,200	Doorkeeper and watch	-	462
Chief coiner	- - - -	1,500	Carpenter and adjuster	-	462
Assayer	- - - -	1,500	Melter	- - - -	462
Melter and refiner	- -	1,500	Annealer	- - - -	887
Engravers, 2	- - - -	1,800	Pressmen, 2	- - - -	762

In the year 1830, a select committee was appointed to consider the state of the current coin, &c.; and, on the 15th Dec., it presented its report to the Senate, saying, the relative value of gold and silver, in our coins, should be 15 9 to 1: in France, the relative value of gold to silver is about 15 82 to 1: in Great Britain, gold is in value to silver about as 15 86 to 1: the relative value of gold and silver in Spain has been 16 to 1, during the last fifty or sixty years; and, according to recent information, the value of gold in Spain is now a little higher than this proportion: in Portugal, the rise of gold, and the decline of silver, in relative value, were slower and later than in Spain; but the relative value of the two metals, in Portugal, is now about 16 to 1; and, this proportion appears to have prevailed there for many years; from all the information which can be obtained, it appears that the value of gold, in relation to silver, is about 16 to 1, in all the American countries south of the United States: this relative value seems to have prevailed in those ports of America which were formerly Spanish, and especially in Mexico and Peru, during the last forty or fifty years; in Brazil, gold was, for a long time, somewhat less valuable, but during the last ten years, the relative value of gold in Brazil has also been about 16 to 1: in the West Indies, the two metals fluctuate much in respect to each other; but the ratio of 16 to 1 seems to be the average of relative value. The fact that we have no gold coins in use, is not the intended effect of our institutions; it has resulted from too low a valuation of gold in respect to silver, when our system was established, and a progressive rise in the relative value of gold since that time;—by our system, the two metals are coined upon the basis that one pound of gold is equal in value to fifteen pounds of silver; and, all our coinage of the two metals has been executed in conformity to this relative valuation: this proportion was too low a valuation of gold in the year 1792, and it is certainly much too low a valuation of gold in relation to silver at this time: our gold coins being much under-rated, in respect to silver, have never had any general circulation in the country; they have ceased to be used as money; they are merely merchandise, purchased by a considerable premium over silver.

and they are used in manufactures or exported to Europe. Our public coinage of gold is now wholly without any public benefit; we prohibit and punish all private coinage of gold; we coin this metal at the mint upon a principle which does not permit it to circulate as money, and we pay the expense of this useless coinage. In practice, this coinage affords a facility to the possessor of gold bullion, since it enables him to employ the mint to weigh and assay his bullion, and to divide it into very convenient portions, without expense to himself. When the coins are received from the mint they are sold for their value as bullion: some of them are used in manufactures, and the greater part are exported. If we will not rectify the legal proportion between the coins of the two metals, we ought to abolish the coinage of gold, save a useless expense, and leave gold to be treated like other metals not coined as money. While we have so much paper money, we cannot have any great quantity of the precious metals in use, as money; and while this extensive use of paper money shall continue, an adjustment of the relative value of gold and silver will not bring much gold into circulation. Still, the necessary adjustment should be made; no man can foresee how far the present course of issuing paper will proceed, or how long paper money in its present forms and abundance will be tolerated; whatever may happen, in respect to paper money, the precious metals should always be coined, and a sound system of coins should be in constant operation, to the end that whether paper money shall be used or not, and whether the amount of our coin shall be great or small, a portion of them may consist of gold, and another portion of silver."

It appears, from the testimony of the select committee, that — the coins now in the United States, and the bank notes now circulating as money, are estimated at about 100,000,000 of dollars. The coin is estimated at about 23,000,000 of dollars; of which sum about fifteen are held by the banks, and eight are in circulation among the people; the notes in circulation are estimated at 70,000,000 of dollars; accordingly the circulation is 85,000,000 of dollars. The banks in the principal seaports now have an unusual quantity of coin, of the amount of bank notes, one half is in notes of more than five dollars, one-fourth in notes of five dollars, and one fourth in notes chiefly of one dollar, with some notes of two and three dollars. All the coin in common circulation, and most of that held by the banks, is in silver, chiefly in half-dollar and minor pieces. The public finances are collected and disbursed almost wholly in bank notes.

The incorporated banks exceed five hundred and the number increases annually.

Since the removal of the seat of government to the city of Washington, Congress has passed an act to continue the mint in the city of Philadelphia; and very recently, a handsome and commodious new building has been provided on such a plan as to admit of its operations being carried on to a much greater extent than formerly.

From the first establishment of the mint, until the close of the year 1828, the total coinage amounted to 32,176,825 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, of which 8,339,812 $\frac{1}{2}$ was gold, 23,241,500 silver, and 539,513 copper. In 1830, the amount coined was worth 3,155,620 dollars; and in 1832, it was 3,401,055 dollars; at present a very great coinage of gold is going on at the mint of the United States.

GUTZLAFF'S FIVE VISITS TO CHINA.

We have repeatedly had occasion to notice the three first voyages of this enterprising, independent Evangelist, yet we again run over an outline of them, which he himself has given. In 1831, he embarked at Siam on a junk, and arrived at Chaouchow on the eastern frontier of China. The voyage to Fuhkeen and Shantung was fraught with disasters; however, instead of finding the mandarins vigilant to watch his motions, he met with none; and was quite at liberty to converse with the Natives, who visited him from curiosity; at Teertven, he had a large field for giving medical assistance; his company was sought, and he was scarcely noticed by the government; from Mantchou Tartary he returned to Canton. In March, 1832, he embarked on the Lord Amherst as surgeon and interpreter; unfavorable winds detained them a long time in different ports of the province of Canton; in the harbour of Amoy they were treated as enemies; they visited the Piscadores islands, and from thence stretched over to Formosa. No interference of the mandarins hindered the people from intercourse with them; they had many visitors. At Fuhehow, also, they were unshackled in their proceedings: an immense crowd of native Chinese thronged them for medical assistance and for books. They entered the port of Ningpo, where the Natives are a very amiable race. They visited the Kintang island. After having stayed a considerable time at Shanghai, they departed to Shantung, and thence passed over to Corea; in all their excursions on shore they scattered the word of eternal life; neither in Chekeang nor Keangoan did they find the people prejudiced against it; they read it eagerly

and not in vain; the mandarins interfered only twice with the distribution of books, and then, they made but a feeble effort to discomfit what they could not disapprove. The Lieutenant Governor of Fuhkeen asked for a set of Christian books; and sent them for examination to the Emperor, who did not censure them; the magnates at Pekin who examined the books did not either denounce them or approve of them. On their first arrival in Corea, they did not meet with any opposition in making known the gospel; but, afterward, when they came in contact with the King's Commissioners, they found that the door was shut; however, the King received a copy of the whole bible in twenty-one volumes, and a double set of all the tracts, among the presents which they sent to him. They next visited the Loochoo islands, where from some unaccountable cause, they found the government prejudiced against the word of life; however, the people were anxious to obtain testaments and tracts; as often as they were freed from the presence of their rulers, they eagerly pressed forward to obtain books. In September, they returned to Macao. Mr. Gutzlaff received several offers to go upon a new expedition, of which the utmost limits were to be Mantcheu Tartary. Though this new attempt was, on some accounts, highly objectionable, nevertheless, he embarked, in the service of a great commercial house, as surgeon and interpreter. In October they departed; they met with most tremendous gales, and in November arrived in Mantchou Tartary; here the vessel got aground, and the crew was exposed to intense cold; when God had saved them from this imminent peril, they directed their course to Shanghae, where the Natives received them most joyfully; six months before, they had read the books; now, they understood their contents, and wanted fuller instruction in the way of life. During their further progress in the northern ports of the province of Chekeang and among the Chusan islands, they had ample reason of praise to God for opening so wide a door to the introduction of the holy gospel; all that they had formerly seen was nothing compared with the ardent desire now evinced by the Natives to obtain books; many, many thousands of the plainest essays upon the most essential doctrines found their way to all the adjacent districts, and a million of books could all have been scattered among eager readers. The most sanguine expectations were far surpassed. Curiosity had a great share in rousing the people to be impetuous in their demands; but, at the same time there was a higher impulse. China is not shut

against divine influence ! The Almighty has opened the gates of heaven for the myriads of China. When the voyagers arrived at Fuhkeen, their large store of books was exhausted, and they had to send away numerous applicants empty-handed. After a dangerous voyage, they reached Lintin, on the 29th of April, 1833.

On the 21st of May, 1833, Mr. Gutzlaff was at Canton, he said,—After having made three voyages, and being on the eve of a fourth, I rejoice in the prospect of seeing very soon a free communication with this mighty empire opened. There are at present no obstacles to the promulgation of the blessed gospel in the maritime provinces ; by means of repeated attempts the jealousy of the government has been blunted, and the friendship of the natives has considerably increased. We have had many a severe contest with the crooked and detestable policy of the mandarins ; but our relations are now such as to preclude the possibility of any serious collision ; however, furious edicts are still fulminated against the “daring and deceitful barbarians, who, like rats, approach the coast ;” yet they harm us as little as the Papal bulls.

On another occasion he said,—I have witnessed facts which even exceeded my most sanguine expectations ; the desire of becoming acquainted with our religion and science is truly great in the provinces of Shekeang and Keanguan ; many thousand books have found their way to all the ports of the empire, and have been scattered thence into the interior. Having come in contact with many Chinese and Manchoo grandees, I am more convinced that we have nothing to expect from the government, which is utterly devoid of all principle ; but on the other side, we have to expect every thing from the people, who form a glaring contrast with their rulers ; their kindness cannot be exceeded. It will not be very easy to gain a permanent footing ; but, as the Emperor does not disapprove of my conduct, which has been repeatedly reported to him, I hope to succeed by the gracious interposition of Providence : I leave all to my God and Saviour, who has preserved me, until this moment, amidst all dangers, and granted so free an entrance to this secluded nation.

Mr. Gutzlaff's fourth voyage was into the interior of China ; on the 3d of September, 1833, he was several hundred miles distant from Canton, and then he said,—Here is a wide door opened ! I have traversed large tracts of country with boxes of books, and had only to regret that I could not have the

pleasure of distributing them ; for, the people fairly robbed me of every volume, such was the eagerness with which they seized upon them. There is a great error abroad concerning China, in a spiritual point of view ; for, no country of Asia, ruled by Native princes, is so easy of access. I am now writing a work against the three prevailing superstitions of China ; and hope to follow this by an essay on the Trinity ; both will be printed at Canton, and are intended for China itself. Be of good cheer ! the inmost recesses of the celestial empire will be visited by the glorious gospel. Besides the missionary voyage along the whole coast which will require as many books as we have distributed from the establishment of the Chinese Mission until now, I intend to make a tour with a party of travellers on the river Yang Tzde Keang, through the whole of central China, up to Thibet and Bengal ; the matter is as practicable as a voyage from Rho to Batavia ; my whole heart is set upon the whole work ; may my last breath be a prayer in behalf of China's salvation !

Mr. Gutzlaff returned safely from this journey to Canton : and on the 10th of November, he said,—It has fully confirmed me in my opinion that China is open for the propagation of the gospel. My medical practice has been very extensive, and is now rather too large ; for, if I did not occasionally run away, I might have to serve a thousand patients per day.* In order to aid in the great work of enlightening China, I have resolved to compose sixteen religious tracts, each of which will bear some reference to the prejudices, bigotry, and national pride of the Chinese ; and as it is very desirable to let them feel the edge of our scientific superiority, I have become the editor of a monthly Chinese periodical ; I wish also to publish several separate works on science. It is my earnest wish to impart useful knowledge to the Chinese, in order to counteract their narrow-mindedness and to humble the pride of the *soi-disant* celestial government. In order not to be merely confined to the maritime provinces, we have projected a voyage which will throw open the whole of the interior of China. I am just now embarking for another trip. In order still more to facilitate the great work, I am now getting cast a found of Chinese metal types, which will cost a considerable sum.

On the 12th of November, 1833, Mr. Gutzlaff left Canton on his fifth visit ; on the 23d of March, 1834, he returned safely to Canton ; a few days after his return he said,—I stayed about four months in Fuhkeen province, during a cold and dreary winter.

The Lord granted me an opportunity to circulate several ten thousands of books, which seem to have been read with the greatest avidity. As I came into very close contact with the inhabitants of the Lamhoa and Tsenkeang districts, I saw too much of their wickedness not to call forth bitter tears on account of their utter wretchedness; yet, not dismayed at the hardness of their hearts, I am preparing for another expedition, on a more extensive scale. While the books are printing, I intend to sail, within a few days, for Singapore; and then, about the beginning of June, 1834, to return hither, to Canton. I earnestly desire that the missionaries from America may be dispersed in the empire, instead of being cooped up in this corner of it. A countryman of my own has joined the Chinese mission, and he may, perhaps, be one of the first Protestant missionaries who will settle in some one of the northern provinces. I have scattered an immense number of tracts in the province of Fuhkeen; it is owing to the importunity of the people that I can carry but few tracts into the interior, for, on the coast, as soon as the people get sight of me, they rush upon me, in order to obtain a book. Our communication with the greatest part of this extensive coast may now be considered as established; by means of it, we may have intercourse with more than fifty millions of Chinese. Hitherto, the supreme government at Pekin has merely censured Evangelical doctrines as unclassical, and if they should dare to denounce them as dangerous, it would only rouse the spirit of the nation to enquire further into the truth of the gospel.

The empire of China is open to the missionary and to the merchant.*

~ MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. III.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—

1. In the year 1807, his Majesty's 1st battalion 56th regiment, was stationed on Colaba. It was reviewed about the end of that year; and on returning from the inspection of that corps, in company with the Adjutant of the 2nd batt. 9th regt. (now the 18th regt.) we overtook an old and very respectable officer, who had formerly been in command of this Native battalion. He observed, that he had just parted with the Native Adjutant (a Mussulman) and the Drill Soobadar, (a jew) who had also crossed over to see this performance.—'I questioned these men,' said he, "as to their opinion of what they had seen, and their remarks are perfectly in accordance with my own.—*The men are clean, look well under arms, and are steady; but*

* Mr. Gutzlaff's sixth voyage was to procure tea plants for Bengal; he has received permission to reside at Pekin, and takes Mrs. Gutzlaff with him!

their movements are not very precise, quick, or very regular—nor are their firings very well executed—and," added he, "if I had had a report to make, I should have done so in nearly the terms which these Native officers have expressed."

2. This will show you, that there were Natives, 26 years ago, who had acquired a perfect knowledge of their profession; and the circumstance is a proof of the proficiency, which they may acquire, and of the tact which was then found in the Native army.

3. In conversation one day with the Native Adjutant above alluded to, the subject of the different descriptions of men, composing the Bombay army, became the topic of discussion. He seemed to express himself in very candid terms, and said, "that the *Marathee Koonbee* was, on the whole, the *best soldier*. He was quiet and tractable, hard working and seldom addicted to any vice, capable of supporting great fatigue, and, generally speaking, a man you can depend on. The *Purdasees* were fine looking men, full of spirit on a parade, and imposing in appearance, but they were unsteady and troublesome, often turbulent, and, if they have a little unusual effort to make, grumble, and become discontented; and their cookery occupied so much of their time, as to prove very inconvenient in the execution of duty." It ought to be observed, that there are two descriptions of men of this caste, who have been lately entertained in the Bombay army; and, as the numbers of those Tings have greatly increased, since the termination of the late war with the Pindarees, and during our occupation of Southern Malwa, it is important to explain the characters of these people.

4. Prior to the year 1817, the men of this caste were, for the most part, obtained by their friends, who had gone on leave to their Native villages, and frequently were desired to bring some recruits with them. These recruits were almost all known; and they were, with few exceptions, well behaved men.

5. After the Pindaree war, which threw a number of their bands out of employment, amongst whom were a large proportion of Purdasees—a great many of the men of these gangs found their way into our ranks, and are now distributed throughout almost every corps in the army.

6. It is to be apprehended, that they have not entirely forgotten their Pindaree education and habits, and that the confederated parties, who have, of late years, shown so little respect for property, are chiefly the description above-mentioned, and others of the same stamp, who have been found moving about the country, and of whose connections nothing is known.

7. It is, therefore, important, if it is deemed expedient, to employ this caste of men, who are often very brave and resolute, that those only should be entertained, who are connected with the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of that caste, who, it may be inferred, are men of character, and that the practice of enlisting men, who are found wandering about the different military stations, should be discontinued.

8. The Subadar added, "that the number of *Musulmen* in this army is now small, and they are often *dissipated*—never live within their pay, and seldom very energetic. There are exceptions," said he, "and he quoted the Drill Jemadar and two Drill Havildars of his own corps; but the two Havildars were Madras men.

9. "*Purwarees* are sometimes good men, generally quiet, but seldom have the spirit of the *Koonbee*. To a few good looking young men of this caste, there is no objection. They are generally sober and disposed to be cleanly, but not very resolute, and the *Mooche* may also be said to correspond pretty accurately with this description of the *Purwaree*."

10. He gave, as an example of the Marathee Koonbee, the Light Company of the 2d battalion 9th regiment, which was about 120 strong; "and," said he, "there was not a finer body of men, and in such high order, in the service. They were fit for any thing."

11. I would, therefore, say, when the character of the *Marathee Sepoy* is duly considered, that it would be highly expedient to encourage these men more, than has been done of late years,—not only from their *intrinsic qualities*, but in promotion of the *public interests*, especially when it is known that a large proportion of the Government *land revenue*, is collected from the *pay of these men*, who are in the habit of assisting, with their little savings, their *relations*, who farm a considerable part of the *lands* of the *Kohkun* and *Dehkun*, and these men are found to be very scrupulous in doing any thing, that might reflect on their character, and are almost invariably well behaved men. Of their efficiency, I have given you striking examples in the 16th and 18th regiments, which, at the times I referred to, were almost entirely composed of men from these provinces.

12. I will, however, afford you a few more examples soon of the character and qualities of the Bombay Army, for the credit of the

RED COAT.

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1833.

HINTS TO INVALIDS ON PROCEEDING TO THE NEILGHERRIES.

The first most obvious effect of the climate of the hills on an invalid is to repel the blood from the surface. It appears that the average temperature of Ootacamund is 58°, while that of the low country on the Coimbatoor side is probably 86° or 88°, and on the Mysore side, 82° or 84°; consequently the difference of temperature is on the average from 24° to 30°. But if we suppose an invalid to arrive in the dry season at Goodaloor or Mootapollium in the morning, he will find the thermometer at all events 88°, probably 90°, and *the same evening, on reaching Ootacamund*, it will descend to 45°, perhaps to 42°, making a vicissitude of from 43° to 46°. The immediate consequence of such a decided change of temperature, aided by the superior dryness of the air in the higher situation, will be to constrict the vessels of the skin, to check perspiration, and transpiration, and throw the blood on the internal organs; and should any of these be weakened by previous disease, the consequence will be a greater or less degree of accumulation of blood in the weak viscera or congestion, as it is technically called. From the close sympathy between the skin and liver, the latter is the organ most frequently affected in this way; but the bowels, head, and lungs frequently partake of this unequal distribution of the circulation, the effect being added to in the lungs by the difficulty of respiration produced by the rarefaction of the air.

When no actual organic disease exists, and when the constitutional powers are not permanently debilitated, nature soon restores the balance: a reaction takes place; the liver secretes more bile, the superfluous fluid is carried off from the bowels by a mild diarrhoea, and from the lungs by copious expectoration, more particularly if this salutary process is assisted by care on the part of the invalid himself, warm clothing, &c., and by the exhibition of mild aperient remedies, such as the Plummer's pill,* which has the invaluable property of exciting the action of the liver and bowels, and determining to the skin at the same time.

It is only in cases of actual organic disease, or when the debility of the constitution is so great as to prevent reaction, that any serious or permanent mischief is to be apprehended from the congestion of the viscera. Cases of the former description should not approach the hills at all; and the latter should if possible premise a sea voyage or residence on the sea-coast,

* Composed of calomel in small quantity, antimony, and guaiac.

until convalescence is somewhat advanced: and in these, as well as the more aggravated cases of what is called by medical men functional derangement of the viscera, the time selected for ascending the hills, if a choice exists, should be in April or May, when the comparative warmth and moisture of the air naturally lessens the risk of a check to the action of the skin, and consequently of internal congestion. In all such cases also, it is prudent to try the effect of a short previous residence at Kotagherry or Coonoor, the milder climate of which renders the change less abrupt, and will generally be found for many reasons to agree better with delicate invalids. Under the most favourable circumstances, those who are unable to take much exercise in the open air will derive more benefit from the climate of Dimhutty or Coonoor, where the temperature throughout the year is so mild as scarcely to necessitate the use of a fire.

The next point requiring the attention of invalids at first is the circumstance of their digestive powers seldom keeping pace with the increase of appetite produced by the change. This is especially the case with vegetables, a tempting array of which is placed before the stranger, and but too often induce him to forget the laws of diet, laws as immutable as those of the "Medes and Persians" and any infraction of which is sure to be followed by retributive punishment, in the shape of a violent attack of dyspepsia, succeeded by colic diarrhoea, and not unfrequently dysentery. Luckily the cause is here within reach, and a little prudence at first is sufficient to obviate all mischief.

Invalids generally suffer in a greater degree from the sleeplessness before-mentioned, and are relieved by the same means as those recommended to obviate congestion; should these prove insufficient, a little Hyoscyamus may with advantage be added to the Plummer's pill.

Head-ache is by no means an unfrequent complaint on the part of strangers; when it depends on undue determination of blood to the organ, much caution is required. Kotagherry is in such cases to be preferred to Ootacamund, and no time lost in consulting a medical man. In ordinary cases, a little aperient medicine, moderate diet, and avoiding of any cause which accelerates the circulation, such as violent exercise, ascending hills, and exposure to the sun, seldom fail to remove all unpleasant feelings in a few days.

Persons who have suffered from fever should be cautious to avoid passing through the jungle at the foot of the hills during the night; and if unluckily detained in them after sunset, they

should on their arrival have recourse to a course of purgatives, followed by Quinidine in small doses.

In every instance, of whatever description, warm clothing is of vital importance. Medical men are now generally agreed, that even in the low country a light flannel banian* is of service in maintaining the action of the skin, preventing chills, &c., and *d' fortiori*, it is indispensable on the hills; every invalid indeed should, as he values his life, be provided with a good stock of flannel banians, cummerbunds, drawers, and worsted stockings, in which he should proceed to array himself from head to foot before ascending the Ghât. Too much cannot be said in praise of the flannel cummerbund.† I have seen obstinate bowel complaints cured by its adoption alone, and it is no less essential to females.

Cold feet is a very general complaint among new comers, particularly ladies; the remedy is simple;—the adoption of lamb's wool or worsted stockings, which ought to form part of the stock of every visitor, whether in good or indifferent health.

A stock of stout shoes and boots should not be forgotten. In the wettest weather, a person watching his opportunity, and armed with thick-soled shoes, may generally contrive to get a dry walk in the intervals between the showers, not forgetting, however, the precaution of changing both shoes and stockings on his return home.‡

For some time after arriving on the hills, invalids should avoid exposure to the night air, and should indeed never be out after sun-set. The reduction of temperature, which follows the disappearance of the sun, must be felt to be understood, and no one who values his health should expose himself to the risk of cold in quitting a crowded room, or an evening party to return home after night-fall. Early rising is also for the same reason

* Jacket or shirt.

† Belt; the best way of making it is, to have strings attached to it, so as to be firmly tied round the middle and double over.

‡ It is not a little remarkable, that most people who adopt this & similar precautions are but little affected by the wet on the hills, though unable to bear it in the low country. When lately in Europe, for the recovery of my health, I never had my feet wet for however short a time, without an attack of diarrhoea. On the hills, it often happens that I am unavoidably wet through twice or thrice a day during the monsoons; but taking the precaution of shifting my clothes as speedily as practicable, I have never suffered the slightest inconvenience.

decidedly objectionable. In the low country, one is compelled to be up with the sun, to get a mouthful of fresh air ; but on the hills, in an European climate, this is neither necessary nor prudent, and the invalid should wait till the sun has attained sufficient height to drive away the cold and moisture of the night, before he ventures out, taking care, however, to return in time to avoid the powerful effects of the sun's direct rays, which are greatest about nine or half-past nine A. M.

The diet of invalids, on the first ascent, must of course, in a great degree, be regulated by circumstances depending on the precise nature of each individual case. In general, however, they ought to adhere to light animal food, with bread or biscuit, eschewing vegetables, pastry, cheese, &c., for drink, port or sherry is preferable to the lighter wines; beer is unnecessary, and only loads the stomach. As a general principle, invalids ought to diminish the quantity of stimulus in the shape of wines, spirits, or beer, until completely acclimatized. It is an undoubted fact, that a comparatively small quantity of any these articles produces head-aches and other febrile feelings, probably from increasing the existing tendency to accelerate the circulation of the blood.

In regulating their hours, regard must of course be had for their previous habits of life; most residents have gradually adopted English hours, as most convenient, and allowing more time for business; but invalids will do well, for some time at least, to breakfast early, dine at three or half-past three, and finish the day with tea or something equally light.

Exercise is nothing essential part of regimen. Invalids should at first be cautious to avoid exposure to the sun, and exercise should be taken so as not to produce fatigue, but only to excite a gentle action on the skin. Riding, as being less exciting, and less fatiguing than walking, is to be preferred at first, and a pony to a horse, on the same principle. Walking has another disadvantage, that it accelerates the circulation, and increases the feeling of tightness and constriction in the chest; it also increases the liability to chills, as after toiling up a steep ascent, and getting well heated, one is frequently met by a current of cold air, producing immediate constriction of the vessels of the skin. When the invalid has become acclimatized, he should gradually increase his quantum of exercise; and when fairly recovered, should pass as much of the daylight in the open air as his strength will admit.

The effects of the different seasons, on disease, are by no

means unimportant; very few invalids can bear with impunity the great difference of temperature between day and night, and the excessively dry atmosphere of the cold season, especially during the prevalence of the strong N. E. winds. Exposure to the sun also, at this season, is generally attended with bad effects. Upon the whole, the monsoon season (notwithstanding its comparative dampness) is, from its greater equability of temperature, the absence of cold winds, and the cloudy sky, admitting of exercise being taken at every dry interval, infinitely the best season for commencing the treatment of a chronic complaint, and where circumstances admit of a choice, I should prefer April as the period for ascending the hills. As the succession of the seasons differs considerably at Dimhutty and Ootacamund, it is possible, by well-timed changes from one to the other, to avoid much of the unpleasant weather at both, the only bar to which is the paucity of accommodation at Dimhutty, an evil which I earnestly desire to see remedied. The first step towards it has been made through the liberality of Mr. Lushington, in placing his bungalows there at the disposal of sick officers. I am now in the constant habit of transferring the more delicate classes of invalids to Dimhutty, whenever I perceive that they are retrograding or stationary at Ootacamund: and the benefit derived has been of the most marked description, particularly at the commencement of the monsoon, when the highly electrical state of the atmosphere occasions much suffering to a majority of our patients.—*Dr. Baikie's Observations.*

THE COMPANY'S ABOMINABLE MONOPOLIES AT MADRAS.

At Madras, for a great many years past, it has been usual to grant, to some principal Native, the monopoly of tobacco and beetle-leaf, (articles of necessary consumption to the Natives of all descriptions,) on the condition of the renter paying a certain amount of rent to the Government of Fort St. George. By the wording of the lease, the exclusive privileges of the monopoly extended to the distance of ten miles from Madras; but, by custom, the monopoly had not been put in force beyond four or five miles from the presidency; except, in the direction which leads to the Great Mount, where it had been extended to about nine miles from Madras. In the year 1763, the Company obliged the Nabob to extend the limits of their factory, by granting to them the Jaghire. In the year 1787, Lord

Macartney's lease of the monopoly of tobacco and beetle-leaf expired; during the preceding 34 years the limits of the monopoly had remained the same, not extending more than five miles from Madras, except on the Mount-road, where it comprised the Mount. Chinnah Kistnama Chitty became the beetle renter; and in the month of June 1789, he claimed his full privileges, according to the wording of his lease; he applied for the extension of his ancient limits to the full distance of ten miles mentioned in his lease; but the Board of Revenue wrote to the Governor in Council, remonstrating against his novel claim, saying, "As a proof of the bad consequences it is likely to be attended with, we have only to refer your honor to the enclosed petition, from the inhabitants of some villages, situated within the present extended limits, who came to us in a body, and, with one voice, represented that they were in a state of extreme poverty; that they had a number of Pariah dependents, whom they are obliged to support, for the purposes of cultivation; and that, if the monopoly of beetle was to extend to their place of residence, the price of that necessary article of life would be found to be triple what it now costs them; and, that, in such case, they could neither maintain themselves nor their cultivators. Convinced, as we are, that the innovation is injurious, and in a great degree oppressive to the inhabitants residing without the ancient limits, we do not hesitate to submit, to your honor, the propriety of confining the renter to the sale of his beetle, as has been practised hitherto." However, in the teeth of this remonstrance, the governor allowed the renter to extend the limits of his monopoly, to the full distance of ten miles all around Madras; but, when he began to erect the additional huts for his officers, surveyors, and searchers, beyond the ancient limits, the villagers beat his people, pulled down his custom houses, and plundered his property; then, the Governor ordered Mr. Richard Dighton to establish the renter in his monopoly to the full distance of ten miles all around Madras, and to proclaim it by beat of the tom-tom drum, forbidding the villagers from interfering with the renter. However, notwithstanding this proclamation, the people continued to resist the extension of the monopoly; and the Governor caused the people of the renter to be accompanied by sepoys to seize the villagers who resisted them. The people beat the monopolists and their sepoy guards. The board then sent out a Jemadar's guard, with about five and forty sepoys; they seized about eight villagers and brought them prisoners to the Town Major who confined them in the main guard.

This short sketch of the early history of the monopoly of beetle-leaf is drawn from a report of the trial of Paupiah the Brahmin and others for a conspiracy against Mr. David Halyburton, a member of the Board of Revenue ; which report was printed in the year 1792, at the library Press in Calcutta.

As the Company stripped the nabobs, rajahs, poligars, sultans, and other native princes of their territories, it extended its own cruel monopolies over their conquered subjects, grinding them down to the lowest possible condition of civilized life-predial slavery. Now, by means of the arms of Britain, the Company has established its monopoly of beetle-leaf and tobacco over all the territories subordinate to Fort St. George, and forced thirteen millions of enslaved ryots to submit their bodies to search, at every moment of their lives, whether at home or abroad, alone or in company, in private or in public, without regard of sex ! At every step the traveller is shocked, disgusted, and irritated,—maddened, at the sight of the beetle-renter's people stopping, beating, stripping, insulting, and robbing the people,—even Brahminee widows on their pilgrimages in the most atrocious manner, without any possibility of check, for there is no police, no magistracy, no judicature, no law—there is no government but “ that worst of all governments, a foreign military despotism ! ” a power that does not deserve the name of a government. In travelling through the territories of Madras, the most frequent occurrence witnessed, is the purchase of beetle-leaf, tobacco, and toddy, which are the native traveller's necessary articles of refreshment. The most remarkable feature in the purchase of beetle-leaf, is, that its price varies greatly at different places, and often increases with the distance from Madras ; the general remark of those who purchase tobacco, is, that it is lettuce-leaf tobacco ; the toddy is drunk in the toddy-renter's hut, therefore the remarks made concerning its price and quality are not so constantly forced on the passer by.

The following notes, concerning the monopoly of beetle-leaf and tobacco, were made in the year 1828, in the cities of Madras, Sadras, Negapatam, and Madura. In Madras, the small copper coin, called cash, buys the following quantity of each of the under mentioned articles, viz. :—

6 Wet leaves of Beetle, weighing 218 grains troy.

6 Green leaves of beetle, - - - 220 ditto.

2 Leaves of strong Tobacco, with

much woody stalk, - - - 320 ditto.

4 Pieces of cut Areca Nut, - - 80 ditto.

Throughout the Jaghire, the people say, that when the country was under the government of the nabobs, there was no excise duty on beetle-leaf or on tobacco. At Sadras, as long as the Dutch held the place, the English Company's monopoly could not reach it; but on the cession, three years since, it was introduced; now, for one Madras cash you can purchase but $\frac{7}{8}$ leaves of beetle-leaf or three-eighths of a palam weight of bad tobacco. At Negapatam, for one Madras cash, there is 24 leaves of the best beetle-leaf, or 32 leaves of inferior beetle-leaf; or, one palam weight of Vadarny tobacco, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ palam of inferior tobacco for smoking. At Madura, up to the year 1805, beetle-leaf was supplied to the consumer at one-eighth of its present price. The city branch of the monopoly comprises the whole of the talook of Madakolum, an extent of about three miles around the walls; it has always been rented out to Sokiocottar, of the Agmudie caste, who also rents the monopolies of arrack and toddy, in the same district. He has the power of a nabob, and exercises it just as despotically, without fear of any check, or even of any investigation. He is in favour with the collector, who is the sole magistrate, and he bribes the native servants of the government offices: his own officers and servants are multiplied at his own mere discretion, and they are stationed wherever he pleases to station them, from the heart of the city to the most remote limits of the district; in the markets, gates, highways and byways. These ruffians stop whoever they think fit to search, whether male or female,—whoever they please to prey upon; and whenever they find about ten leaves of beetle on any person, they hustle him; and, in the confusion, they add a few leaves more to those found upon their victim, and thus constitute him a smuggler; then they drag him along to the choukie of the renter, where they imprison him, and impose a fine upon him; they compel payment by putting him in the stocks, by flogging him, and by torturing him in any manner they please; and whenever necessary, they close their account with him, by dragging their prisoner to the sole collector-magistrate of the zillah; who, as a mere matter of course, has the miserable innocent formally tied up to his halberds and flogged until the skin is cut from off his back; that is the receipt which quiets the ryot and satisfies the renter; it teaches the people to submit to him in quiet, for this is the only appeal the people have against the ruffians who rent the monopolies of the Company. The renters use no degree of delicacy whatever, in the search of persons;

but on the contrary, they search persons very rudely, whether male or female, in public and in private ; they confine them wherever they please for days together, and enter any hut whenever they please. They often sub-rent each little hamlet, and often lay in wait for pilgrims, with gangs of half-a-dozen ruffians, and rob them in pretending to search for beetle-leaves, from beyond the limits of the sub-monopoly. The actual atrocity of the existing system of monopolies and of the legalized system of renting and sub-renting them, is so enormous, that it cannot possibly be described so as to impress a true and lively sense of it, upon those who have never been its victims ; but, bad as it now is, yet the people say that ten years ago it was still more severe. One account states the annual amount of rent for the monopoly of beetle in the Madukolum talook, to be twenty thousand star pagodas, but another person states it to be only 45 star pagodas a day, which is 16,425 a year ; even at this, the former sum must be exacted from the people. The renter buys beetle from the cultivator at rates varying from about 2000 to 4000 leaves per coily fanam ; and he sells it to the retail dealers at the rate of only 400 leaves per coily fanam ; they retail 360 leaves for a coily fanam, which is at the rate of six leaves weighing 106 grains troy for one coily cash of Madura. On occasion of marriages and similar private festivals, people buy their beetle-leaves of the cultivator and pay duty to the renter at the rate of 1½ single fanam of Madras for 400 leaves, and in the village they also pay a duty of 3 coily cash of Madura per 400 leaves. The large leaves are of a dark colour and inferior quality ; one cash of Madras purchases eight leaves, whether large or small ; if large they weigh from 380 to 420 grains, and if small, from 318 to 364 grains. Beetle-leaf is absolutely a primary necessary article of life ; every person consumes it daily, especially when travelling ; the hindoo of caste has great difficulties in the way of cooking food, which are augmented whenever from home, and the beetle alleviates his hunger. One consequence of the monopoly is the deterioration of even the growth of the leaf, for gardens of beetle are under the most rigid surveillance ; every care is taken not to overstock the market, and, therefore, the supply frequently fails : the article is so enhanced by duty, that every leaf, however stale and unpalatable it may have become, is forced upon the consumer. In Ceylon, where beetle-leaf is not a royal monopoly, whenever travellers meet those who have been a day or two from places where beetle-leaf is

grown, they are sure to be supplied with fresh juicy leaves of the best possible quality, by whoever they ask for them, as a common civility, without any thought about their value, which is very trifling; but in the Madras territories, the article is not merely enhanced to ten or a dozen times its natural cost, but it is made contraband, to so great a degree that it must be consumed in the village in which it is bought! Imagine the extension of the principle to Europe; reader, figure to yourself the operation of a law, or rather of a practice unsanctioned by law; indeed, contrary to law; but rendered imperative by brute force upon the people;—figure the effect of the Government farming out and sub-renting the exclusive privilege of selling tobacco and snuff in each separate parish, village, and hamlet; empowering each sub-renter to search every person for the smallest quantity, and to treat him as a smuggler whenever he chances to bring a single pinch of snuff in his box from the adjoining parish! This cruel system of monopolizing the necessities of life, and especially of splitting the monopolies down into the smallest possible fractions, produces the most demoralizing effects. In order to make the most of the monopolies, the Government takes the greatest ruffians of each parish into partnership with itself, and identifies itself with them; it commits to them the administration and the interpretation of the law; it invests them with police, magisterial, and judicial functions; in fact, it constitutes each of them a lawgiver; and, of course, each sub-renter substitutes his own will for the law of the land; which becomes of no more value than—"The Statutes in a Barber's shop."

The rigorous search for beetle leaves is extended equally to tobacco; and whenever the renter's peons find about ten leaves of tobacco on any person they drag "the smuggler" to the renter's office or "court," and confine him in the den for several days; then, they impose on him a fine of one, two, or three rupees, although the tobacco is not worth a quarter of a rupee. For one cash of Madras you can purchase the half of a leaf of Vadarny tobacco weighing 300 grains, or two leaves of common tobacco, with the woody stalk, weighing 534 grains.

The great aggravation of these monopolies, is, that both beetle and tobacco are indigenous plants of the country, as well as articles of universal and constant consumption; every person, man, woman, and child, requires them all day and all night; even the infant at the breast, when it wakes up in the night, is quieted with a whiff of the pipe, with which its pa-

rents refresh and regale themselves; with which they try to deaden the pangs of their slavery.

The system which is actually in operation is so diametrically opposed to the printed code, that it is probable the records of the government might be searched in vain for information upon the subject; however, there is one authority which may be consulted by every one on the spot, who has either eyes or ears; that is, the people; but, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, the despotic tyranny which Britain has established over Hindostan, has neither eye nor ear; it is a blind, deaf adder, that has no sympathy for mankind, and is worshipped only on account of its great powers of deceit and destruction combined with its own tenacity of life, however mangled its own reptile body may be, a property which renders the monster invulnerable and almost immortal,—eternal. The despots plea for power is, that it enables him to do good; each revolving year invests a Tory, a Whig, and a Radical with absolute power over Hindostan, but none of them ever even purposed to do any act of justice, much less of mercy, or of goodness; they all scramble for a share of the Company's cruel patronage, by which Hindostan is afflicted with rapacious collectors, unrighteous judges, and priests who care not to open their eyes to the crimes of their patrons.

The first step to be adopted with the view of remedying the evils of these cruel monopolies is to ascertain their extent and operation; this cannot be done, except on the spot; it has not been done by the ordinary authorities; therefore the King should send out his own independent commissioners to inquire into the subject on the spot: his Majesty pursues that course with regard to every small, barren rock belonging to his Crown, but he sits to attempt it with regard to India, the major portion of his empire, that brightest, or that blackest diamond in his crown. The false Company impudently asserted and predicted that the extension of his Majesty's courts to India would occasion the loss of India; that, a free trade between Britain and India would have the same result; and that India could not be retained without a monopoly of the British trade in Tea; and, whenever the Crown finds itself constrained to send its own Commissioners of Inquiry to Hindostan, there is no doubt that the Company will tremble for the result of that novel experiment. However, it is equally certain that the measure would cause all Asia to leap with joy; even the Civilians would rejoice at it; for,

what is more degrading for them than to be reduced to mere automaton collectors of the rigorous imposts exacted by a foreign Company of mercenary extortioners ; the army is gnashing its teeth in agony ; the colonists are subject to laws which cannot possibly be enforced : the Natives are enslaved, insulted, and afflicted contrary to law, to justice, and to reason.

THE SETTLEMENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

The favourite policy of the East India Company's rule over India has invariably been to encourage the feeling of apathy and indifference which the people of this country manifest towards all subjects connected with India, and to withhold all support from publications possessing any claims to impartiality or independence. As part and parcel of the same system, they have strenuously opposed the applications of individuals desiring to resort thither, previous to the passing of the late Act ; so that while emigration has been rapidly extending of late years to our Australian Colonies, to the Canadas and to other parts, our Indian possessions have been altogether without a claim sufficiently potent to attract attention ; though the extravagant notions of the gold and the riches with which they abound continue still to be very generally entertained. We cannot believe that the desire among the people of this country is not equally strong to emigrate to India, but with the perpetual checks to that feeling experienced in former years, and the total silence on the part of the public press of this country with regard to the entire removal of all restrictions by the new Charter, a considerable time will probably yet elapse before the production of any sensible effects. With the view, therefore, of bringing the subject prominently forward, we are induced to give the clause of the New India Act to which we have referred, and to follow it up with some excellent observations on the subject taken from a new paper commenced in January, under the appropriate title of "Friend of India," under the management of those useful and intelligent men the Missionaries of Serampore ;—the labours of these talented individuals, in the cause of India, have been unceasing ; and of all writers, on Indian subjects, there are none whose opinions we more respect.

The 81st clause of the New India Act enacts, " That it shall be lawful for any natural born subjects of His Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the 1st day of January, 1800, and in any part of the countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca without any license whatever, provided that all subjects of His Majesty, not Natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India to the chief officer of the customs, or other officer authorised for that purpose, at such port or place as aforesaid."—

The exclusion of Europeans from India has always appeared to foreigners, one of the most singular and unaccountable measures of the British Government. They have never been able to discover any adequate reason, why the first colonizing nation in the world, should so systematically guard the largest and fairest portion of its foreign possessions from the approach of British settlers. In England, the subject, like most others connected with the East, has excited but little interest; and few have ever given themselves the trouble of examining the actual grounds, or the real necessity of this principle of exclusion. Almost all the information respecting India, which has been laid before the British public, has emanated from the Directors or the servants of the Company; and their assurance that this self-denying ordinance was indispensable, had hitherto been received almost without examination, and implicitly believed. It grew at length into a kind of axiom, sanctioned by antiquity and prescription, that while all the rest of the world might advantageously be thrown open to British skill and capital, no Englishman was ever to domesticate himself in India; that there was some mysterious connection of cause and effect between the free resort of Englishmen to India, and the irrevo-cable subversion of the British empire in the East. So jealously did the Court of Directors guard this principle, that when the Board of Control had in the space of five years granted permission to resort to the three presidencies, to nineteen individuals, whose petitions had been rejected at the India House, the Court addressed a long letter of remonstrance to Mr. Canning, the President of the Board, recapitulated all the rea-sons upon which the principle of exclusion was supported, and brought forward a formidable array of great names in Indian history, who had pronounced the emigration of Europeans to the East, dangerous. In fact, till within the last nine months, the only land which it was allowed to Europeans to

occupy in this country was limited to that which they could recover from the ravages of the tiger, or the inundations of the ocean—the wild and unhealthy Soonderbuns. Posterity will scarcely credit that for seventy years, from 1764 to 1834, the total exclusion of all Englishmen from the land which British valour had conquered, was considered as the height of political wisdom and foresight; and that Government was considered as performing a sacred duty towards the half-civilized natives of India, in abridging to the full extent of their power all intercourse and communion between them and the foremost of civilized nations.

It is however some palliation of the absurdity of this restriction, and absurd we may now be permitted to pronounce it on the authority of Parliament, that it did not originate with the establishment of British supremacy in the East. Had we, after having conquered this empire, and determined on retaining it, adopted the policy of for ever excluding our own countrymen from every chance of settling in it, the measure would have afforded the most abundant scope for ridicule; and history might have been searched in vain for an example of such an anomaly. But this was not the case; this principle of exclusion was a part of the commercial policy, out of which in a measure our policy of Government grew. The English resorted originally to this country as merchants, in the enjoyment of exclusive privileges. The Company of Merchant Adventurers came into being at a time when the principle of monopolies was in full vigour in England; and their policy in conducting the trade of the East was regulated by those principles which are inseparable from all monopolies. Private merchants envying the prosperity of the chartered Company, endeavoured to break through these restrictions, and to share in the trade of the East. The public functionaries of the Company, laboured to the utmost to exclude them; and obtained from time to time, the most extensive powers from Parliament, to coerce these intruders upon forbidden ground. The exclusion of European settlers from India, which Parliament has at length abrogated, originated therefore in the anxiety of the Company to exclude commercial interlopers from the sphere of their trade; and as far as the monopoly was just and expedient, so far the exclusion was justifiable.

But in the lapse of time, the Company became sovereigns, though without relinquishing their commercial character; for after they had become absolute masters of a territory larger

than Great Britain, they continued to trade to such an extent, that their new empire was administered only as an auxiliary to their traffic. The ideas which had been contracted in the counting-house, unhappily followed them into the cabinet ; and the Governor General of British India, was led to inculcate, and act upon those principles which had guided; and perhaps wisely the conduct of the Senior Merchant of the Factory. While it hung in doubt whether the British character in India should assume an imperial dignity, or continue to be contaminated with the narrow principles of commercial monopoly ; while the Government wielded a sceptre in one hand, and held a ledger in the other, the maxims of the monopoly were insensibly intermingled with the elements of our political administration. The exclusive system became part and parcel of our political creed, and though the trade of the Company began rapidly to decline, the dread of interlopers continued still to haunt our councils. Thus the pernicious system of restrictions was kept up long after the cause in which it originated had ceased. Various arguments were devised to prove that what had been necessary for the Company as merchants, was also necessary for them as sovereigns : but in this, as in many other cases, it was not the reasoning which originated the line of policy, but the established policy which gave birth to the reasoning.

Yet it would be unfair to many an honourable and exalted character in the Government of India both here and at home, to deny that this opinion regarding the exclusion of Europeans from India, was conscientiously adopted, from a conviction that it was necessary to the welfare of the people, and the stability of the Government. They did not perceive that the notion was a remnant of their commercial associations, and that our position as sovereigns being widely different from that of monopolizing merchants, call for a different line of policy. Had an opportunity been presented to such men of ascertaining from actual experience the fallacy of their ideas, they would doubtless have come forward to relinquish them. We have in our view more particularly one illustrious individual, who, after an honourable career in India, retired to his native land, and as one of the Directors of the East India Company, established his reputation for a profound knowledge of the interests of the Indian empire, and a large and comprehensive policy. With him the idea of excluding Europeans from India was a favourite maxim, and though we must regard it as an unhappy prejudice, there can be no doubt that it originated in feelings of mistaken benevo-

lence to the millions in the East, and was adopted upon the most conscientious grounds. While therefore we, living in a more enlightened period, justly rank this notion with other exploded maxims of policy, of which the absurdity is now self-evident, yet we ought to do justice to the motives of many who held them in all sincerity and good faith.

Those notions have now passed away; another age, not so much of men, as of opinions, has arisen: and in a few years the dread of European colonization in India, which marked the beginning of this century, will be classed among the obsolete notions of witchcraft and necromancy, which still lingered amongst our ancestors during the first years of the century that preceded it. The new Charter has broken down all the barriers to the introduction of European settlers in the East, which had been so carefully built up and so anxiously guarded by our predecessors. India is no longer to be governed as the private estate of a corporation, but as an appendage of the Crown of England. European skill, capital, and industry, are now permitted to flow into the country without let or hindrance. The injustice of seventy years is now to be repaired. And certainly the exclusion of Europeans from India has been an act of injustice, not so much to ourselves, as to the people of the country. The period during which this exclusion has been in force, has been precisely that period in which the European nations have been making the most rapid strides in science and knowledge. Had Europeans been permitted, when we first conquered India, freely to settle in it, those matchless improvements, which have been gradually matured in Europe, would have been liberally transplanted to India. We should not then have had to complain, as we do now, that one-third of its soil is a barren waste; that the other two-thirds are still abandoned to tillage, the most simple and rude; that its exports instead of increasing with the astonishing progress of wealth and consumption in the civilized world, are, with the exception of one article, almost stationary; and that India has derived little benefit from its alliance with Britain, but the cheap exemption from foreign invasion, which it might equally have enjoyed under the rule of any vigorous Tartar chief. A new era has now commenced. The country does not, it must be confessed, present so inviting an aspect to European settlers as it might have done sixty years ago, before a boundless field of enterprize had been opened to European emigrants in the western parts of the United States of America, in the Canadas, and in the Continent of New Hol-

land ; yet still it is to be hoped that settlers will be attracted to it, and bring with them the knowledge and the skill, the vigour of enterprise, and the patience of perseverance which distinguish the European from the Asiatic tribes. The following extracts from official correspondence, will shew the respective feelings of the Court of Directors and India Board upon the subject :—

" From the year 1761, down to the last renewal of the Company's charter in 1813, there has been but one opinion among the many eminently distinguished persons who, in the course of that period, have acted a prominent part, either in conducting the local administration in India, or in superintending and directing the Company's affairs at home, concerning the impolicy and danger of allowing Europeans (not in the King's or Company's service) in any considerable number, to resort to and settle in India. Not only has India never been considered and administered as a British colony, but the system applicable to this species of dependency has always, and justly, been regarded as singularly ill adapted to a country rich, populous, and powerful in itself, and the inhabitants of which are so dissimilar from Europeans in their customs and manners, and their social institutions and religious belief, that any general and strict amalgamation of their respective opinions and habits can never be expected. But in proportion as facilities are needlessly multiplied to Europeans to proceed to and remain in India, we depart from those principles of policy which are consecrated by all authority, and we incur both the immediate inconvenience and eventual risk ~~incident~~ to a new system, which the wisdom and experience of the present and the past age have combined to deprecate."

" Were we to bring before you all the facts, opinions and admonitions which might be collected from the Company's records connected with the subject in question, they would form a very voluminous document; but we take the liberty of soliciting your attention to a small selection of papers which we transmit as an Appendix to this Letter, and which will at once illustrate and corroborate the views which the court entertain."

The Authorities brought forward in support of this doctrine of exclusion are, those of Sir Philip Francis in 1775, Mr. Monson, Lord Teignmouth, the Board of Trade in 1789, Mr. Henry Dundas in 1793, Lord Cornwallis in 1794, Mr. Dundas in 1800, Mr. Robert Dundas in 1808 and 1809, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The opinion of Mr. Dundas upon this subject, is very unequivocal. In a letter to the Chairman of the Court of Directors in 1800, he says :

" No principle ought ever to be tolerated, or acted upon, that does not proceed on the basis of India being considered as the temporary residence of a great British establishment, for good government of the country upon steady and uniform principles, and of a large British factory, for the beneficial management of its trade upon rules applicable to the state and manners of the country."

This series of documents closes with the following rather extraordinary Resolution—

“ At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 16th May, 1815.—On a motion, Resolved, that from and after the 1st July next, the number of Free Merchants to be nominated by the Court in one year be limited to eight, and that the nomination thereof commence with the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the six senior members of the Court.”

Mr. Canning’s reply is in his own peculiarly clear, nervous, and emphatical style. We have room only for one extract:—

“ The letter recapitulates the recorded maxims of old and able governors and magistrates of India, and refers to the opinions of those eminent servants of the Company who were examined before the Committee of the House of Commons on the renewal of the Charter in 1813. But it must not be forgotten, that all these arguments and authorities against laying open India to the influx of uncovenanted Europeans, were manifestly and notoriously brought forward to prevent the opening of the trade. Parliament, not in consonance to these arguments and authorities, but in spite of them, decided to adopt the measure. The resort to India allowed by the Act, either in furtherance of that measure or concomitantly with it, if it be an evil, is one which the Legislature with its eyes open determined to encounter rather than leave the new experiment imperfect. Upon this point, therefore, neither the Court of Directors nor the Board of Control, whatever their own opinions of the expediency of the system may be, have any option but to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature.”

MILITARY TYRANNY AT MADRAS.

To the Editor of Alexander’s East India Magazine.—Sir, I respectfully beg leave to lay my unfortunate case before you, and of the extensive injuries entailed by the sentence of a General Court Martial, on both my person and character in June, 1833, for endeavouring to bring to light an extensive fraud committed by two Conductors, Henry Fox and Joseph Orford. I was confined to the main guard of Fort St. George on a charge of making a false statement in the *Madras Gazette*—to this I still plead not guilty; for, when brought before the Court, the books, kept by Messrs. Fonceca and Crookshank, containing the amount and description of the East India Company’s property (the time of the sale) were opened by me, and the various items explained by me to the members. But, Honorable Sir, the question is still to be set at rest,—How came the Members of the Court never so much as to put a question to the above individuals as to, the manner in which they became possessed of such an immense mass of materials?—*a reference to the proceedings will prove this.* What the motives of the Court were, I am still in total ignorance. Further, in justification of my innocence, I beg to state, that I have been variously employed in the Madras Army as Schoolmaster, Paymaster’s clerk, Adjutant’s writer, &c. &c., and, lastly, for my general good conduct, I was permitted by Major Hitchins, Deputy Adjut. nt General

of the Madras Army to fill the situation of Organist at Black Town Chapel for nearly five years, occasionally teaching the Piano-forte, and part of that period officiating at the Governor's Church in the Fort, at which place I had the promise of succeeding to the incumbent by the Rev. Mr. Denton, but which situation I have lost by the decision of the Court, and my prospects for ever blighted. Should the Honorable the Court of Directors call for a copy of my Court Martial, they will be enabled to form a correct opinion of the motives which have influenced the Court in its decision ;—but, or I am much mistaken, if the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Captain Roberts, may not have suppressed a part of the evidence before it reached the Commander-in-chief, if so it may account for the confirming by His Excellency.

I now beg to revert to the monstrous fact that the above individuals, Henry Fox and Joseph Orford, against whom I had preferred charges, were actually permitted to appear against me, and upon their evidence alone I was sentenced to six months' solitary confinement in a dungeon seven feet square, and the windows about 13 feet from the ground, guarded with projecting shutters to prevent the unfortunate victim from even viewing the sky, out of which place I was never suffered to pass, no, not for one minute, with a daily allowance of a pound of bread, and two pots of water, not even allowed a barber, a suit of clothes was given me once a month, and those of the coarsest description, resembling those worn at Chatham—not permitted to see my dear children, or wife. Further, to render me the victim of a most horrible tyranny, I was marched a prisoner from the cell after having served the six months to the hospital at St. Thomas's Mount, where I was confined a prisoner for a still further period of ten weeks upon hospital diet, and for the last four weeks I received a dram of Arrack daily. To prove that I am the victim of a faction at Madras, I beg to refer to Mr. Dickinson's case, late a Captain in the 2d battalion of Artillery; amongst other charges he was convicted on the 7th instance of the eleventh charge of having the Company's stores in his possession. The sentence "seven years beyond seas as a felon." With your permission I enclose a statement of part of the articles sold by Messrs. Fonceca and Crookshank on account of the above Conductors about the latter end of the year 1832, and they have received the profits. Trusting, Honorable, Sir, you will kindly favor me by publishing this *East India and Col. Mag Vol. ix., No. 55, June.*"

letter, with the List* attached, for the information of the Home Authorities.—I beg to subscribe myself, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient Servant.

A. E. LIMMING,

Late Organist, and of the East Ind'a Company's Army,
St. Thome, 5th Jan. 1835.
not of the King's Service.

P. S. My pay was stopped for the six months; I am now discharged from the Service without a pension, though I have served 11 years, on account of my leg and a sarcocele.

THE IMPERIAL MONOPOLY OF SALT IN RUSSIA.

The policy of the Czars is so inimical to the prosperity of Russia that it seeks concealment; hence it is difficult to expose it; however, now and then, some intelligent foreigner who travels in Russia, drags some portion of it to the light. Dr. Lyall's travels inform us, that,—Perekof is situated upon a plain, and upon the principal road of ingress and egress between Russia and the Crimea; it lies 1280 versts distant from Moscow, and though the chief town of a district, it has more the appearance of a village; it contains but 38 houses. It derives its chief present importance from being the residence of the Commission charged with the administration of the salt lakes of the Crimea. It is an immense thoroughfare during summer, as may be easily conceived from the fact, that twenty thousand cart-loads of salt annually leave its gates, for the supply of the south of Russia. The salt-lakes are about twelve miles distant from Perekof: they have different names, as the red-lake, the old-lake; they are described at length by Pallas, and noticed by Castelnau; in 1822, they were visited by Dr. Lyall, but as the water was not sufficiently evaporated, he had not the opportunity of seeing them covered with their abundant harvest of salt; he found the water of the old-lake saturated with salt, extremely strong and pungent to the tongue; its banks and

* LIST—One large jar linseed oil—two metal gurries (stamped Company's mark)—two bales of lascar coat cloth, red and grey—one pair copper scales (stamped Company's mark)—four jars common oil, one tub, and one ~~cask~~ lamp black, one ganister of turpentine, two kegs green, and yellow paint—one copper gallon measure—four casks of white lead, one ditto indigo—one box red lead, one box of Prussian blue, arsenic, &c.—one tub, one cask, one keg raw dammer, one keg glue—one piece of blister steel, eighteen pieces of dungaree, seventeen pieces of broad gunny, one bolt of vittary—one bolt of Bengal canvas, six rolls spun yarn—twenty carf tarpaulins, twenty-two hides country leather, two triangles—ten bundles of rattans, five camp colour stores, twenty-three rattan store baskets, 138 dooly poles, four Company's platform carts, &c. &c., about 30,000 tent pegs (the parties sold the tent pegs as fire-wood.)

A. E. L.

neighbourhood were absolutely covered with *Peganum Harmala*, and *Salsola ericoides*, like a regular crop.

The salt lakes of the Krimea have been known from time immemorial, and this peninsula was the emporium of salt in the earliest periods of history: hence the value of these lakes to the possessors of the Krimea, as a source of revenue, and for the supply of one of the most necessary commodities of human life; hence also, no doubt, one of the causes which rendered the Taurida an object of ambition to Russia; since, notwithstanding the immense annual supplies which are now furnished from the peninsula, a considerable importation of foreign salt takes place every season at the sea ports of the Baltic. Since the seizure of the Krimea, its salt lakes have sometimes been kept by the crown, and sometimes farmed out. In the year 1799, Perets and Steiglets farmed them for four years, during which seven poods or 266 lbs. weight of salt were sold on the spot for one rouble; but it must be remembered that it was, and still is, sold in an impure state. Castelnau says, that, in former years, by selling the salt upon the spot at twelve kopeeks per pood,—not much more than a penny, at present—the salt lakes produced a revenue of 650,000 roubles; consequently, 5,416.666 poods must have been disposed of; and in a note he adds, that in 1815, the salt farm yielded 1,200,000 roubles. The price of salt was afterwards raised to forty kopeeks; and in 1821, it was sold at ninety kopeeks per pood; of which the people employed to take it from the lakes, received from seven to ten kopeeks, as the reward of their labour. In 1821, the demand for salt was small, so that a less quantity than usual was made. The old-lake alone can yield annually even ten million poods of salt; and there is no doubt that if the crown ordered it, even twenty million poods might be obtained. Well may the united supply of all the lakes of the Krimea be regarded as inexhaustible, if it be true, that the more their solid contents are removed, the greater is the increase.

From the Commissioner at Perekof, a printed order must be received, so as to procure any given quantity of salt at the lakes: the salt being obtained, the purchaser must return to Perekof with his order and his purchase, when he pays the money. This arrangement suits those well enough who enter the Krimea from the north, and whose road, on their return, leads through Perekof; but it is excessively inconvenient for the inhabitants of the Krimea, south of the lakes, who have to pass the lakes and proceed to Perekof for an order, and then to re-

turn as far as the lakes for the salt; revisit Perekof with the salt in order to pay for it; and then finally, repass the lakes on their way home.

Mr. Dobell and Captain Cochrane occasionally notice the monopoly of salt in Siberia—that most wretched of all countries:—from their books we learn that—Common salt is produced in great quantities at the saline lakes on the southern frontiers of the province of Tobolsk, where there is a brisk trade carried on with the Khirgis at Ornsk, and St. Peter and St. Paul. Also, ;that,—The transportation of salt down the Irtish, occasions an immense destruction of timber, as the barques which convey the salt are broken up at Tobolsk ; it being impossible to draw such unwieldy craft up against the stream; that already large timber begins to be scarce there; consequently it would be well to form some other plan for transporting the salt, before the timber is quite exhausted. And, that, at Ochotsk, the quantity of salt made by the convicts is about 2,500 poods, or 1,600 bushels, which is sold alike to rich and poor, at the rate of three shillings a bushel, equal to 250/- for 1,600 bushels ; so that the salt, although a necessary, is a losing establishment of 75 per cent.; therefore, the liberality and consideration of the Emperor upon this head cannot but be duly appreciated.

The salt concern is under the charge of an officer who commands the convicts, at present 90 in number, the maintenance of whom, including provisions, clothing, and pocket money, is about a thousand pounds sterling per annum. These extraordinary expenses are occasioned by the allowance of double rations, in consideration of their hard work.

On Cochrane's arrival at Kamtschatka, he found a brig from the Sandwich islands laden with a cargo of salt, sent by the sable majesty of those islands as a present to the Emperor of Russia.

We believe that the principle of the imperial monopoly of salt is, that the Czar monopolizes the article throughout the empire, and supplies the consumer at a uniform fixed price alike throughout the whole empire; but, as in every other branch of the uniform policy of Russia, the unavoidable deviations are great and numerous:—the Autocrat himself makes the law, watches over its execution, judges when at its execution, and grants dispensations to himself at his own discretion. Such is the value of law in the eyes of a despotic tyrant ! Whenever any tyrant monopolizes salt or any other article,

then, wherever he gains on his goods he forces the people to pay for more than they can consume ; he subjects them to the devoir of the gabelle ; but wherever he loses on the article monopolized he stinteth them, as at Ochotsk and in Kamtschatka, where the supply to each family is limited to a certain quantity of lbs. per head. Wherever salt has been monopolized or heavily taxed, it has occasioned much unnecessary poverty, suffering, and crime. The United Kingdom is happily free from the abomination of any restraint whatever on her trade in salt.

CALMUCK TEA.

Tea forms the habitual and favourite drink of the people of Khiva ; they boil it in copper vessels and pretend that this metal gives it a good flavour ; they make it very strong, without any sugar, and drink it at all hours of the day ; instead of throwing away the leaves, which have been infused, they eat them. The passion of the Khivans for this drink is inconceivable ; it is such, that, in their journeys, they prefer to suffer hunger, during several days, rather than to be deprived of tea.

The people of Khiva drink also another infusion, which is called Calmuck tea ; this is made of tea which they boil up with milk, butter, and salt ; this potage of tea is very disagreeable to those persons who are not accustomed to it. This sort of tea is called by the Chinese Tchouan-tchha, and by the Russians Kirpitchnoi-tchai, which signifies brick-tea ; it is the leaf of a wild shrub, which resembles that of the small cherry-tree, and grows in the north of China ; after having scalded them, they moisten them with the serum which separates itself from the blood of sheep, and then form it into great bricks, or plain flat tiles, press them, and afterwards dry in warm ovens. To prepare this tea for use, they dissolve in water half an ounce of koudjir salt, which is produced naturally by efflorescence in the steppes, and is composed of a mixture of natron and of sulphate of natron ; then cut a few ounces off the brick, bruise it, and boil it well in a pot or copper tea-kettle ; when the tea is well boiled they mix into it some butter and fat, with a little flour ; the beverage is the colour of chocolate and milk ; it is the ordinary nourishment of the Mongols and Buriats, and the delight of all the nomades of central Asia ; but to any person unaccustomed to the use of it, the taste is disgustingly sour and nauseous.

Brick-tea is cheap, but poor people cannot afford to buy it ;

they substitute for it the leaves of the following plants,—*Saxifraga crassifolia*, *Tamarix germanica*, *Potentilla rupestris et fruticosa*, *Glycyrrhiza hirsuta*, *Polypodium fragrans*, which has the sweet odour of the strawberry. They add also the root of a species of *sanguisorba* which the Mongols call chudon.

Lieutenant Conolly confirms this account, he says,—The Toorkmans drank tea with much gusto, and behaved quite like children, asking for sugar to their tea, and tea to their sugar, till the patience of our steward was exhausted; and they ended by taking each a lump of sugar and a mouthful of tea-leaves, to chew at leisure. The Osbegs live in a great measure upon tea, and they keep the leaves in their mouths to prevent thirst; they actually stew their tea, with bread, butter, and salt.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF INLAND CUSTOMS IN INDIA.

It is not easy to trace the effects of any measure of national policy; but Lieutenant Burnes' travels into Bokhara, exhibits a striking instance of the evil effect which the abuses, which prevail in the Custom-houses of British-India produce on the merchants of Bokhara.

In Bokhara, the duties demanded on European goods are most moderate; they are levied according to the Koran, and for Mahomedans, they are fixed at two and a half per cent.; however, the law enacts, that any merchant who is not a Mahomedan, has to pay higher duties; the Hindoo has to pay ten per cent., and the Christian as much as twenty per cent.; hence, the greater part of this trade naturally must continue to be carried on by Mahomedans. In Cabool, the authorities are guided by the same principles; and, to the eastward of the lower Indus, the chiefs are more extravagant in their demands; however, their exactions are not such as to obstruct trade, but, the upper routes through the Punjab, are nearly closed by exaction. In several places between the Indus and Bokhara, besides the regular customs, a transit duty is levied, and, through some troubled parts of the route, the hire of escorts occasions an increase of disbursement. However, the merchants do not consider these charges on their trade exorbitant; they complain much more loudly of the rapacity and mal-practices of the subordinate native officers of revenue in the British provinces; they say, that these persons when on duty

at the Custom-houses, purposely delay the merchants in their journey, though provided with the requisite passes; and that it is impossible to get their goods cleared without bribery. One merchant of Cabool, assured Lieutenant Burnes that when he was travelling in a single cart without goods, between Hurdwar and Benares, he had been mulcted, to the amount of eighteen rupees, in copper money. The mercantile community of Cabool and Bokhara complain of this evil, and they feel it the more, as the public duties are considered moderate, and their property is well protected. On the other hand, the Russian government levies heavier duties than the British, but the Custom-houses of Russia are free from that corruption which prevails in all the Custom-houses throughout the whole of British-India. The King of Bokhara has remonstrated with the Emperor of Russia on the subject of duties, and they have been partially reduced.

In the Mahomedan world, there is not any country where a merchant is safer and freer from oppression and exaction than in Bokhara. The koran repeatedly enjoins the most strict protection of the merchant—the ruler of Bokhara never violates or evades these sacred injunctions; and the people of Bokhara are bigoted observers of the injunctions which their religion imposes upon them.

MR. RICH'S COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

The committee to whom the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, relative to Mr. Rich's collection of manuscripts, antiquities, and coins, was referred, examined several witnesses, as to the importance and pecuniary value of the collection, and on the 25th of March 1825, they reported to the House of Commons the substance of the evidence they had received, by saying,—The collection consists of three parts, viz; manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Syriac languages, and a few printed books; gems and various antiquities, chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Nineveh; and Oriental, Greek, and Roman coins.

Manuscripts.—Dr. Macbride recommended the purchase of the collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, as the Museum is particularly defective in that department of literature, and especially as there is little probability of so large and well selected a library being again offered for sale.

Dr. Nicoll considered the collection of manuscripts, in the Persian and Arabic languages, as containing a great number of

the most esteemed works in both languages, in excellent preservation and of great antiquity; he also thought that the Syriac manuscripts were of considerable value; and that the whole collection is more valuable than any which has been brought into England, since the time of Pocoke and Huntingdon, and so extensive and well selected, that the loss of it would be almost irreparable to the national museum of this country.

The Reverend Samuel Lee stated that the manuscripts, taken in the aggregate, are the best he had seen collected by any one man; that the collection is unrivalled, from the importance and variety of matter it contains; and that the placing it in the British Museum would be conferring a real benefit upon the nation. The Syriac manuscripts consist of sixty-eight volumes; there is one copy of the Philoxenian version of the gospels, which is valuable; he only knows of one other copy, which is at Oxford. There are copies of the Nestorian and Jacobite editions of the Peschito version of the Scriptures, there being no other complete copy of the Nestorian edition in any of our libraries. The Nestorian and Jacobite sects separated as early as the year 500, and continued their editions in their own churches; the collection of them may be important on certain disputed passages. Some of the copies are a thousand years old; they are not all perfect, but as much so as they are generally found. There are two copies of the Gospels, and two of the New Testament perfect, with the exception of the Apocalypse. The manuscripts are much less mutilated than would be supposed, without a particular examination of them; there is a history of the persecutions of the Nestorians, which he believed to be unique; there is an old Chronicle which he considers as a very curious historical document, it is written in Syriac and Arabic, in parallel columns, the Arabic in the Kufic character; it gives the dates of the bishops, and various persons of the Syriac churches, of the Persian kings, and of the dynasties of the East and West; he thinks it difficult to set a pecuniary value upon the Syriac part of the collection, but, had it been offered to the University of Cambridge, he would rather that £1,000 had been paid for it, than the University should have lost it, though he thinks that sum a little above the value. The Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts are extremely valuable, because they are the best books in those languages; they consist of history, poetry, and grammar; commentaries on each and commentaries on the Koran; there are also works on geography, mathematical works, and generally works on the

sciences ; there is also a copy of the Koran in the Kufic character, which is, perhaps, the only copy in Europe. This collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts cannot be worth less than £5,000.

Doctor Young had carefully inspected the manuscripts, and obtained information from the best judges of Oriental literature, and estimates the value of it at £5,000. Sir Gore Ouseley valued the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish part of the collection at from four to £5,000 ; if taken back to Persia, they would sell for more. Mr. Hine was assistant to Mr. Rich, and resided with him many years at Bagdad, and kept his accounts. Mr. Rich paid between six and seven thousands pounds for the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, but he does not know what was paid for the Syriac manuscripts, or for the medals and antiquities. Mr. Hamilton had examined the manuscripts—thinks the generality of them in better condition than are usually met with—the selection is a good one : the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish part of the collection is worth about £8,000. Mr. Colebrooke represented the manuscripts as a valuable collection : they are in good order and have been well selected. Colonel Baillie stated that the Persian and Arabic manuscripts might have been bought at one period for £1,000, or, at the utmost, for 1,500*l.* in India, and for double that sum in Persia. But, on a further and more minute examination of the collection, he considered that he had undervalued them, having found several works, in Arabic and Persian, which he had not seen before, and to which he attaches considerable value. In his first estimate too, he wished to be understood as referring to a period nearly 20 years ago, during his residence in India, when Oriental manuscripts were comparatively cheap and the demand for them extremely limited. Mr. Trant was desirous, when at Calcutta, about 4½ years ago, to make a collection of manuscripts, and was deterred by the high price asked for them ; 70, 80, or 100 rupees each were demanded for books not of the first rate. There are 688 Persian and Arabic manuscripts ; to make a good collection of this number, when he left Calcutta, would have cost between four and five thousand pounds. Sir J. Malcolm has examined the Arabic and Persian manuscripts, but does not know anything of the Syriac or Turkish : he has purchased Oriental manuscripts for many of his learned friends ; within the last five or six years, Persian manuscripts have risen very considerably in value ; he has paid triple the price he paid formerly—thinks this part of the collection would not have cost

less than £4,000 ; but, in the way in which Mr. Rich collected them, he is more likely to be £1,000 under what was paid than over it : in this valuation he includes the printed books. Mr. Foss valued the printed books at £100. Mr. Darling valued them at £90. Mr. H. Ellis, keeper of the manuscripts of the British Museum, stated, that there were very few Oriental manuscripts in the British Museum, and none in the Syriac language.

Coins.—Mr. Marsden had examined the collection of coins and medals—there is one coin, a Kufic dirhem, represented to have been struck in the 70th year of the Mahomedan era, which he believes to be worth £100 : there is only one other similar, which is known, belonging to the Royal Academy of Sweden. The value of the collection, independent of the Greek and Roman part, he estimates at 1000*l.* in this valuation, he includes the Parthian and Sassanian coins. Dr. Wilkins had examined this Kufic dirhem ; he believes the coin to be genuine ; and agrees with Mr. Marsden as to its value. Mr. Young had examined the whole collection, and had observed the Kufic dirhem, which is in fine preservation ; believes it to be struck, not cast ; such coins have never, in this country, sold for more than a guinea ; he observed particularly, a Thracian coin ; considers it to have been cast, and worth only a few shillings ; a genuine coin, in fine condition, would be worth 100*l.* : he estimates the whole collection, according to what he is in the habit of charging for such coins, at 840*l.* Mr. W. Banks considered the Thracian coin as a cast, but being doubtless an exact impression from a true coin of extreme rarity, it may as such be worth 20*l.* to complete a series. Mr. F. Palgrave observed, that, the appearance of a coin being cast, was not a proof of its being a modern forgery, for ancient moulds and ancient furnaces for casting coins have been often found ; the reason for employing these moulds has not been satisfactorily explained.

Antiquities.—Mr. E. Landseer is acquainted with antiquities similar to those shown to him, and he thinks them very valuable, and that the study of the hieroglyphical part of these gems may throw light on the inscriptions in the arrow-headed character ;—he considers the cylinders to have been signets, and that their impression was given by rolling ; with respect to pecuniary value, he remembered one of a similar kind, found at Marathon, being valued at from 15 to 20 guineas ; valuing the collection, at that rate, it would be worth 1,000*l.* Sir John Malcolm had looked over these Babylonish and Nineveh antiquities ; and,

from his own experience, he thinks that this collection has been obtained at great cost; upon a cylindrical brick, covered with the arrow-headed character, being shown him, he said it is the best specimen he had ever seen; he would give 50*l.* for it; he thinks Mr. Rich could not have expended less than four or five hundred pounds upon the remainder of this part of the collection, independent of the gems. Mr. W. Banks estimated the value of the cylindrical brick at 50*l.*, and thinks it is a great object to get together a large mass of the arrow-headed and cuneiform character, as the only chance hereafter of decyphering it. Mr. F. Palgrave considered the collection of antiquities as very valuable, and thinks such a collection may lead to important results, when we see what Dr. Young and M. Champollion have done with regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics: he thinks the collection of gems and other antiquities may be fairly worth 1000*l.* Dr. Noehden thought that this collection of Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities would be a great acquisition to the British Museum.

The committee, having considered the evidence adduced, submitted to the House, that the sum of 5,500*l.* is a fair and reasonable price for this collection of manuscripts; the sum of 1000*l.* for the coins; and the sum of 1,000*l.* for the Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities; and they recommended to the House, that the whole of the collection of the late Mr. Rich should be purchased, at those prices, making altogether the sum of 7,500*l.*, and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public.

THE TERRITORY OF RUSSIA.

In the thirteenth century, the Mongols penetrated to Novgorod; they kept that country in bondage for nearly three hundred years; at length, in 1462, John Williamson roused his countrymen to cast off the yoke of the Tartars; when he ascended the throne, the whole extent of his dominions was estimated at about 28,200 square miles; in 1533, it was already more than doubled; and in 1584, it encompassed 144 thousand square miles; in 1613, the boyars and clergy elected the dynasty of Michael Romanoff, who enlarged the empire, so that, in 1645, it comprised 258 thousand miles; Peter the First extended it so that in 1741 it included 325 thousand miles; in 1824, it was calculated to contain 340 thousand German square miles; so that in the course of 364 years, the territory of Russia has increased nearly twenty fold.

European Russia is nearly half covered with forests; these woods abound most in the north and centre; they cover 180 millions of doesateens, each containing 7,477 square yards and two square feet—of which, 120 doesateens belong to the crown, and 60 to individual nobles; in the southern governments of the Caucasus, the Crimea, Podolia, and White Russia, the forests do not occupy more than one thirtieth part of the country. The rich lands of the central governments on the Wolga, Oka, and Ural supply the best hard timber for ship building: the extent of these forests is 14 millions of doesateens.

In the year 1810, in European Russia, 62 millions of doesateens of land were cultivated by 18 million peasants, who raised, about, 136 millions of quarters of corn and other produce, which was estimated to be worth about 800 millions of roubles; of which sum, 500 millions were for rye and oats, and the other 300 millions were for wheat, millet, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, &c. &c.; after the wants of the population were supplied, about 20,400,000 quarters of corn remained for exportation. The most favorable soils for raising grain are the banks of the Oka and Wolga, and about the Carpathian range, where one-third of the land is arable; and the most sterile parts are the northern, and the extensive steppes, chiefly in Asia, where but one-twentieth part of land is arable. The only parts where the vine can be cultivated lie between the parallels of 40 and 48; it is cultivated for the manufacture of light common wines on the Don, in the Crimea, along the northern bases of the Caucasus, on the Kuban, Kuma, and Terek, at Kizlar, at Astrachan, and also at Scerefta; but the whole of the wine produced is consumed on the spot; it forms but a small part of what is needed; foreign wines are imported to the amount of four millions of roubles per annum.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT MADRAS.

(*To the Editor of the Madras Times.*)

K. Henry.—"You have said well."

Wolsey.—"And ever may your Highness yoke together.

As I will lend your cause, my doing well;

With my well saying."

K. Henry.—"Tis well said again,

And 'tis a kind of good deed to say well,

And yet words are no deeds.—*Shakspere.*

Very just is the sentiment here uttered by King Henry VIII., and not less so are those of a similar nature usually expressed by our Frederick the 1st.—Let not your readers fasten their minds upon that most successful humbug, which years ago took in, for a time, the whole of this Presidency, for I write se-

riously upon matters of *present* interest:—and as the most intelligible mode of conveying the substance of my information I shall, disregarding dates, put it in to the form and order of numbered cases, with running comments occasionally appended to them.

No. 1. Mr. Henry Bushby, Zillah Judge of Rajamundry, was by G. O. G. Oct. 28th, 1834, removed from his appointment “for an infraction of the rule contained in the minute of ‘Council bearing date the 12th Jan. 1827.’—Mr. Bushby, whilst actually Judge of Nellore, but not in charge of the office, which he had delivered over to Mr. Bruce, borrowed 500 rupees from a Native, nominally, but not really, under his authority, contrary, however, to the letter of the aforesaid rule—the money was borrowed to carry Mr. Bushby and his family in a hurry from one station to another when money was not otherwise readily procurable.

Taking in view the salary of a Zillah Judge, the most slanderous disposition would be puzzled to extract a corrupt motive from this petty loan either on the part of Mr. Bushby or the Native—in fact, no such suspicion existed or exists.

In the given case the Governor, in opposition to the united voice of his council, insisted upon the deprivation of Mr. Bushby.—As Mr. Bushby certainly fell without the letter of the law, rigid as the decision undoubtedly has been, we must reluctantly acknowledge that it has been dictated by justice—stern justice, worthy of the censor Cato, (his Excellency’s prototype upon this occasion) who, unswayed by any humane bias, ruthlessly meted out the full measure of punishment to every offender against the law!

2. Mr. W——E——, for borrowing about rupees 120 under the same circumstances with Mr. Bushby, was reprimanded, and has since been advanced to a superior situation !!

3. Mr. M——, a gentleman possessing the most powerful interest, desired the Collectorship Chingleput—the situation was not then vacant, and the holder of it, upon being sounded, was found unwilling upon terms to exchange it,—He was, nevertheless, to make way for the favorite, kicked up stairs to a higher comparative grade in the judicial line, which he reluctantly accepted, representing with unpretending honesty that his employments having been hitherto confined to the Revenue Department he was disqualified for the due performance of high and important duties of a wholly different nature—“Never mind,” replied the meter out of rigid justice to Mr. Bushby,

"Never mind, you will have a larger salary."—Oh Cato, Cato, Cato, Cato.

4. Sir Frederick Adam, in February last, offered to Captain Douglas the Secretoryship to the Military Board if he would resign the Residency of Tanjore. Captain D—— declined, and there was no pretence for seizing the situation at that period;—what has since occurred I have already exposed.

5. A proposition was some time since made by the Madras Government to that of Bombay, to the effect that one Commissariat Officer (to be named alternately by each Government) should purchase the horses for the remount of the Cavalry of both Presidencies.—Lord Clare by a minute of Council agreed to the proposition, and duly dispatched a copy of his minute to the head of the Madras Government.—Captain Hunter of the Madras Cavalry was the first Commissariat Officer nominated for the Horse Agency under this arrangement;—Captain —— never joined, and Captain Thomas continued to act for him, discharging the functions of an Officer requiring peculiar qualifications with remarkable efficiency; so much so, that Lord Clare was willing generously to waive his right to the patronage of the appointment in favour of Captain Thomas, when it became vacant by the removal of Captain Hunter from the commissariat to another department of the service.—Here commences the weaving of a tangled web;—Upon the vacation of Captain H——, Captain Bullock was placed in the Commissariat by the Madras Government, as Assistant Commissary General, with the express intention of disposing of him, over Captain Thomas's head, as Horse Agent at Bombay. This appointment, as must be immediately seen, was a violation of the forementioned proposal made to the Bombay Government and acceded to by it, but which (whatever honor may feel upon the question) had not become a complete ordinance by the sanction of the Supreme Government—had the agreement become an ordinance, it is evident that this second appointment of Horse Agent by Sir Frederick Adam, *nolens volens* the Bombay Government could not take place. To carry, then, Captain Bullock's appointment to Bombay, it became necessary to keep back from the Governor-General the minute of Lord Clare, and *it was kept back!*

Whilst the second appointment to the Horse Agency was in abeyance, Captain Thomas proceeded to Madras, being furnished by Lord Clare, with a copy of his minute to be made use of as Captain T—— might find advisable. Upon Captain

T——'s arrival at Madras, he wrote to his Excellency the Governor a letter detailing his claims to the Horse Agency, which appears to have been considered disrespectful. Captain T—— having learnt that the communication was considered by Sir Frederick to be "objectionable" wrote another letter expressing regret that any thing he had written should have been considered in that light. He observed that it was not less foreign to his principles than to his interest to have intentionally yielded offence to the Governor, and concluded by requesting permission to withdraw the paper. He was favored with an interview at which Sir Frederick expressed himself satisfied with this second letter, which he designated as "being proper" on the part of Captain Thomas—and although he did not accede to Captain T's request for permission to withdraw the communication, yet subsequently I know he talked to some of his household of the letter as a "foolish letter," and intimated that he should take no further notice of the matter.—Shortly afterwards Captain Thomas had an interview with the Governor General, in the course of which he referred to the minute of Lord Clare—"What minute" said Lord William. "I have heard of no such minute!" Captain T—— explained: the minute was required from the Madras Government—produced—and a veto put by the Governor General upon Captain Bullock's appointment as Horse Agent at Bombay, upon the ground of Lord Clare's prior right of nomination.

After this the settled offence of the letter was stirred, and Captain Thomas within the week removed from the Commissariat—the interview with Lord W—— was not even alluded to as the cause of Captain T——'s destitution, though a good deal was said of some trivial conversation with Colonel Casement.

6. A sequiter to the destitution of Captain Thomas is the appointment of Lieutenant K—— to the charge of the Breeding Stud at Ossoor.—This gentleman's purchase of horses for the public service has I understand been confined to the dual number—the first was rejected as unfit for Cavalry service by a committee—the second Lieutenant K—— with becoming diffidence withdrew!—Indeed the unfitness of Lieutenant K—— for the duty imposed upon him I have never heard even his warmest friends deny.

In case 5 and its consequence 6, I clearly trace the influence of a calm, pinguid, smiling parasite who saps his way by

insinuation, and turns his extensive knowledge of human nature to advantageous account, in guiding the *Great Creature of Impulse* into the track laid down for him:—As parasites in all ages profit by the malversation of their master, they universally hold the *jubeo* to be a just sequent to the *volo*, and it is not extravagant to believe that upon the appointments under review, as well as those of Colonel M—— formerly treated of, counsel may have been instilled into a Great Man's ear, of similar import with that put by Tacitus into the mouth of the leading sycophant of an Emperor “*Non est nostrum aestimare quem, supra cæleros, et quibus de causis extollas—Tibi Summum rerum judicium Dii dedere—nobis obesqui gloriæ reticita est.*”

I should be sorry to conclude my letter without observing that though unfit for the peculiar duties of Horse Agent, no Officer better deserves, or is more qualified to fill the majority of high appointments, than Captain Bullock. He has always been found at his post—has taken the rough with the smooth of his service, and is an Officer of talent and character.

Before bidding you farewell allow me to change my theme—Have you ever heard of the “Magic Bracelet?” it is said to have come from Mysore and to be now in England—with some of the powers of Aladin’s ring it works differently, giving a charm to its dispossessor.

“*Tu, conjux, tibi fas animum tentare precando.*”

Madras, December 15, 1834.

OLD COCKER.

THE CASE OF MR. RICKETTS.

London, May 29, 1835.

To the Editor of Alexander’s East India Magazine—
Sir.—As your East India Magazine has been a medium of communicating to the Public, certain proceedings of the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, which may tend seriously to affect my character and interests, I doubt not you will have the candour and justice to state in your next publication, that I am preparing a full exposure of the unjustifiable course adopted towards me, and a complete defence against the imputations made against me. To my full vindication a copious reference to original documents is necessary, and this unavoidably requires time. I had hoped, however, to be prepared ere now for publication; but have been delayed by considerations, which will be explained when my statement appears; and I am, Sir, Your obedient, humble Servant,

MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

N. B. I have sent a similar request to the Editor of the *Aesthetic Journal*.

THE COMPANY'S LAST STRUGGLE FOR THE CHINA TRADE, AND
FOR LONDON AGENCY AND WAREHOUSING.

Mr. Grant's view of the nature of the Company's profits on their monopoly of the trade with China, is a precious commentary on the commercial policy steadily pursued by the Crown ministers of England ever since the close of Elizabeth's reign, prohibiting all intercourse with Cathay (even before the way thither was known) to all the subjects of Britain, except one great overgrown commercial corporation, which naturally enough called into existence "The Cohong of Canton," a body almost as ignorant, extravagant, and despotic as the Select Committee of Supracargoes, or the Court of Directors.

On the 12th October, 1830, the Duke of Wellington stated to the Chairs of Leadenhall, that the Company should continue to govern India, but no longer possess the monopoly of the China trade. They replied,—that, financially speaking, there is now a large annual deficit, which the Company have been enabled to provide for chiefly through the Chiga trade; and, the same could not be met, if the China monopoly was discontinued. The Duke remarked, that when the revenue of India was no longer assisted by the profits of the China monopoly, it would be necessary to subject the Indian expenditure to general and efficient controul. At the same time, other points were touched upon, having reference to the conditions upon which the Company might continue to administer the territory in India, when divested of the monopoly of the China trade.

The Directors further said, under the present system, the Indian territory has the use of the whole of the Company's means, including their capital, which has been amply secured from deterioration by the profits of the China trade, as is obvious from the fact, that but for the limitation of the dividend to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the proprietors would have divided profits to a much larger amount. If the Company were to be divested of the China monopoly, there would not only be a risk of the capital, but there would be an absolute certainty of loss. If the China monopoly is to cease, there will be no profits available to political disbursements. We are decidedly of opinion, that if the Company are divested of the China monopoly, all their commercial property must be abstracted from the Indian territory.

On the 10th December, 1834, Lord Grey renewed the negotiation with the Chairs, and communicated to them a paper of hints, commencing—"The China Monopoly to cease."

On the 2d January, 1835, the Directors replied to Ministers, *East India and Col. Mag. Vol. Ix., No. 55, June.*

and said, the exclusive privilege which the Company possess of trading with China, is not used by them as a *Monopoly*, in the sense in which that term is generally received. The discontinuance of that privilege involves a most essential change in the financial system upon which the affairs of India are now administered. It is the exclusive trade with China which furnishes the Indian territory with a safe and very beneficial channel of remittances to England, and which has afforded to that territory a large amount of direct pecuniary aid. If, instead of receiving these advantages, India had been called upon to provide funds to repay the full amount disbursed by the Company, the public debt of India, since 1814, would have been upwards of 17 millions sterling more than it now is, exclusive of the balance due in account to the commercial branch, which is computed at five millions. When this important fact is considered, in reference to the pressure with which the Government demands already bear on our native subjects, we cannot but hope that you will pause, before you consent to deprive India of the great advantage of the China trade, as now conducted. Should it be argued, that tea would be somewhat cheapened to the consumer, by that trade, which is now conducted by the Company at a profit, becoming only one of remittance, we would submit, that that advantage, if eventually realized by the people of England, could only be acquired at the expense of the people of India.

On the 12th February, Ministers replied, that after much deliberation they are led to the conclusion, that the interests of the nation will best be consulted by no longer making the trade of this country with China, the subject of exclusive privilege. The opening of the China trade could never have been considered, except as a question of time and circumstance. The truth is, that the events of late years have forced on the majority of thinking and practical men, a sense of the absolute necessity of some material mitigation of the restrictions of our commercial code. The prepossession in favour of a more open trade to China, though, not necessarily just, has a warrant in recent experience, and in the judgment of minds conversant with the subject of commerce in general. Under these circumstances we feel, that if the restraints on the China trade are to be continued, then continuance can be justified only on the clearest and strongest grounds. The presumption is, that the extent of the dealings, and the national benefit resulting from them, will be in proportion to the opening afforded to capital and adventure to embark

in the trade. Unless the presumption can, in this instance, be shown to have no place, the circumstances of the country undoubtedly call for a revised system. The exclusion of the nation at large, from a particular mart of trade, is injurious beyond the limits of the immediate evil, by narrowing the general sphere of commercial exertion, and breaking the continuity of operations essential to the full prosperity of our foreign trade. If the principle were admitted, that the expence of remittances is to be saved to India, and also that the deficiency of the Indian revenue is to be supplied, and that all this is to be done at the cost of England, we should then merely have to consider whether the aid requisite for these purposes should be afforded, directly, by a grant of British money, or, as heretofore, indirectly, through an enhancement in the price of tea! But, his Majesty's ministers are by no means prepared to admit that principle; they cannot consent that India shall habitually lean on England for Financial aid. His Majesty's government now entertain the full assurance, that by the entire discontinuance of the exclusive system, the general trade will be benefitted and not injured. His Majesty's government have seen abundant reason to believe, that by the trade with China being opened, it will be promoted rather than impaired; and ultimately they cannot doubt of its being materially increased. Ministers feel persuaded that under a system of free trade, the means of remittance will be facilitated, and they hold it to be their bounden duty to require that India shall not be allowed to be a permanent burthen on the finances of England. We would not be understood as denying to the China trade, as conducted by the Company, the merit claimed for it, namely, that it has both discharged the cost of remittance, and, also supplied the deficiency of the revenue. But, we must remark, that, in both respects, this object has been effected by the surplus profits of the trade, and that these surplus profits have been drawn from the people of England, constituting as truly a tax on them as any of the national imposts, properly so called. The 17,000,000 and the 6,000,000 by which, it is stated, the public debt of India has been kept down, by the supply, through the China monopoly, have been contributed out of the resources of England, as certainly as if they had been appropriated by a vote of Parliament in aid of the Indian finances. As to the means of remittance, assuming the funds to be actually forthcoming in India, it seems to be clear, that no difficulty can be anticipated in effecting a transfer of them, by the channels of general trade, on terms *

fully as favorable as those which the Company's commerce can afford ; the facility will even be increased, if, as may be hoped, the general trade should increase under the new arrangements. The China trade itself will become more and more available for the end in view, and the probability is, that there will be an improvement of Exchange. So, also, with regard to the actual deficiency of funds in India, to meet the necessary expences of the Government. There has certainly been such a deficiency, and it has been supplied by the means above stated ; to what extent it is not necessary here to inquire. A floating, but regular, deficiency has hitherto been found to subsist in the Indian revenue, and the void has regularly been supplied from other sources without difficulty and without disturbance. The accommodation has proved most useful ; but, it may be apprehended, that the very existence of a resource so constant, so effectual, so readily and quietly applicable, has tended to create the evil which was to be remedied. It was natural that the local governments of India should not be very rigorous in repressing an expenditure the excess which of the commerce was ever ready to feed (*by means of the monopoly of the Tea trade of the British empire!*) The searching measures of economy in India would long since have been enforced, had not the desired succour from England been always at hand. Once cut off the resources of the surplus profit, and the administrators of the Indian revenues will find themselves compelled to confine their expenditure within the limits of their proper income. To the continuance of a monopoly of the China trade, or to a share in any tax in which the consumers of tea may be subject, it will not be contended that the proprietors of India Stock have any claim on the ground of right. As little can the notion be entertained of casting them upon the general revenues of England. Their China monopoly ceases by the mere operation of the law : here, at least, nothing is surrendered. The right of British subjects to trade with India on an entire equality with the Company cannot be denied : here, again, nothing is surrendered. The Act of 1813 extinguished the exclusive commercial privileges of the Company in India ; it left them the monopoly of the China trade only ; a trade having no natural connection with the territorial control of India. The present position of the proprietors, is, that their security rests mainly on the profits of the China trade ; this security to the proprietor is ensured to them only until 1834, when their interests are left without any Parliamentary protec-

tion. Whatever may be the decision of the Company, it is not the intention of the Government to recommend to Parliament the renewal of the Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China. Again—it appears to the Government, that so long as the Company are to exercise political powers, it is indispensably necessary that their right to trade should be altogether in abeyance. Indeed, even supposing that no restriction of this kind to be laid on the Company, and supposing them to attempt to continue their trade as a Joint Stock Company, still the opening of the China trade would have the effect of so lowering their profits, as to induce them, for their own sake, to desist from the exercise of the right to trade with China, as they have already relinquished it virtually in regard to India.

On the 27th of February, the Court of Directors replied.—It is in the character of representatives of the people of India that the Court attach value, in a pecuniary point of view, to the exclusive privilege of trade with China. They have not asked for, nor have they the least pretence to a continuance of that privilege, for any other financial purpose than that of supplying means necessary for carrying on the Indian Government. Should India ever become independent of external financial aid, we would earnestly plead for a continuance of the present financial system, upon the ground that India possesses a strong claim to the advantage of any surplus fund that could be saved by reduction of charge. Has not India been kept poor through her connexion with England? Has not England derived immense wealth from that connexion? And may not India, therefore, justly ask, that she should not be deprived of the financial advantages resulting to her from the Company's trade? The great financial advantage of the present system is, that by the concentration of a great trade, the reasonable profits of commercial operations are made available to supply a deficiency in the Indian revenues. We presume that the period to be allowed to the Company for winding up their commercial concerns, will be the period fixed for the commencement of the open trade with China; and it would only be deluding the public and injuring the Company, or rather the Indian territory, to sanction a free trade with China previously to the disposal of the large stock of teas retained by the Company, *in obedience to the law*; and this will not be effected until June 1836!

On the 18th March, the Directors said,—We are asked to surrender every thing which we possess as a corporation: our

capital of more than 21 millions, every item of which is commercial in its origin, and in the character which it now bears; our right to trade, most valuable when considered in connection with that capital, and with the position and influence which the Company have established at home and abroad; and which right, if they chose to exercise it, might altogether prevent the advantages which private merchants expect to reap from a free trade with China; &c. It may deserve much consideration, with a view to relieve the Indian revenues, whether much expense in providing for servants might not be saved, by continuing, at least for a time, the management by the Company of goods imported in the free trade, as the amount received for agency at present, defrays the charge of a large portion of the commercial establishment, and it may also prove convenient to the merchants of London, that that system should not be hastily abandoned. It would also continue employment to officers, clerks, and labourers, all of whom must receive a certain amount of pay from the Company whether employed or not; and the evil to the community of throwing out of employ so considerable a number of persons is obvious.

On the 11th June, Mr. Tucker entered a dissent, in which he said — The national interests would have been best consulted by continuing the East India Company as the organ of the territorial remittance, and as the instrument of supplying the British consumer with the article of tea. But we are now in the hands of Parliament, and must submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, the guardian of the national welfare. His Majesty's Government have been urged forward by the popular voice to take from the East India Company every part of the China trade; but public opinion on this subject appears to me already to have undergone a change. The merchant is already calling for our protecting shield! and the manufacturer for our fostering care! Let not truth and reason come too late. I do feel a most anxious solicitude on this subject; and it is that strong feeling which has impelled me to place my opinions upon record.

In fact, the Company did all in its power to prolong its commercial existence on any terms, however humiliating, for it furnished the gold lining of "our Imperial" robe. It had the coaches and four, the tavern-dinners, the lunches, and other like good things of Leadenhall, it is the most corrupt municipal corporation within these kingdoms, without any exception.

POPULATION OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The total number of living souls on the first of January, 1834 was of men, women, and children of all, classes of people 31,551. This amount is derived from the official returns sent in from the several police districts of the colony.

The improvements which from time to time are described in such glowing colours, must strike a stranger as being the work of a far greater number of people. Indeed, there is no impartial observer who sets his foot on shore at Hobart-town, and for the first time traverses the island to the opposite port of Launceston, but would suppose that at least three times the actual population, or 100,000 persons had lent their aid in effecting what has already been done. And if after this he settles himself on a portion of crown land—of the yet unappropriated territory and begins the arduous task of clearing and cultivating—of cutting down, splitting and burning trees—of herding, taming and managing a team of bullocks—of erecting places of shelter for himself and his establishment—of leading to labour and reforming about half a dozen convict servants, he will be more than ever surprised at the effects which the industry of those who have gone before him have produced.

About 4800 persons of the above number were added during the year 1838. According to the returns 31st December, 1832, including the aborigines, military, and penal settlements, the total population then amounted to 26,694. The increase has been chiefly occasioned by the accession of 2729 convicts transported from England to the colony in the course of 1833. Of that number 2384 were males, and 345 females, who were brought out in 14 vessels, 11 with males and three with females. The remainder consisted partly of free settlers, if those going out under the forced emigration system can be so called, and partly of births in the colony. Taken numerically, however, the whole of the difference wanting to complete the complement of the 4800 may be said to have arrived free in the colony, as the number of births during the year little more than equals that of the deaths—a curious anomaly which arises from the circumstance of the new inhabitants being mostly adults, who are and for the most part continue in a state of celibacy. The total number of births in 1833, amounted to about 500, while the burials in Hobart-town alone, about half the whole number, exceeded 240. The following is a tabular view of the population according to the several police districts as it existed at the beginning of the present year:—

Population of Van Dieman's Land.

Districts.	Free.		Convicts.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hobart-town	- - 4860	3649	2882	870	7742	4519
Launceston	- - 2127	1235	1681	201	3808	1436
New Norfolk	- - 603	377	978	91	1581	468
Richmond	- - 982	591	1000	76	1982	655
Oatlands	- - 287	196	477	35	765	231
Campbell-town	- - 597	321	870	53	1467	374
Norfolk Plains	- - 395	143	660	46	1055	189
Bothwell	- - 503	193	459	34	762	227
Brighton	- - 546	305	886	43	1402	348
Great Swan Port	- 108	65	158	10	266	75
George Town	- - 85	64	102	33	147	31
Circular Head	- - 86	46	126	5	212	51

10990 7185 10249 1496 21239 8681

To these, forming a total of 29,920 are to be added 479 convicts and 34 free persons, in all 513 souls at Port Arthur, 120 aboriginal blacks at the establishments at Flinder's island in Bass's strait, and 30 whites, besides about 50 blacks and whites of whom the whites are the most savage) scattered about on the various rocks and islands of the Straits chiefly engaged in killing seals for their skins, and living on the birds and other productions of the islands, as also a small tribe of 18 aborigines who yet inhabit the country to the north-west bordering on the Hampshire and Surrey hills. There are besides 602 military men, with 298 women and children. Some of this great increase upon the former year is, perhaps, to be attributed to the greater accuracy with which the census has for the most part in the last instance been taken. The total population of the whole territory is, therefore, as follow:—

Free persons	..	..	..	18,175
Convict ditto	..	..	..	11,745
Port Arthur	..	..	..	513
Flinder's island	..	..	..	150
Other islands	..	..	..	50
Blacks on the main	..	..	..	18
Military	..	..	..	602
Wives and children of ditto	..	..	..	298

Total 31,551

The usual influence of civilization on the character and constitution of society in modern times is conspicuous among the people of Van Dieman's Land.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT,
Dec. 20, 1834.

In the matter of James Cullen and Robert Browne.—Mr. Turton reminded the Court that an application was made some time ago to adjourn the hearing of this case to a future day, and the court directed that the application should stand over until the grounds were laid before the court. Without entering into the question how far adjournment was necessary in other cases, he would content himself with showing it was necessary in this. In the first place, the year was not expired for which an order had been obtained to carry on the factories; and secondly, supposing that a dividend of the whole funds of the estate could be declared *instanter*, it would be necessary to wait for the expiration of the twelve months after advertising in the *London Gazette*. These, he believed, were sufficient reasons to render an adjournment necessary; and he would take this opportunity of assuring the court that it was the assignee's object to sell the property as soon as a fair price could be obtained for it, but he was convinced that it ought not to be sacrificed. There were bulls and bears here, as at home, and between the two parties the assignee had some difficulty to choose, for though it was his duty to sell for a fair price, it was not his object to sell for the first price offered, and, therefore, one of the parties was sure to feel dissatisfied. He might also state as a ground for adjournment, the necessity of altering and amending the schedule, but he believed, the existing order, authorizing the assignee to carry on the indigo factories, for one year from the 1st of Jan. next, was sufficient to induce the court to pursue the usual course. Sir J. P. Grant was quite aware that the course was the usual one, and he would not have ventured, without some grounds, to deviate from it. These orders for adjournment were applied for so frequently, that he was desirous of seeing the grounds of them, and as in this case it appeared necessary he would make the order. He wished to know what time was required. Mr. T. thought that the time need not be specified, as the assignees or the creditors could come in on application. Sir J. P. Grant thought that there was a convenience in adjourning the hearing to a certain date, as it compelled the court at the expiry of the time to turn its attention to

the affairs of the estate. The hearing was then adjourned for six months. Mr. Turton said he was not employed by the assignee, but with his concurrence, and at the request of the insolvents personally, he directed the attention of the court to that part of the order which required the attendance of the insolvents, from time to time, as the hearings were adjourned. The order was similar to one made in the matter of Palmer and Co., but the cases were different, as the members of that firm had not been adjudged entitled to the benefit of the act. In this case the parties had been so adjudged, and he did not see the necessity of their personal attendance from time to time, as there was a subsequent clause in the act, which put them completely in the power of the court, whenever their attendance was required. It, therefore, did appear rather a hardship to make them attend from day to day, and not only subjected them to animadversion but to trouble for no purpose, as in nine cases out of ten there was no occasion for their attendance. He was quite sure the court did not wish to impose any unnecessary hardship or trouble on the insolvents, and would venture to suggest that such part of the order might be omitted, as appeared entirely unnecessary. Sir J. P. Grant could not understand why the order had been so made out. Mr. Turton, said it arose out of the order made in the first commercial case which came before the court, in which the insolvents were not yet adjudged entitled to the benefit of the act. Sir J. P. Grant said it was quite clear that if the insolvents had not been adjudged entitled to the benefit of the act, there was a necessity for their attendance, but after they had been so adjudged, and there was an application to adjourn the hearing,—of the necessity of which, at present, he would not express an opinion—it did not appear to him that the attendance of the insolvents was necessary. And so the order was made out, omitting that part which required the attendance of the insolvents from time to time.

In the matter of John Palmer and others.—Mr. Turton said, in this case the order for adjournment stood over to shew the grounds as in the last case. A much longer time had elapsed since the insolvency, and the greater part of the assets had been realized, but there was still a large amount due from debtors to the estate. He wished it to be understood, that the parties who had the me-

nagement of the estate were paid by a percentage; it was their interest, therefore, to collect the amounts due as quickly as possible, because they paid the charges of the establishment. Another ground for adjournment was, that the insolvents had not been declared entitled to the benefit of the act, for what reason he knew not, but such was the case. He believed an application to this court had been made by Mr. Prinsep, for such adjudication, and perhaps that gentleman would state the reason of its refusal. The average monthly amount of the debts recovered by the assignee was about Rs. Rs. 15,000 for the last twelve months, but there still remained due to the estate from civil and military servants, in the service of his Majesty and the Company, about Rs. 44,00,000, besides Rs. 16,00,000 from other persons, exclusive of commercial debts. The Rs. 15,000 monthly was, with very few exceptions, payable by instalments, and the assignees could not entertain a hope that the whole amount would be paid off for a long time. As to selling the debts at auction, he thought there were few who were not of opinion that such a course would be ruinous. Sir J. P. Grant thought that it must be done. Mr. Turton explained that the great majority of the debtors had no estate whatever, and were paying the instalments out of their salaries as they received them. Sir J. P. Grant said that they might be considered as annuities for life. Mr. Turton could assure the court that annuities for life were considered unprofitable property in this country. If the debts were put up at auction, when the parties purchasing took into consideration that they might have to bring actions against military men at stations 1,500 miles distant, and other inconveniences, he was quite sure that nothing like the value would be offered for them. Here was Rs. 80,000,000 due from different persons, whose monthly instalments amounted to Rs. 15,000, he would venture to say, if the claims were sold at auction, they would not produce one year's purchase. However, that was not the question before the court, and he would content himself with asking for an order for adjournment on the grounds he had stated. Sir J. P. Grant thought the interests of the creditors would be best consulted by making a final dividend. It was contrary to the bankrupt laws to prolong the winding up of the estate. The English Insolvent act provided that the property should be brought to immediate sale, and all interests and contingencies were to be sold by auction

If the sale were approved by the creditors. Now, it appeared to him that the best course would be to have the opinion of the creditors, as to the course to be adopted with regard to the outstanding debts, for it did seem to be a preposterous thing that the estate should not be wound up for thirty years, hanging over the heads of the insolvents, merely because the assignees were receiving a small sum monthly, for it only merited to be called a small sum when compared with the large amount of which it was a portion. Mr. Turton said, if the debts were put up at auction, the only purchasers would be the debtors themselves. Sir J. P. Grant—Very likely. Mr. Turton referred to the clause in the act, which authorizes the court to defer the sale of the property if it shall think proper. Sir J. P. Grant wished to impress on the assignees the necessity of turning their attention to the immediate disposal of all property belonging to the estate. Mr. Turton assured the court that the assignees had no possible interest in keeping the estate open. He might mention that the opinion of the creditors was almost unanimous on the subject. Sir J. P. Grant—Where does that appear? There is nothing from which the court may infer that such is the opinion of the creditors. Mr. Turton said there could be no possible objection to call a meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the creditors. It would, however, be as well to state, whether the meeting should be a periodical one, as the opinions of the creditors might change according to circumstances. Mr. Prinsep, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Turton, on the subject of his application on a former occasion, that the members of the firm of Palmer and Co. be adjudged entitled to the benefit of the act, was desirous to state that it was his own application, made about one year after the failure of that firm. As far as he could recollect, Mr. Justice Grey and Mr. Justice Rynn, before whom the application was made, it being the first case of a commercial character that had come before the court, seemed to doubt whether declaring the insolvents entitled to the benefit of the act, would not be giving them a full discharge. He endeavoured to persuade them that it would not, but the application was refused, and had not since been renewed. Sir J. P. Grant directed that an order should be made to adjourn the hearing for three months, and called the attention of the assignees to the necessity of obtaining the opinion of the creditors on the subject of the sale of the debts due

Meeting of East Indians.—A very large concourse of East Indians assembled at the Parental Academy, on 6th Dec., for the purpose of making a suitable acknowledgment to Sir C. T. Metcalfe for the services rendered by him to that body. Mr. Mathew Johnstone having been unanimously called to the chair, Mr. Pote addressed the meeting on the various benefits that had been conferred on the public, and more particularly on the East Indian portion of it, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, from which he arrived at the conclusion that he had a right to their gratitude for his public acts rather than for his private virtues, as advanced at a former meeting, with which the public had nothing to do, for, observed he, “a man may be distinguished by the most eminent private virtues, as in the case of Governor Adam, and may yet, as that individual did, prove the greatest public scourge that a country was ever cursed with.” Mr. Pote concluded a very long speech by proposing “that an address be presented to Sir Charles Metcalfe, acknowledging the encouraging support which he has extended to all plans designed for the benefit of the East Indian community, and for the liberal policy which he has advocated in reference to their particular interests.”—Mr. Roger Dias, who had frequently interrupted the last speaker during his address, and who appeared to have adopted the same views that had been taken by Mr. Turton, at the Town Hall meeting, thought that Sir Charles Metcalfe was entitled to nothing more than their private acknowledgments for the private favors he had conferred on them. He objected to all reference to his public conduct, and concluded, by proposing as an amendment, the original motion divested of its concluding clause “and for the liberal policy, &c.” To convince all those who were doubtful on the subject of the liberal policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe towards the East Indian community, the chairman read the copy of a minute that had been published some time ago in the English newspapers, purporting to be a minute written by Sir Charles Metcalfe, in reply to a despatch from the Court of Directors, requiring the opinions of Council on the subject of the East Indians’ petition. This minute set forth, in a forcible manner, the injustice to which the East Indians were subjected by the disabilities under which they laboured, and advocated the placing of them on the same footing as Europeans in all respects, they being in fact Europeans, partially by descent, and entirely by education, religion

and manners. It particularly drew attention to the anomaly of their being subject, when out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, to Mahomedan law, and adduced an instance where one of their body, then holding the rank of a Major in the service, had been tried by the Mahomedan law, the country being under British rule, the judge a British subject, and the party accused an European in religion, habits, education, and partly in descent.—Mr. Lorimer then spoke at considerable length to show that the East Indians had every reason to address Sir Charles Metcalfe on public grounds for the benefits he had conferred on them and on the community, and that it would be absurd to do so in any other manner; after which the original motion was carried amidst shouting and applause, only six persons having held up their hands in favor of Mr. Dias’s amendment.—Mr. Wale Byrn then read the following address, which had been prepared for the occasion:—To Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.—Hon. Sir,—It is with feelings of the highest gratification that we approach you with our congratulations on your elevation to the Government of the new Presidency of Agra. In your elevation to one of the first Offices in the British Indian Government, we see it exemplified that “the path of rectitude is the path of honor;” and in the bestowal of this honorable distinction upon yourself, we recognise the appreciation of the ability and integrity which have characterised your public career. On this occasion, we deem it incumbent upon us to express to you our humble but sincere acknowledgments for the services which you have rendered to the East Indian community, although circumstances have unfortunately concurred to make us a separate class, and we only state this to allude to the fact, that, as a person in office and authority, you have had to deal with us as a separate class, and that your proceedings towards us have been marked by the highest degree of liberality and kindness. The public record of your favorable sentiments, which have been the more prized by us because they were so rare, lays us under the deepest obligations to you! The advocacy on your part of a liberal policy in references to our interests, is viewed by us as an act for which we can make no adequate return! To every undertaking that has had in view the well being of the East Indian class, you have not failed to afford your warmest encouragement and support; our schools and societies have been cherished by your munificence; and we have looked

to you as a never failing resource in every emergency. These, Sir, are the claims which you have upon our regard and affection! These are the circumstances which lead us to consider you our friend and benefactor! We desire to express our most ardent wishes for the success of your new Government, and our fondest hopes for your uninterrupted health and happiness.—Mr. Wale Byrn then proposed "that the address now read be adopted," which was seconded by Mr. F. D. Kellner, and carried by an overwhelming majority.—Mr. Joakim Sinaas proposed "that a subscription be raised for the purpose of preparing a portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to be placed in the Town Hall, and that the subscription list be opened to all classes of the community." This was seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and carried unanimously.—Mr. Charles Byrn proposed "that the following gentlemen be elected to form a deputation to present the address to Sir Charles Metcalfe, namely, Messrs. Mathew Johnstone, Ochme, C. Francis, Pote, Wale Byrn, and Kellner," which was seconded, and carried unanimously.—The deputation waited on Sir Charles on the 12th, and the following is the reply:

"Gentlemen,—I value highly the honor which you have conferred on me by this address, not as deeming myself in any degree entitled to such a compliment, but because it is a token of approbation of my public conduct, proceeding from a most respectable and high-minded class of my fellow-countrymen, than whom, from the opportunities which they possess, none can be more capable of appreciating the characters of servants of the state in India. I thank you sincerely for your congratulations on my nomination to the government of the New Presidency, and for the obliging sentiments which you connect with your notice of that appointment. Most heartily do I join with you in your kind wishes for the success of that government; the test of which will be the welfare of the people subject to its administration. You overrate those acts on my part, which you exalt by designating as services rendered to the East Indian community; but this natural to generous minds, such as you have evinced, which are always anxious to give more than they receive. My obligations to you are the greater on that account. You do not, however, I am happy to assure you, overrate the extent of my good will towards you. It is perfectly sincere and unbounded. But I cannot boast of services rendered. Your cause was the cause of justice, and could

not fail ultimately to triumph. It was probable that the restrictions under which you suffered, could permanently last. They have been removed by the wisdom of the legislature, and whatever remains to deprive you of any rights, enjoyed by your European brethren, must likewise ere long be abolished. That you should be considered, or consider yourselves as a separate class, is greatly to be lamented. Not less is it so, that there should be any distinctions or separation of any kind in this empire. It must be the anxious wish of every man connected with India, that all classes, Native, East Indian, and European, should be united in one bond of brotherly love. If any feelings, too natural to be wondered at, caused by the dominion of foreigners, or difference of religious customs, manners, and education, render this union at present difficult or unattainable, with respect to our Native brethren: we can only hope that such difficulties may in time be surmounted by good government and the enjoyment of equal rights. But there is no reason why East Indians and Europeans, if equal justice be dealt to both, should not be joined in the most cordial union, or why any distinction between them should not exist. But if your community, Gentlemen were to be regarded as separate, it is one of which you have much reason to be proud. Judging from what has come under my own observation, I am not aware of any community, in which there is more respectability of character, or less apparently of crime or unworthy conduct. In official ability and efficiency you yield to none; and in all pursuits and professions, in arts and in arms, you have representatives of whom every community might justly boast. You have an extensive share in the public business connected with the administration of the government of this country; and the acknowledgment of the value of your co-operation has long been established, is daily increasing, and cannot fail eventually to produce for you important and beneficial results. I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the cordial feeling on your part which has led to this gratifying intercourse, and to be assured of my earnest wishes for your welfare and prosperity."

C. T. METCALFE.

Estate of Alexander and Co.—At the public sale on the 15th January, 1835, the thirteen shares (out of fifty) in Loudon-buildings, sold for Sa. Rs. 25,000/-; the house No. 3, Harington-street, sold for Sa. Rs. 25,200/-; Harrowell and Co.'s premises in Cossitollah, sold for Sa. Rs.

28,000; the House in Bow Bazar, sold for 8,000; the other lots were bought up, no offers near their estimated value having been made; for a moiety or one-half share of the Rungpore Indigo Concern, Tirhoot, having 14 pair Vats, 200 biggahs Nees, and 2,800 biggahs Ryatty Cultivation. Sa. Ra. 62,758 average outlay of the last three years. Matm'ds 617 20 5 average return ditto ditto. Balance due the Factory by Zemindars, or from Villages, 15,000 Ra. This lot was sold for Sa. Ra. 75,000; the Clive-street Oil Mill Machinery was contested for keenly, and sold for Sa. Ra. 4,200; For the Fire Fly's Steam Engines there were no offers.

Union Bank.—At a meeting of proprietors, held 15th Jan., the business commenced by reading the following:—Secretary's report. The lapse of another half year requires that the customary periodical report of the past six months' operations and their results be laid before the proprietary body. There is little to detail to you, for the transactions of the Bank have been quietly and steadily prosperous, and no troubles have occurred during this half year such as disturbed previous corresponding periods, and figured in our reports. The following are briefly the results of the past six months:—The nett gain realized amounts to Sa. Ra. 56,207-2-5 equal to a rate rather exceeding 7½ per cent per annum. Compared with the profits of the corresponding six months in 1833, (or Sa. Rs. 54,826-14-11,) the present half-year (1834,) has the advantage. It has still more the advantage of the last half-year ending in July 1834, which only yielded 45,515 Sa. Rs., but that is always a less active season for business than the latter months of the year. Your Directors, on the whole, are satisfied with the state of the Bank, which appears to be gradually gaining ground in public estimation, as a useful establishment for accommodation to all classes engaged in business, and for cheap and secure deposit of floating funds at moderate interest, or their advantageous investment in our Bank stock. Although the circulation of our Bank notes does not show symptoms of speedily rising to the height at which it stood (13 lacs) before the great failure in 1832-33,—still it does make some progress; for during the six months now elapsed, the circulation has increased by comparison with the like six months of 1833, nearly one fourth, vibrating from about five lacs to less than three. The period for comparison is chosen, because, at this time last year, the Bank of Bengal had not (then) indi-

cated its hostility against our circulation. That hostility, might have been expected to operate, for a time, in conjunction with the effects of panics and disasters fresh in the recollection of the Bazaar, in preventing the otherwise natural return of confidence and increase of a circulation based, like ours, on the solidity of a paid-up capital, and an association of a numerous body of known and substantial stockholders. But it seems sufficiently plain that the active endeavours of the protected establishment have failed in the expectation of forcing Union Bank Notes out of circulation, or even diminishing their amount. On this subject it remains only to report that his Excellency the Governor-General having returned to this Presidency, copies of the correspondence and proceedings relative to the discussions with the Bank of Bengal have been officially forwarded, to be laid before his Lordship, by your chairman, pursuant to your resolutions passed at the special general meeting of the 17th Feb. last. It is satisfactory to be enabled to conclude this report by stating that the general business of the Bank during the period it embraces, has been quite as large as a prudent application of its means would admit. Depositors have increased, both at the Presidency and from remoter quarters, and in the class of accounts fixed at interest as well as in that of open running accounts. If accommodation to applicants engaged in production and trade has in too many instances been withheld, or supplied more scantily than the interests of commerce and those of the Bank itself rendered desirable, the cause is to be sought not in the unwillingness but the inability of the Directors to take even the most unexceptionable business frequently offered, with the comparatively small capital at their disposal, and under the limitations and reserve prescribed by prudence and by their primary obligations to their constituents, the proprietors. J. YOUNG, Secy.

Agency charges.—As there has been some discussion lately about mercantile agency charges, and the "Englishman" went all the way to the West Indies for an example, an example from England may not be considered too far fetched; nor will it be uninteresting to our readers generally to know, that the entire agency charge of Messrs. Coutts and Co. for receiving the dividends, as agents for the Old Steam Committee, from the trustees of Messrs. Rickards, M'Kintosh and Co. and remitting the same to Calcutta, is only *half per cent.* The first houses in London do not

Indian News.—Calcutta.

scruple to take upon themselves this troublesome duty for one half per cent. while the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta, better appreciating the labour and responsibility which it involves, has determined that two per cent. was so very inadequate a remuneration here that two and a half per cent. more ought in justice to be added thereto. This alteration too has been very judiciously timed so as to take effect when several dividends are about to be declared.

Death of Major Blundell.—We have one of those painful duties to perform that sometimes fall to our lot, as public journalists, in recording the accident at Landour, which has deprived the Meerut society of one of its most worthy members. On the afternoon of the 12th November, as Major Blundell, of H. M.'s 11th Lt. Dragoons, was returning from the house of Captain L. M. Cooper, the ghoont on which he was mounted shied at something in the road (report says a small water-course that crosses the path) when the animal lost his footing, and, together with his rider, fell over the precipice, to a distance of some hundred feet. Both the Major and the ghoont were killed.—the body of the former, we understand, dreadfully shattered in the fall; and it is only to be hoped that life was almost instantly extinct, as, otherwise, he must have suffered most tremendous agonies in his last moments. This ill-fated gentleman had only been in the hills a few days, and was to have returned to Meerut at the end of the present month. In the services of Major Blundell we have one of the many instances of a long life spent in the army without receiving the hard-earned reward. This officer entered the army in 1796, in which year he obtained a Cornetcy in the 22d Dragoons, and accompanied his corps to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to India. For some years after this, the regiment was commanded by Major Cotton, now Lord Combermere; nor is it a circumstance unworthy of record as illustrative of the more rapid promotion of the aristocrat that when his Lordship arrived in India, as Commander-in-chief he found Major Blundell still in the regimental rank of Captain. In 1798, Major Blundell obtained a Lieutenancy,—in 1805 a Troop,—and in August, 1819, the brevet rank of Major. In that year, preparatory to the reduction of the 22d Dragoons, Major Blundell exchanged, as a Captain, into H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, in which corps he obtained the regimental rank of Major by purchase in February

1831. Major Blundell was present at the siege and capture of the fortresses of Seringapatam and Bhurtpore; he also served with the troops in Java. On the suspension of the officers of the Madras army, Major Blundell was placed in charge of a large portion of the Horse Artillery of that Presidency. During the 15 years H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons have served in India, this is the first casualty that has occurred among the Field Officers. Major Blundell was highly esteemed not only by the officers and men of the corps to which he belonged, but by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and we feel confident the news of the melancholy event which has deprived the army and society in general of one of its best members, will be received with universal regret. We should be wanting in our duty to the public and ourselves, did we not record the sterling worth of an officer of such high character, honorable principles and talented acquirements as distinguished the life of Major Blundell, whether in private society or the more active duties of his 38 years' military service.

Important Cases in the Sudder Deewanee Adawlut.—Three cases were lately adjudged in the Sudder Deewanee Adawlut, the progress of which has been watched with great interest by the native community. On the 9th Byasack, 1213, more than 28 years ago, Hajee Mohammad Moosheen, a Sheah Moosoolman, Zumeendar of Kirmut Syedpore in Jessor, executed a deed of endowment, whereby for the service of God he assigned that estate and other property for various objects of religion and benevolence. The endower died on the 16th Agrahun, 1219. The next year Shakur Allee set up an instrument, purporting to be a will, bearing the seal of and executed by the Hajee, nine days before his death, whereby he virtually set aside the previous endowments, and constituted Shakur Allee his representative and successor. Shakur Allee on this procured his own name to be recorded as Zumeendar. This will was clearly proved before the magistrate of Hooghly to be a forgery. The property was immediately litigated and has continued in the various courts from that time to the present. The three causes came on finally for hearing on the 29th of Nov. last, before Mr. C. W. Smith, one of the Judges of the Sudder Deewanee Adawlut, who concurred with the decision passed by Messrs. Barwell and Robertson. We learn that by the result of this

decision nearly ten lakhs of rupees will be available for public purposes. The application will rest with Government, who, it is hoped, will apply these large funds to the promotion of native education.

A rumour is afloat that Cawnpore is to be done away with as a station for King's Troops; we have every reason to place confidence in the report, and further that it is in consequence of instructions from home, as Lord Hill some time since mentioned to persons in England that such would be the case. Muttra is also to be done away with as a station for Infantry. The Brigadiers are to be considerably reduced, but the number allowed to the King's Troops to remain the same as at present—two. The patronage of the Allahabad Governor of Agra has commenced, and he has obtained leave to appoint an Accountant at 3,000 rupees, and a Deputy at 1,500 rupees, per month, to manage the Exchequer of Barratina. There has been a tremendous flood at Ceylon, the waters having risen in the rivers 43 feet above low-water mark.—*Meerut Observer*.

Abstract of Indigo Crop of 1835.

Fy. Mds.

Cockerell and Co.	- - - - -	14,740
Assignees of Ferguson and Co.	- - - - -	14,082
Assignees of Alexander and Co.	- - - - -	9,915
Messrs. Bruce, Shanck and Co.	- - - - -	7,510
Assignee of Cruttenden, Makillop and Co.	- - - - -	7,419
Assignee of Colvin and Co.	- - - - -	6,105
Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.	- - - - -	5,800
Colville, Gilmore and Co.	- - - - -	3,815
Gilmore and Co.	- - - - -	3,400
Assignees of Palmer and Co.	- - - - -	2,573
William Storm, Esq.	- - - - -	1,920
John Palmer, Esq.	- - - - -	1,730
Assignees of Mackintosh and Co.	- - - - -	1,501
		80,460

Sundry merchants	- - - - -	9120
Sundry small merchants of 1, 2, 5 and 10 chests which they brought last year were about factory maunds 434, I think they make this year factory maunds 500	- - - - -	500
The native crop of last year was better, but in this year was cor- rupted, on account the gale could not reap the plant from the water, but it is not more than half of last year—their last year's crop was factory maunds 9,450, and this year only half	- - - - -	4,720

Fy. Mds. 94,800

This is the total crop of the year, same as last year; but I think it will be less 10 per cent., for the indigo planters, write their quantity according to the number of cakes, their indigo still wet not dry, nor been weighed, and after the weighing it will be much less than they guess; and and this list is according to the quantity which the planters wrote before the weighing. This week came here from four of them reports, and he who wrote 600 maunds, he have only 525; and other who wrote 400 maunds, he have only 370; and who wrote 170 maunds, he have only 115 maunds. Those who wrote their quantity before the weighing and while their indigo was still wet, those will deliver much less than in this list; but whoever writes after the weighing, he is right—and every 15 days I make a new printed list of every planters, how much they have written from the beginning, and how much they can bring here actually, that I know very well what loss arises to the crop of this year.

EZEKIEL MUSHLEA.

Military Bank.—The annual meeting of depositors, of the Bengal Military Bank, was held on 15th January, at the Town Hall. It appeared by the papers produced by the Secretary, Mr. Strickland, that the assets now consist of mortgages, amounting with arrears of interest thereon to Rs. 582,275, a claim upon Alexander and Co. for about Rs. 11,000, and cash and Company's paper to the amount of Rs. 32,583; while per contra, the amount of the depositors' claims was about Rs. 626,000, without interest. According to an estimate presented by the Secretary, the present value of the property under mortgage is only Ra. 239,792 to which adding the purchase money to be paid for Shaik Abdullah's property, now in dispute 68,970

we have Rs. 308,762 which, with the funds in hand, would be sufficient to pay the depositors in full without interest, namely, twelve annas in the rupee to such of them (representing about two lakhs) as have only received four annas, and eight annas to the rest.—The written consent of about half the depositors had been obtained by circular to the realization of the outstanding assets by compromise, and at the meeting a compromise, in one case, was proposed, but the proposition was not admitted in consequence of the protest of a gentleman present.

We are sorry to learn that Lord Wm.

Bentinck, on consideration, of health will probably be obliged to quit India rather earlier than was expected, immediately on the arrival of the Curagoa from sea.

Lord William Bentinck's horses, carriages, wines, and property of every description, are advertised for sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co., on the 14th of February next.

Exchange on London.—Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co. in their last report state:—"It is now two months since the Honorable Company offered to make advances, under certain conditions, on goods to the extent of two-thirds their value at the Exchange of 2s 2d per rupee—during which time only twelve lacs of rupees have been taken out of the thirty which it is understood were appropriated for the purpose at this Presidency. For several weeks back, it appears, that private individuals have been advancing money on more favourable terms,—and we have heard that private bills (without security of goods) have been sold to a considerable extent at 2s 1d to 2s 1½d per rupee; this would indicate a fall in the rate of exchange, and abundance of money in the market; should this be correct, there is ample funds to carry off the Indigo crop, as large remittances are likely soon to be made to Europe from the dividends arising from the Insolvent Estate."

Mackintosh and Co., Palmer, and Co., &c.—The Insolvent Court was occupied on 17th Jan., with several matters of interest. The first in order was a petition from Col. Galloway to be relieved from the assigneeship of Palmer and Co. with the consent of his joint assignees. The learned judge expressed a doubt whether that could be done without a new deed of assignment; but Mr. Turton, by whom the petition was presented, quoted several precedents arising out of the same estate, and referred also to the clause in the act which provided for cases of death and change of assignees, and it was ultimately ordered that the matter should stand over for a fortnight, with public notice to the creditors of this application. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Vanhart (the latter at great length) were examined by Mr. Cochrane on behalf of Mr. Sutherland, a creditor of Mackintosh and Co., for the purpose of opposing a claim of Mr. Brown Roberts, once a partner in the firm, amounting to about 70,000 rupees. The object was to shew that when Mr. Roberts quitted the firm in 1828, the House was not solvent. (Mr. Roberts has no individual interest whatever in this

claim, which, if allowed to be proved, would of course be absorbed in the liquidation of his private estate and that of the Insolvent firm of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., of London, in which firm he was a partner at the time of its failure.) The principal facts elicited by Mr. Jenkins were that, when he (Mr. Jenkins) was invited to join the House of Mackintosh and Co. in 1831, he had demurred to do so except as a salaried assistant, partly on account of the state of some of the accounts, especially certain large balances at the debit of Mercer and Co., Mendieta, Uriarte and Company, and Ramrutton Mullick, which convinced him that the House was not solvent at that time, and partly, because the failure of Palmer and Company had created a panic which made it very doubtful if mercantile confidence would be sufficiently re-established to enable them to get over their difficulties. He had hoped, however, that with a return of confidence they might have been able to go on for a long period of time, though the concern should never be rendered quite solvent.—Mr. Vanhart, the book-keeper, said he had served the House from 1812 till the time of the failure. A book, which shewed in abstract the state of the annual balances of the firm, being put into his hands, and opened at the balance of 1826-7, he stated that the debtor side shewed an item of Ra. 3,287,261 consisting of a mass of old debts written off as totally irrecoverable, which item did not include the accounts of Mercer and Co. then owing about 20 lakhs which was nearly the amount now at debit of the same account, nor the account of Mendieta, Uriarte, and Co. owing about 12 lakhs nor that of Ramrutton Mullick owing about 8 lakhs, on which three accounts he now considered that very little would be recovered. And per contra, the creditor side began with a transfer of 1,685,714 rupees to the head of stock, an account opened as a sort of sinking fund to receive one-fourth of all profits and an item of about Ra. 170,000 at credit of Mr. Calder, which was neutralized by about the same amount at his debit in another account, and was closed with a balance of 1,107,245 rupees, which he considered an acknowledged deficit at that date. Mr. Vanhart, being questioned as to the state of the concern several years before, gave it as his opinion that it was not solvent when Mr. Fulton retired in 1819. We were unable to remain in Court till the conclusion of this examination, and, therefore, cannot report what order was made about the

claim—Several petitions and orders were then waiting to be disposed of—Primer and Co's assignees were expecting an order to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent.—The assignee of James Young and John Storm to pay in full the claims on their private estates, and the assignee of Mr. Calder to make a further dividend of 20 per cent. Two petitions relative to Alexander and Co's factories, we shall notice more particularly on Monday, after ascertaining what order was made upon them.—*Courier.*

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the past half-year.

The Secretary to the Bengal Provident Society has advertised a dividend of Rs. 350 per share in the 6th class of that institution.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Nov. 3, Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Seharupore—27, Mr. G. A. Bushby is appointed Secretary to Government in the Political and General Department—Dec. 3, Mr. R. D. Mandles is appointed Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces—Hon. R. Forbes to officiate as Collector as well as Magistrate of Budwara—Mr. J. S. Clarke to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Shahjhpore—Mr. J. P. Gubbins to officiate as joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Itawali—Mr. J. Lean, collector of Mylapore—Mr. A. B. C. Chowdhury, d. o. or Allyghur—10 Capt. J. Bind 26th regt. N. I., to be an Asst. under Capt. T. Wilkinson, Agent to the Gov. Gen. under the provisions of Regulation XIII., 1-33—12, Mr. H. T. Owen appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Agta, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Cawnpore until further orders—Mr. J. Davidson appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur—17, Mr. C. F. Young, late of the East, at Canton, has been admitted to the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency to rank as a Writer of 1830—20, Mr. T. Sandys to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad—24, Mr. L. H. Isacson to be a Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta—Mr. R. Houston to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 18th or Alipore division—26, Mr. W. R. Timms has been appointed to be joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Phillibheet—Mr. E. Walmsley has been authorized to exercise the powers of joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Meerut till the return of Mr. Torrens. The following temp. arrangement, by the Commissioner of Delhi, has been approved—Mr. W. F. Thompson

son deputed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, and Mr. M. R. Gubbins to officiate as joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Birianah division, and to officiate as joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of the Rohtak division of the Delhi Territory, during the absence of Mr. A. Fraser.—Mr. J. C. Grant has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Delhi—30, Mr. E. P. Smith has been appointed to officiate as Civil and Session Judge, and Mr. W. R. Kenaway to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Glaesopore—Jan. 5, Mr. R. Walker to be 1st Dep. Collector of Govt. Customs at Calcutta—Mr. W. Bracken to be 2d Dep. Collector of ditto ditto—Mr. A. F. Donnell to be 1st Asst. of ditto ditto—Mr. W. St. Q. Quinton to be Dep. Collector of Shahabad—Mr. R. J. Colvin to officiate as Dep. Collector of Surat—C. Mr. C. R. Mutin to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Madnapore—Mr. C. W. Steel to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 13th or Barabat division—Mr. C. Tottenham to officiate as an Asst. under the joint Magistrate, and Dep. Collector of Noacally—7, Hon. R. Caveahish to be Resident at Nagpoor—Major J. Sutherland, 3d L. Bombay L. C., to be Resident at Gwaniot—Mr. A. P. Currie to be joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Gorakhpore—Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of 1th or Marodabat division.

FIRMANAH.—Mr. E. Currie—Mr. W. Ogilvy—Mr. G. T. Lushington—Mr. R. B. Garrett—Mr. R. H. Boldman—Mr. P. E. Patton—Mr. G. F. Brown to Cape.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Political Department, Dec. 23, 1834.—Proclamation.—The Negotiations with the Native powers concerned, relative to the Indus, having been brought to satisfactory issue, it is hereby notified that the navigation of that river has been re-opened. Under the arrangements which have been concluded, the interference of the British Government with the navigation will be confined to that portion of the Indus which is below its junction with the Sutlej, and to the Sutlej from such junction to the hills. Merchant boats, following the above line of navigation, whatever be their size or the nature of their cargo, will be liable to a toll of five hundred and seventy rupees, between the Indian ocean and the Hindoo mountains. On boats proceeding up the stream two hundred and forty rupees of the above amount will be a via-

ble at that mouth of the Indus, where the British agent is stationed, and the remainder at the grand junction of the rivers at Mithenkot; and on boats proceeding down the stream, three hundred and thirty rupees will be leviable at Hurreekee, where the Sutledge unites with the Beya, and the remainder at that mouth of the Indus, where the British agent is stationed. Boats will not be liable to any charges besides the above, on the line of navigation above-mentioned, but goods passing by land, or on the Indus above the junction, or on the rivers of the Punjab, except the Sutledge, will be subject to the usual local duties payable to the native states through whose territories they may happen to be passing. The superintendence of the line of navigation below the grand junction will for the present, be under the general superintendence of Col. Pottinger, Governor-General's agent for the affairs of Sind, and above the junction that of Captain Wade, political agent at Loudiana; and, besides these, a British officer (Lieut. Mackeson) will be stationed at the grand junction (Mithenkot) and native agents at Hurreekee, at Hyderabad (Sinde), and at one of the mouths of the Indus. Applications for passports are to be made to Col. Pottinger, Lieut. Mackeson, or Capt. Wade. The following is a copy of the supplementary treaty for the settlement of the toll lately concluded with the Amirs of Sind; and those concluded with Maharajah Ranjeet Singh and Nawab Bahawul Khan will also shortly be published.—By order of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor Genl. of India in Council.—W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Secy. to Govt. of India.

Commercial Treaty between the Hon.

East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad in Sind:

Whereas, in the 1st article of the Supplemental Treaty concluded between the Hon. East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad, on the 22d day of April, 1832, corresponding with 20th of Zilkad, 1217. Hence, it was stipulated that the Government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, &c., and "after that the Officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic, will examine the said statement should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable, and agreeable to custom it will be brought into operation, and will be confirmed, but should it appear too high his Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan, on hearing from the British Government to this effect, through Col. Pottinger, will

reduce the said duties." Now, according to the terms of the above stipulation, the contracting states having made due inquiry, hereby enter into the following agreement:—Art. 1. In lieu of a duty on goods proceeding up or down the river Indus, in virtue of the 5th article of the perpetual treaty of Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the rivers between the Sea and Roopur, a toll on each boat of nineteen Tuttah rupees per Tuttah Khurrar, of which amount eight rupees shall be receivable by the Government of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor, and eleven rupees by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the rivers, namely, his highness Bahawul Khan, Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, the Hon. the East India Company.—Art. 2. To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts, and consequent alteration and delay touching the size of boats, the toll is fixed on thirty Tuttah Khurrars. Be a boat large or small, she will pay toll according to this, and whether she measures five Khurrars or one hundred Khuriars she will be reckoned as one of thirty.—Art. 3. The portion of the toll above described appertaining to Sind, and amounting to two hundred and forty Tuttah rupees on each boat, shall be levied at the Bunder or port at the mouth of the river, where the cargoes are transferred from the river to the sea boats, and vice versa, and divided as the Governments of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor may think best.—Art. 4. For the purpose of assisting in the realization of the toll due to Sind, also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the merchants, boatmen, and others on the questions of hire, &c., as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British agent, (who shall not be a European gentleman) under the authority of Lieut.-col. Henry Pottinger, agent to the Governor General of India for the affairs of Sind, shall reside at the Bunder or port at the mouth of the river, where cargoes are transferred from one description of boat to another and the British Government binds itself that the said agent shall neither engage in trade, nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or other affairs of the Sind Government. It is further settled, that when occasion connected with this treaty may render it advisable, the Governor General's agent for the affairs of Sind, shall have the power of

deputing one of his assistants to the above described Bunder or Port to settle any discussions that may have arisen, after doing which, he is to return to Booj.—Art. 5. For the more perfect fulfilment of this treaty, it is hereby distinctly stipulated, that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description of the merchandize or goods on board any boat passing up or down the river, be landed for sale by a merchant or merchants, such portion of merchandize or goods, whatever may be its quantity or quality, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties as levied by the respective governments within their own territories, the purpose of the toll agreed to by this treaty being, not to supersede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expense to which the governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the trade in transit on the river. It will be perfectly understood from this 5th article, that the governments have no claim to duties on merchandize merely passing up or down the river, and that the toll is all that is to be demanded, but should any portion, however small or large of goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties will be levied.—(A true copy.)—W. H. MAGNAGHTEN, Secy. to the Government of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, Dec. 17, 1831.—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to order the following resolution to be published for general information:—Resolved, that for the conduct of the departments, of account under the Government of Agra there be established an Accountant's Office at Allahabad, with which shall be combined the duties of the present Superintendence of resources in the western provinces, and all the details at present conducted for those provinces by the accountant in the revenue and judicial departments, and in the departments of customs at the Presidency. That the officer placed at the head of this office be denominated the accountant of the Agra Presidency, that he be allowed a salary of 8,000 per mensem, and that there be attached to the office a deputy on a salary of 1,500 per mensem, the nomination and appointment to both offices to be in the Governor of Agra. That the office of Superintendent of resources in the western provinces be abolished; and that the records and accounts, with the establishment now entombed therein, be transferred to the Accountant's office at Allahab-

ad. That the Deputy Accountant be also Civil Auditor for the Agra Presidency, and that all charges in the revenue, judicial, and Customs department, and the charges of all other officers subject to the orders and authority of the Governor of Agra, be submitted to the audit of the Deputy Accountant and Auditor at Allahabad; the disbursements of political officers, chaplains, and others, not yet transferred to the control of the Governor of Agra, will be audited, as heretofore, at the Presidency. That the accounts of all officers of the Presidency of Agra be adjusted and made up in the office of the Accountant at Allahabad, in like manner as the accounts of Madras and Bombay governments are adjusted at those Presidencies respectively. The transactions of Agra with the Bengal Presidency will all pass through the offices of the respective Accountants at the seats of government. That there be transferred to the offices of account and audit for the Agra Presidency such part of the establishments of the offices of account and audit at the Presidency as may be possible under the relief afforded by the removal of these branches of the existing business. It is expected that the establishment so transferred, added to that of the Office of Superintendent of Resources, will suffice for the new Offices at Allahabad, without incurring much further charge on this account. That the following arrangement of duties and modifications in other respects be made of the Offices of Account at the Presidency of Fort William, so as to admit of the abolition of one substantial appointment in diminution of the expense attending the above arrangements. That the Accountant General conduct in person the duties of Military Accountant, and the Deputy Accountant General be Accountant to the revenue, judicial, salt, opium, marine, and commercial departments. That the Civil Auditor's Office at the Presidency continue on its present footing—it will be the duty of this Officer to audit the civil charges of all departments, and of all Officers subject to the direct control of the Supreme Government equally with the charges of Officers subject to the Government of Bengal.

H. T. PRINCEP, Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William, Political Department, Dec. 23, 1831.—Lieut. Chester having reported his arrival off Calcutta, with the mission under his charge from Maha-raja Ranjeet Singh, his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that a salute of 13 guns be fired from the ramparts of

Fort William, at three p. m., the hour fixed for the disembarkation of the Vakeels deputed by his Highness.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS CHANGES, &c., from 27th Nov. to Jan. 28. 1835.—The appointments of Asst. Surg. C. McKinnon from the 2d brig. H. Art. to the Medical charge of 60th regt. N. I., vice Bell—Civil Asst. Surg. F. Fleming to afford Medical aid to the left Wing of 14th N. I., on the departure of Asst. Surg. D. Gullan, and Surg. B. Bell, 60th regt. to act as Medical Storekeeper at Cawnpore, and afford Medical aid to the Staff and Public Establishments, are confirmed—Captain A. Watt, Sub Asst. to be a Dep. Asst. Commissary General of 2d class, vice Oldfield, *dece.*—Lieut. W. T. Briggs, 74th regt. to be a Sub Asst. Commissary General to fill a vacancy in the department, leaving his place in the list of Sub Assistants for future adjustment—Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th regt. at present acting as Interp. and Quarter-master to 11th regt. N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign that appointment, and to rejoin his corps; and Ensign R. G. George, of 11th regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter-master to the corps—Asst. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy is appointed to the Medical charge of a detachment of 72d regt. proceeding on escort duty, with the Camp of the Governor of Agra—The appointment of Capt. M. Hughes to act as Adjutant to the left Wing 44th regt. as notified in G. O. of 6th Nov. is cancelled—The G. O. of 18th Oct., permitting Lieut. T. F. Tait, acting 2d in command of 4th local Horse, to join his own corps the 28th regt. is cancelled—The Reg. Orders, appointing Ensign M. T. Blake to act as Adjutant to 56th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. H. Foquett; and Lieut. S. C. Starkey to act as Interp. and Quarter-master to 7th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. H. J. McGeorge is confirmed—Capt. G. D. Stoddart, 2d Asst. Adj. Gen. is appointed to officiate as Paymaster at the Presidency, and to the King's Troops, during the absence of Lieut. Higginson, or until further orders—Capt. E. S. Hawkins is appointed to the command of the troops proceeding on escort duty, with the Governor of Agra—The Station orders, directing Asst. Surg. J. Duncan to join and assume the medical charge of 5th regt. N. I., and to afford Medical aid to the Staff detachment of Eu. Art. and Risalallah 5th local Horse, during the absence of Asst. Surg. W. H. Rogers; also, appointing Asst. Surg. W. O. H. McCheyne to the medical charge of 17th regt. N. I.,

vice Rogers proceeding on Service, are confirmed—The div. orders, directing Asst. Surg. M. Lovell, 9th regt. to proceed to Subathoo, and afford Medical aid to the Nussered batt. during the illness of Surg. J. G. Gerard, and Surg. E. Macdonald, 9th L. C., to afford medical aid to the 39th regt. N. I., vice Findon promoted to Superintending Surg. are confirmed—The div. orders directing Asst. Surg. A. Crighton, 5th L. C., and Asst. Surg. W. Rait, 48th N.I., to proceed, the former to Mynpoorie, and the latter to Etawah, and afford Medical aid to the Civil and Military Establishments at those Posts respectively, and appointing Asst. Surg. M. S. Kent, 7th L. C., to the charge of the Medical depot attached to the Force in Rajpootana, are confirmed—The district orders appointing Lieut. J. R. Flower, acting Adjt. to 25th regt. N. I. to the temp. charge of the Arracan local batt., in consequence of the departure of Capt. Simonds sick, and Ens. W. Hore 27th regt. N. I., to act as district staff in Arracan, in the room of Lieut. Flower, are confirmed—The Eastern Frontier will cease to be a Brigadiers' command from Jan. 1, 1835—Brigadier H. Bowen is appointed as a Brigadier of first class, to the command of Malwah Field Force—Capt. P. Giant 59th regt. N. I., the last appointed Major of Brigade, will be at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regimental duty from the date on which he may be relieved by Capt. Cooper, or such other Brig. Major as may be posted to Oude—Brigadier W. Burgh is appointed as a Brigadier of first class, to the command of the Rajpootana Field Force, and Brig. J. Tombs is removed, as a Brigadier of second class, to Rohilkund—The Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary, in consequence of the abolition of the Darca Brigadiership—Capt. J. Paton dep. Asst. Quart.-master Genl. is promoted from 2d to 1st class, from 19th Dec. 1833, vice Robb to Europe—Asst. Surgeon W. A. Green is appointed to the medical duties of the civil station of Moradabad, in the room of Asst. Surg. Brett, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—The services of an Asst. Surgeon being no longer required with the Jungypore Residency, Asst. Surg. G. J. Beirwick M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—Artillery.—1st Lieut. H. Rutherford, to be Captain—2d Lieut. R. H. Kinleside to be 1st Lieut., in succession to Capt. S. Coulthard struck off, with rank, from Oct. 15th. 1834, vice Mathison *dece.*—

21st regt. N. I., Major T. S. Oliver to be Lieut.-colonel, vice Lieut.-colonel T. Barron retired with rank from July 29th, 1834, vice Aubert *dec.*—Captain W. W. Foord to be Major—Lieut. O. Lomer to be Captain—Ens. A. H. Corfield to be Lieutenant, vice Oliver promoted—The regt. order appointing Ens. R. Spencer to act as Interp and Quart.-mast. to 26th N.I. during the absence on leave, of Lieut. Johnson, is confirmed—Captain J. M. Higginson to be military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Agra, from Nov. 14, and to officiate as private Secretary, from the same date—Lieut. J. H. Smyth of Art., to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to ditto, from Nov. 14—The Governor General is pleased to restore Capt. C. S. Barbene of 16th regt. N. I., to his situation in the Stud department and to appoint him to the central Stud—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to confirm the following Appointments, made by Brigadier General R. Stevenson, C. B., commanding the Forces assembled for service in Rajwarra, from Nov 18th—To be Brigadiers of the 2d class—Col. J. Kennedy 7th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-colonel E. Wyatt, 22d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-colonel G. Hawes, 51st regt. N. I.—To be Brigade Majors—Captain S. Nash, 4th regt. L. C.—Capt. J. G. Burns, 3d regt. N. I.—Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays, 36th regt. N. I.—Capt. E. J. Smith, of Engineers, to the Engineers—Lieut. C. Basely, 51st regt. N. I., to be Baggage-master—Surg. T. Stoddart, 22d regt. N. I., to be Field Surgeon—The appointments of Officers to command Brigades, and for the Staff duties of the Force, as notified in General Orders of the 27th September and 11th October last, have not taken place, with the exception of those of Brigadier C. Parker to the command of the Artillery, Major A. J. Irvine C. B., to the charge of the Engineer department, and Capt. E. Huthwaite to the office of Brigade Major of Art., which are to have effect from Nov. 18—The appointment of Capt. T. Sanders, in General Orders of the 27th September last, to the situation of Commissary of Ordnance, is to have effect from the date on which he received charge of the Train at Agra—Nominating Asst. Surg. J. McRae, of the 3d Troop 3d Brigade, H. A., to the medical charge of the Officers of the General Staff, vice Surg. T. Stoddart appointed Field Surgeon to the Force—Directing Surgeon G. T. Urquhart, of the 7th regt., L. C., to receive medical charge of the 22d N. I., from Surgeon Stoddart—Ap-

pointing Ensign T. Ragneway, of the 22d regt. N. I., to act as Adj't. to six companies of the 1st Infantry Brigade left at Sambur on duty—The div. orders appointing 1st Lieut. F. R. Bazely 2d company 3d batt., to act as Adj't. and Quarter-mast. to Artillery at Agra, in the room of 2d Lieut. R. Walker, permitted to resign that appointment⁹ and Lieut. E. T. Erskine to act as Adj't. to the left wing of of 63d regt. N. I., during its separation from the Head Quarters of the regt., are confirmed—2d regt. L. C. Cornet E. K. Money to be Interpreter and Quarter-mast.—13d regt. N. I. Capt. J. Bourdieu to be Major, Lieut. A. Webster to be Captain, and Ensign W. G. Don, to be Lieutenant, vice Jeffreys retired—The orders appointing Asst. Surgeon J. O'Dwyer to the medical charge of 55th regt. N. I. and Artillery details, during the absence of Asst. Surg. H. Chapman, and Lieut. W. Lyford to act as Adj't. to a detachment of 4 companies of 3d N. I., are confirmed—Captain W. G. Cooper, Major of Brigade at Dacca, is removed to Lucknow, and directed to join on the breaking up of the Eastern Frontier command—The Orders appointing Lieut. G. E. Van Heythuysen to act as Interpreter to a detachment of H. M.'s troops now in Fort William under orders of march for the Upper Provinces—Ensign J. H. Garrett, to act as Adj't. to the Kumaon Local Battalion, during the absence of Lieut. C. Campbell, and Lieut. H. T. Raban, to act as Adj't. to 47th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. C. Corfield, are confirmed.—Ens. T. Brodie 45th regt. N. I. to be a Junior Asst. to the Agent to the Gov. Genl. on the North East Frontier in the room of Capt. Cathcart, *dec.* Lieut. J. R. Lumley 9th regt. N. I. to be Adj't. vice Hogan promoted.—The regt. order appointing Lieut. J. Chilcott to act as Interp. and Quart-mast. to 74th regt. in the room of Lieut. W. T. Briggs, appointed Sub Asst. Comm. Genl. is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—Infantry—Lieut.-col. B. Rooper to be Colonel vice Robertson, *dec.*—Major W. B. Salmon to be Lieut.-col.—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. G. L. Vanzetti to be Capt.—Ens. J. C. Salkeld to be Lieut., vice Cathcart, *dec.*—72d regt., Capt. J. Graham to be Major, Lieut. R. W. Bentzon to be Capt., Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft to be Lieut., vice Salmon promoted—The appointment of Superintending Surg. at Allahabad is directed to be abolished, and the Super. Surg. at Cawnpore to conduct the medical detachments of the troops now within the Alahabat circle of Superintendence

—Lieut. T. F. Blois, 11th regt, to be Dep. Paymaster at Nusseerabad, vice Pagan, promoted—Ens. E. G. J. Ghampneys, 53d regt, to be a Sub Asst. in the Stud department, vice Blois—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. W. Mackintosh to be Capt.—Ens. F. W. Burkinyoung to be Lieut. in succession to Capt. G. L. Vanzetti, *d.c.* Lieut. J. Awdry, officiating Asst. to Capt. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor General under Reg. XIII of 1833, and Surgeon G. King in Medical charge of the civil station at Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—Lieut. R. Angelo 34th regt. N. I., to be an Aide-de-camp on the personal Staff of the Governor General of India, vice Blois appointed Paymaster at Nusseerabad—The regtl. orders appointing Ens. H. A. Reid to act as Adj't. to 71st regt. N. I. during the absence of Ens. C. M. Bristow and Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett to act as Adj't. to 8th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. G. R. Talbot are confirmed—The order appointing Ens. C. M. Bristow to act as Adj't. to 71st regt. N. I. during the absence of Ens. G. W. G. Bristow is confirmed—Lieut. H. W. Burt to act as Dep. Judge Adv. Genl. to the Western div. during the absence on leave of Lt. C. G. Rose—The order appointing Capt. W. Mactier 4th L. C. to officiate as Dep. Judge Adv. at a General Court Martial directed to assemble for the trial of Cornet M. Lushington, 7th regt. L. C., is confirmed—1st regt. N. I., Ens. T. Gifford to be Lieut. vice Fisher *d.c.*—49th N. I., Ens. R. Stein to be Lieut. vice Borradale *d.c.*—Lieutts. N. J. Cumberlege, J. P. Wade, J. E. Landers, T. C. Wilton, C. J. Oldfield, and J. Cumberlege are promoted to the rank of Captains by brevet—2d Lieut. H. A. Carleton is brought on the effective strength of the Artillery, vice Coulthard struck off—Asst. Surg. A. A. M'Anally is appointed an Asst. to the Hissar stud with a salary of 200 Strs. per month.—Capt. W. Bell to be Superintendent of the Public Works in Cuttack province, vice Cheape to Europe—Lieut. W. M. Smyth of Engineers to be Executive Engineer of 17th or Burdwan division of Public Works, vice Bell—The orders appointing Capt. A. S. Singer to act as Major of Brigade to the troops at Barrackpore, vice Borradale *d.c.*—Lieut. H. C. Reynolds to act as district and Station Staff in Arracan—Ens. J. F. Erskine to act as Adj't. to 46th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Burt—Lieut. D. Ogilvy to act as Interp. and Quarter-mast. to 15th regt. N. I., in the room of Lieut. J. T. Gordon, who has been permitted to resign the temporary

appointment are confirmed—Capt. T. M. Taylor to be Town and Fort Major of Fort William, vice Colquhoun to Europe—49th regt. N. I. Lt. J. C. Cooper to be Interp. and Quartermast., vice Elwall appointed an Assistant to Capt. Reynolds the Superintendent under Mr Smith in the Deccan. The orders appointing Capt. M. A. Bunbury to the charge of the Arracan Local batt. during the absence of Capt. W. Simonds and Lieut. R. Maling to act as Adj't. to ditto, vice Tilson are confirmed.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Col. H. Thomson from 6th to 1st regt. L. C.—Col. S. Reid from 1st to 6th regt. L. C.—Lieut.-col. T. D. Steuard from 10th to 1st regt. L. C.—Lieut.-col. A. Warde from 1st to 10th regt. L. C.—Capt. G. Pennington from 1st comp. 2d batt., to 3d troop 1st brig. H. Art. at Dum Dum—Surg. J. Watson from 70th to 53d regt. N. I.—Surgeon W. E. Carte from 1st Local Horse, to 70th regt. N. I.—Surgeon W. S. Charters from 40th to 71st regt. N. I.—Surg. E. T. Harper from Ramghur batt., to 40th regt. N. I.—Capt. J. H. Mackinlay Asst. Adj't Genl., from the Cawnpore to the Meerut division—Captain L. N. Hull dep. Asst. Adj't. Genl., from Meerut to Cawnpore div.—Capt. J. Rawlins from 1st company 4th, to 1st company 2d batt. Art.—Cornet E. W. C. Plowden, to do duty with 10th regt. L. C., at Muttra—Lieut.-col. J. Tulloch from 70th to 60th regt. N. I. at Cawnpore—Lieut.-col. H. Burney from 60th to 70th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Duncan M. IX is posted to 51st regt. N. I., vice M'Cheyne—Ens. R. C. Lawrence to do duty with 11th regt. N. I., at Gorakhpore—Ens. J. L. Walker with 33d regt., at Cuttack—Ens. G. Mainwaring with 4th regt. N. I. at Berhampore—Asst. Surg. C. Llewellyn removed from 35th and posted to 73d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. W. A. Bruce M. C., is posted to 35th regt. N. I.—Dep. Commissary C. Bowman from Cawnpore to Agra Magazine—Assistant Surg. W. Dunbar to do duty with the Art., at Dum Dum—Col. E. H. Simpson from 25th to 24th regt. N. I.—Colonel (Brigadier) J. W. Fast, from 24th to 40th regt. N. I.—Col. T. Newton from 40th to 25th regt. N. I.—Ensigns A. G. Reid and H. J. Piercy, to do duty with 10th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore—Surg. A. Simson M. D. is posted to 46th regt. N. I. at Neemuch—Asst. Surgeon W. Thomson is removed from 46th to 10th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore—Asst. Surg. J. J. Boswell is posted to 32d regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. S. Holmes 3d regt. N. I., to do duty under the Superintending

Surgeon at Cawnpore—Lieut.-colonel T. Dundas, from 21st to 5th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. T. S. Oliver to 21st regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. W. Dunbar is posted to the Ramghur batt.—Asst. Surg. R. Laughton is posted to the Nusseree batt., vice Gerard removed—Ensigns S. J. Becher and S. H. Becher to do duty with 19th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore—Surg. A. Wood is removed from 28th to 25th regt. N. I.—Surg. A. Murray M. D., from 55th to 44th regt. N. I.—Surg. E. T. Harper from 40th to 55th regt. N. I.—Asst. Surg. F. Hartt, from 43d to 40th regt. N. I.—Cornet G. Becher to do duty with 5th regt. L. C.—1st Lieut. W. E. J. Hodgson from 1st. troop 1st brig., to 1st company 1st batt. Art.—2d Lieut. P. Bridgman, from 4th company 6th batt., to 3d troop 1st brig. H. A.—Asst. Surg. W. P. Andrew, removed from 68th regt. N. I., and appointed to the medical charge of the Artillery at Benares—Col. J. Alexander from 19th to 46th regt. N. I.—Col. B. Hooper to 19th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. Sir J. Bryant, from 72d to 19th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. B. Salmon to 72d regt. N. I.—Col. J. Alexander, from 46th to 65th regt. N. I.—Col. R. Hampton from 65th to 46th regt. N. I.—Brig. Major W. G. Cooper removed from Lucknow to Barrackpore—Brig. Major C. Cheape is posted to Lucknow, vice Cooper—Captain R. Bayldon Asst. Adj't. Genl., is removed from Benares to the Saugor division of the Army.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND REGIMENTS.—3d troop 1st brig. H. Art., from Dum Dum to Cawnpore—1st troop 2d brig., from Cawnpore to Dum Dum—H. M's. 44th regt., from Chinsurah to Fort William—H. M's. 49th regt. from Fort William to Hazareebang—1st regt. N. I., from Futtyghur to Cawnpore—60th regt. N. I., from Cawnpore to Futtyghur—3d troop 3d brig. Horse Artillery from Muttra to Agra, on Oct. 10, 1835—10th L. C., from Muttra, to Agra—45th regt. N. I., from Muttra, to Agra—57th ditto from Muttra to Benares—65th, from Mhow to Allahabad—73d ditto from Benares to Barrackpore.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Lt. J. Ewart, 55th regt. N. I.—*FURLoughs.*—Lieut.-col. J. Cheape—Ensign T. Goddard—Major J. C. Hyde—Lieut. A. Humfrays—Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford (prep.)—Lt. C. Griffin (prep.)—Lieut. H. Vetch (prep.)—Major J. Home (prep.)—Surg. T. Tweedie (prep.)—Surg. A. Murray—Lieut. H. Barry—(prep.)—Lieut. M. Wilson—Lieut. J. Stubbs—Lieut. W. S. Menteth—Capt. J. Holmes—Asst. Surg. A. Henderson—

Surgeon J. Tyler to Cape—Lieut.-col. J. A. Hodgson—Lieut. W. Innes—Capt. J. Hailes to Cape—Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun Bart.—Lieut.-col. Sir J. Bryant Knt., to the Cape.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut. A. Leadmouth from Jan. 17, 1833—Major R. M'Kenzie 15th regt. N. I.—Major E. Jeffreys 43d regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Court-martial on Maj. H. D. Cox.—(For the charges see No. 54, E. I. Mag. page 499)—Finding.—“The court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Major Henry Digby Coxe, of the 25th regt. N. I. is guilty of the whole of the 1st charge alleged against him.—On the 2d charge, the court find Major Henry Digby Coxe, not guilty, and do accordingly acquit him.—On the 3d charge, the court are of opinion, that Major Henry Digby Coxe, is guilty.—On the 4th charge, the court are of opinion, that Major Henry Digby Coxe is guilty.—And the court find Major Henry Digby Coxe's conduct subversive of discipline, and injurious to the Service, and unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.” Sentence.—“The court sentence the prisoner Major Henry Digby Coxe, 25th regt. N. I., to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for the period of 12 calendar months.” Approved and confirmed. (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Gen., Commander-in-chief. 23d Dec. 1834.

Remarks by the court—Before closing the proceedings, the court consider it but an act of justice to Lieut. R. J. H. Birch, the Dep. Judge Adv.-Genl., to record their unqualified approbation of his conduct throughout this trial, especially as regards the matter of the witnesses for the defence. The suspension of Major Coxe is to have effect from the date of the publication of this order at the Presidency.

Court Martial on Enr. J. Oatley.—(The charges were given in our No. 53, p. 398.)—Finding.—“The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has stated in his defence, is of opinion that he, Enr. James Oatley, of the 39th regt. N. I. is not guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and does fully and honorably acquit him thereof.” Approved and confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander-in-chief.

Ensign Oatley is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

MARRIAGES.—Nov. 14, at Delhi, Mr. John Smith to Mrs. Nusen—17, at Juanpore, C. Lindsay, Esq. C. S. to Emma,

2d daughter of H. Watson, Esq. of Henton—29, Mr. C. A. M. Latour to Miss C. S. M. Heberlet—Mr. J. Atkinson of Cuttack to Miss C. E. Linton—Mr. F. H. Mathews to Miss C. Shelverton—H. L. Christians, Esq. to Miss A. M. Gonsalves—Mrs. L. Valentine to Miss C. Remery—Mr. H. C. Smith to Miss N. E. Hard—Mr. L. J. Ballantine to Miss C. Ramaay—Dec. 1, A. Grote, Esq. C. S. to Helen Anne, 6th daughter of C. Mackenzie, Esq. C. S.—Mr. W. J. Goodsall to Mrs. M. Ebberson—2, Capt. W. M. Maidman to Charlotte Eliza, 3d daughter of the late Major W. M'Quhae—3, Mr. J. J. L. Hoff to Miss C. Framingham—5, Mr. W. W. West to Miss M. Horsburgh—6, Mr. C. Gomes to Miss F. D'Silva—8, Mr. J. Tillyard to Miss E. Stote—at Benares, Capt. C. Davidson, A. D. C. to the Govl. Genl. to Anna Maria, 2d daughter of G. Mainwaring, Esq. C. S.—9, O. T. Elias, Esq., to Miss B. E. Avdall—10, Capt. Hindmarsh to Miss C. Jones—13, Mr. J. Dunnovan to Mrs. A. M. Perry—15, Cornet R. J. Hawfhorne to Eliza, eldest daughter of Capt. D'Olivier, H. M.'s Service—at Meerut, Mr. Mackinnon to Mrs. Horan—17, Capt. P. Duverger, ship "Samdanny" to Rose, eldest daughter of A. Arson Esq.—at Azimgurh, R. Montgomery, Esq. C. S. to Frances Mary, 3d daughter of the late Rev. T. T. Thomason—19, C. McLeod, Esq. late of Penang, to Sarah only daughter of Col. Higgott, Bengal Army—22, A. D. Kemp, Esq. to Miss E. P. Jones—23, C. E. Trevelyan Esq. C. S. to Hannah More, daughter of Z. Macaulay, Esq.—24, at Benares, P. G. Cornish, Esq. 38th regt., N. I. to Mary Ann, 3d daughter of the late Col. J. Meiselbach—25, at Cawnpore, Mr. J. A. B. Campbell to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Fuller—F. J. Halliday, Esq. C. S. to Eliza, 2d daughter of Col. J. A. P. Macgregor, Military Auditor General—27, at Arrah, Mr. A. R. De Souza to Miss A. Birmingham—29, Mr. P. Clemons, to Miss R. Henriques—Jan. 1, C. A. Cantor, Esq. to Charlotte Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. H. W. Wilkinson—T. R. Wheatley, Esq. Madras C. S. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. Morton, Esq.; Lord and Lady Bentinck and Sir. F. Adam honored the ceremony with their presence—R. H. Scott, Esq. C. S. to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of J. Curtis, Esq. C. S.—2, G. Skipton, Esq. 2d Member of Medical Board to Miss A. Constable—at Sirdhanah, Capt. R. W. D. de Talbot, commanding Begum Sumru's Body Guard, to Miss H. Moses, sister-in-law of General Ventura—J. L.

Livesay, Esq. to Miss C. Kerr—C. Harvey, Esq. to Miss M. Whitney—3, Mr. G. Clermont to Miss Julia Marriott—Mr. J. Peters, to Miss M. Vosso—5, Mr. G. De Labat to Miss E. S. D'Rozario—5, at Mozufferpore, John Waler, Esq. C. S. to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of C. R. Richardson, Esq. Tirhoot—8, J. Davidson, Esq. to Mrs. H. Dingnan—10, Mr. W. Frenshan to Miss E. Graham—Mr. D. W. Hill to Miss A. Johanness—Mr. J. Smith to Miss M. Manook—11, at Chittagong, Capt. J. P. Gaudart to Isabella, 4th daughter of the late Mr. P. De Silva—15, Mr. E. E. Methold, merchant, to Mrs. M. Dashwood.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 6, at Tavoy, the lady of Asst. Surg. A. Wight, of a daughter—19, at Cawnpore, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq. C. S. of a son—21, In Camp, the lady of Lieut. N. A. Parker, of a daughter—26, Mrs. De Rocha, of a son—Nov. 4, at Seetapore, the lady of Captain D. Shirriff of a daughter, still-born—9, at Neemuch, the lady of Capt. W. B. Girdestone of a daughter—12, at Sehore, the lady of Capt. J. S. Winfield of a daughter—13, at Dinapore, Mrs. J. Hosmer of a son—16, at Ghazepore, Mrs. D. Kirwan of a daughter—18, at Banda, the lady of H. B. Harrington, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—at Neemach, the lady of Capt. H. Doveton, of a daughter—19, at Benares, Mrs. W. R. Hill of a son—at Allahabad, the lady of T. Louis, Esq. of a son—21, at Allahabad, Mrs. W. J. Chambers of a daughter—22, at Sultan poor, the lady of Capt. J. L. Tottenham of a son, still-born—at Saugor, the lady of Capt. G. L. Vanzetti of a son—23, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts of a son—26, Mrs. G. Galloway of a son—at Almora, the lady of Lieut. J. Glasfurd of a daughter—at Noacolly, the lady of Dr. J. Baker of a son—27, the lady of Lieut. A. D. Fountain of a son—at Futtyghur, Mrs. T. Lithgow of a daughter—29, at Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. Turner of a son—at Chatuk, Mrs. H. Inglis of a daughter—Dec. 1, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Nuthall, D. A. C. G. of a son—The wife of H. J. Leighton, Esq. of two daughters and a son who died—2, Mrs. W. Hyland of a daughter—3, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. S. H. Weston of a daughter—4, at Meerut, the lady of Major D. Crichton, 69th regt. of a daughter—at Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. Hoggan of a son—5, Mrs. Wm. Byrn, of a son—Mrs. C. W. Lewis jun. of a daughter—5, at Elamazar, the lady of John Faskine, Esq. of a son—6, at Dacca, the lady of Lt. G. Hamilton of a daughter—8, the lady of H. Hehoyd, Esq. of a

daughters—9, Mrs. V. Champion of a daughter—at Kotah, the lady of Major R. Ross of a daughter—10, the lady of T. Holroyd, Esq. of a daughter—11, Mrs. C. Wilkinson of a son—at Ballooghat, the wife of Conductor W. Cox of a son—12, at Juggernaikpooram, the wife of Mr. F. Lloyd of a daughter—13, the lady of J. Brightman, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs. R. Hood of a son—the lady of Rev. H. Fisher of a daughter—Mrs. R. Wood of a son—14, at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt L. H. Smith of a daughter—Mrs. C. J. Pittar of a son—15 Mrs. C. Owen of a son—16, Mrs. J. D'Rosario of a daughter—17, the wife of Mr. T. Barfoot of a daughter—the lady of Capt. F. S. Hawkins of a daughter, still born—18, Mrs. W. Harper of a son—19, at Meerut, the wife of Apothecary G. Baily of a son—21, the wife of Mr. A. Mathews of a son—Mrs. J. Ravencroft of a son—at Chittagong, Mrs. W. Kennedy of a son—at Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. W. Blackwood of a daughter—at Mynpoorie, the wife of Mr. G. F. Smith of a son—23, the lady of John Lowe, Esq. of a daughter—Mrs. J. E. Gomes of a daughter—at Deyrah, Mrs. Col. Young of a daughter—at Commercolly, Mrs. S. F. Rice of a daughter—24, the wife of Mr. A. F. Smith of a son—at Hazareebaug, the lady of Capt. Thomson, Engineer, of a son—at Balasore, the lady of E. Repton, Esq. C. S. of a son—the lady of Rev. Mr. Robinson of a daughter—26, at Sirdhanah, the lady of P. P. M. Solurol, Esq. of a daughter—at Jaggernairkpooram, the wife of Mr. J. Paulies of a son—27, in Camp, the lady of Major J. Eckford of a son—28, Mrs. J. Heberlet of a daughter—29, Mrs. P. H. Thomas of a daughter—the lady of Capt. R. Home of a son—31, at Gorukpore, the lady of Lieut. H. J. Mac George of a son—Mrs. G. Cattell of a daughter—Jan. 1, Mrs. J. Raban of a son—2, Mrs. M. D'Rezario of a son—Mrs. G. Smith of a daughter—the wife of Mr. A. Howitson of a son—the wife of Mr. T. Payne of a son—5, at Kidderpore, Mrs. W. Trotter of a daughter—the wife of Conductor G. Forrest of a son—at Ottar, the lady of W. H. Sterndale, Esq. of a daughter—6, the lady of E. Sandford, Esq. of a daughter—at Chinsurah, Mrs. P. Barber of a son—7, Mrs. C. Kiernan of a son—8, Mrs. F. H. Paterson of a son—9, at Behainpore, the lady of G. W. Battye, Esq. C. S. of a son—Mrs. J. Carter of a son—10, at Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. T. A. Vanrenen of a daughter—12, Mrs. E. Chalcraft of a son—13, Mrs. Richard Evans of a son—16, Mrs. Geo. Brown of a daughter.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 11, at Singatolah, D. A. Taylor, Esq.—12, at Landour, Maj. Blundell, H. M.'s 11th L. D.—13, at Mynpoorie, William, only son of Dr. W. P. Andrew—17, at Revelgunge, Master Charles Oakes—19, at Meerut, Mr. T. C. Gale, H. M.'s 11th L. D.—21, at Meerut, Samuel, son of Lieut. W. Martin—at Saugor, the infant son of Capt. Chapman—25, at Kishnagur, T. V. Newton, Esq.—Mr. James Benoit—27, at Ishera, Delphine, daughter of the late E. A. Roussac, Esq.—the infant son of Mr. W. S. Lambright—at Cawnpore, Sophia, wife of H. T. Owen, Esq. C. S.—at Neemuch Boyce, infant son of Maj. Gowan—28, Eliza, daughter of Mr. T. P. Whittenberry—29, Thomas, son of Mr. John Brown—Dec. 1, at Hazareebaug, Julia, daughter of Conductor E. Townsend—2, Mr. A. G. Lorimer—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. P. Irvine—at Mirzapore, William Haynes, Esq.—3, Casimir, son of Mr. M. D'Cruze—4, Monsieur E. Marquier—7, Joseph, son of Mr. J. Marley—8, at Almora, Olive, wife of Lieut. J. Gladfurd, Engineers—9, James, son of Major James Stuart—Mr. J. Smith of ship "Macqueen"—at Meerut, the infant daughter of Capt. Jenkins H. M.'s 11th L. D.—10, at Serampore, Mrs. S. Gilson—12, Mr. D. Foster—13, Mr. P. Hypher—14, at Diuapore, the son of Mrs. R. Maddock—16, Augusta, infant daughter of Mr. W. Philipe—17, Mr. John Brown—Mrs. A. M. Joseph—18, at Neemuch, Col. James Robertson, 46th regt. N. I.—Mr. J. Grindwick—19, at the Sandheads, J. J. McLachlan, Esq.—Mrs. A. D'Costa—20, Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. W. Moore, of 4th royal Vet. batt.—21, at Gowahutti, Capt. H. J. G. B. Cathcart, 5th regt.—23, Mr. J. A. Rodieck—24, Mr. John Vallente—25, at Lucknow, Eleanor, wife of Signor Cataina-Madame M. Rigordie—26, Mr. John Nicholson—27, Angelina, daughter of Mrs. J. Simac—29, Mr. A. D'Souza—31, Mr. John Silley—Mrs. H. C. Ellison—Jan. 1, at Midnapore, the son of J. H. D'Oyley Esq., C. S.—Mr. Isaac Phipps—Mr. J. H. Crocket of ship "Liberty"—2, Capt. Gray of ship "Donna Carmelite"—at Dacca, the wife of Major R. Blakall, 50th regt.—Daniel, son of the late Mr. R. Benny—3, at Futtighur, Lieut. James Fisher 1st regt. N. I.—7, Mrs. M. T. Pelling—Mr. S. Mellin ship "William Gray"—8, Mr. W. Bansley—Mr. S. Penne—Lieut. G. Bonnarde, 68th regt. N. I.—9, Mr. Z. Jack, son—10, A. Lane Esq., 2d officer on "Lord Hungerford"—11, John, son of Mr. R. Lawler—serjeant J. S. Dickson.

H. M's. 44th regt.—at Berhampoor, Isabella, wife of Conductor Ablett—13, at Culpee, W. Sutton Esq., late of Liverpool—23, Frances, wife of Colonel Sir J. O'Halloran, C. B.—on board the "Albion" off Saugor, Capt. R. Newton, 44th regt. N. I.—31 at sea, a few days after leaving Calcutta, Lieut. H. Sanders of Artillery.

Madras.

Lieut. W. Dyer, H. M's. 41st, it is reported, is to stand his trial before a Court-martial for writing and publishing the letter which lately appeared in the "Madras Times," and in which Lieut. W. Dyer, addressing a correspondent of that paper, signing himself *Judas*, calls him a "Liar and a Scoundrel," and bids him come forward and prove himself a man by making a target of himself at Arnee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 12, Mr. F. Mole to be Register of the Zillah Court of Salem—16, Mr. A. D. Campbell to act as Civil Auditor and Superint. of Stamps, until further orders—Jan. 6, Mr. T. A. Oakes to continue to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder and Goudarree Udalat after the return of Mr. C. M. Lushington, until Mr. W. Hudleston resumes his duty—Mr. E. B. Thomas to be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot—Mr. T. B. Routpell to be Head Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore—20, Mr. A. D. Campbell to be Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, and a Director of the Govt. Bank—Mr. J. D. Gleig to be principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, Mr. J. C. Wroughton to be Collector and Magistrate of Masalipatam—Mr. F. M. Lewin to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Combaconomi—Mr. A. Freese to be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam—Mr. W. E. Lockhart to be Sub Collector and joint Magistrate of Madura—Mr. J. F. Bishop to be Sub Collector and joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly—Mr. G. Sparkes, to be add. Sub Collector and joint Magistr. in Canara, but to continue to officiate as Asst. Judge of Malabar, until further orders—Mr. T. R. Wheatley, Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue and Judicial Departments at present on duty with the Right Hon. the Governor, being about to return to the Presidency to resume the duties of his office there—Mr. D. Elliott has been appointed Secy. to the Governor during his tour in the provinces—30, Mr. W. A. Forsyth to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara during the absence of Mr. Bushby—Mr. F. N. Malby to act as Asst. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Canara, vice Forsyth—Feb. 3,

Mr. J. F. M'Kennie to take charge of the Boat Pay Office, and to act as Asst. to the Master Attendant during Mr. Honner's indisposition.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—

Mr. T. Hamilton—Mr. H. Lacon—Mr. J. Stokes—Mr. Charles Harris.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 16th Dec. to 8th Feb. 1835—3d L. C. Lieut.

E. J. Hall to be Quartermast. and Interp. vice Arbuthnot prom.—42d regt. N. I. Lieut. H. Wakeman to be Quart.-mast. and Interp. vice Smith to Europe.—2d Lieut. J. C. Shaw to act as Superintending Engineer with the Nagpore Subsid. force during the absence of Lieut. Douglas—Lieut. J. Grimes, 8th regt. N. I. will, as a temp. measure, act as Dep. Asst. Quart.-mast. Genl. of the N. div. of the Army, vice Bonnette prom.—Capt. S. R. Hicks, 35th regt. is appointed to act as Fort Adj't. at Trichinopoly till further orders—Lieut. A. Shirrefs 21st regt. N.I. to command the escort of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during his Lordship's Tour of Visitation, and to take charge of the public property supplied for the accommodation of his Lordship—Capt. W. Campbell H. M's 62d foot to be Aide-de-camp to Major Genl. Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart, commanding the S. div. of the Army—Artillery—1st Lieut. J. T. Baldwin to be Captain—2d. Lieut. G. W. Harrison to be 1st Lieut. vice Dickinson discharged—Super. 2d Lt. J. Caulfield is admitted on the effective strength from Dec. 22, 1834—28th regt. N. I. Lieut. W. Craigie to be Capt., Ens. G. F. Walker to be Lieut. vice Disney decr.—Col. P. Lindsay, C. B. H. M's 39th foot is appointed to the general Staff of the Army until further orders with temp. rank of Brig.-Genl. vice Sir J. Dalrymple to Europe, and posted to the S. div. of the Army—Lieut. H. S. Waters to act as Adj't. to 3d regt. L. C. till further orders—Lieut. F. S. Senior to act as Adj't. to 35th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Hicks—Lieut. J. S. Lang to act as Adj't. to 18th regt. during the absence of Lieut. C. Mackenzie—2d regt. N. I., Lieut. R. N. Faunce to be Adj.—Art.—2d Lt. R. Morgell is admitted on the effective strength from Dec. 22, 1834—47th regt. N. I. Capt. J. Garnault to be Major, Lieut. W. Bremner to be Captain, Ens. A. Salmon to be Lieutenant, vice Smith retired—38th regt. N. I. Lieut. C. Pooley to be Captain, Ens. J. Campbell, to be Lieutenant, vice Goold resigned—15th regt. N. I. Lieut. J. J. McMurdo to be Captain, vice Fletcher returned—Super. Lieut. W. Darby is admitted on the effective strength of the

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segt.—Asst Surg. D. Falconer to be Surgeon vice Segt retired—**Asst. Surg. J. Woodforde, M. D.** is appointed to the medical charge of the Zillah of Rajahmundry—**Asst. Surg. F. B. Stapp** to the medical charge of the Zillah of Chicacole, but to remain at Guntoor until relieved—**Surg. C. Currie** to be Superintending Surgeon, vice Gibbon retired and appointed to the Southern division—**Surg. T. Williams** to be Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly vice Currie—**Infantry—Lieut.-col. G. Jackson** to be Colonel, vice Durand *dec.*—**Major C. Lethbridge** to be Lieut.-col.—**22d regt. N. I. Capt. W. Borthwick** to be Major, Lieut. F. Darby to be Captain, Ens. F. Russell to be Lieutenant—**1st regt. L. C. Cornet J. S. Freshfield** to be Lieutenant, vice Clifford *dec.*—**52d regt. N. I. Ens. W. B. Littlehales** to be Lieut., vice Mackenzie retired—**13d regt. N. I. Lieut. T. Sharp** to be Captain—**Ensign H. Thatcher** to be Lieutenant, vice Coxe *dec.*—**Asst. Surg. A. Stuart** to be Surgeon vice Gibbon retired—**Asst. Surg. A. E. Blest** to be Surgeon, vice Cunckshank retired:

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign W. F. Eden removed to 1st regt. N. I. to rank next below Ens. J. Marjoribanks—**Surg. K. Macaulay** from 20th to 13th regt.—**Surg. A. N. Magrath** from 11th to 20th regt.—**Asst. Surg. H. Goodall** from 20th to 13th regt.—**Asst. Surg. J. Forrester** from 10th to 48th regt.—**Asst. Surg. A. J. Will** from 18th to 10th regt.—**Ens. T. P. Moore** removed from doing duty with 5th regt.—**Ensign J. Robertson**, 10th regt., removed from doing duty with 25th regt. at Vellore, and directed to join his corps at Penang—**Ensign H. W. Yates** removed from 26th to 8th regt. N. I. to rank next below Ensign W. J. Cooke—**Surg. J. T. Conran** from 7th L. C. to 39th regt.—**Surg. J. Stevenson** from 30th regt. to 7th L. C.—**Asst. Surg. G. Hopkins, M. D.**, to 8th L. C.—**Asst. Surg. J. B. Porteous** from 2d batt. Art. to 39th regt.—**Art. Capt. J. T. Baldwin** to 3d batt.—**Lieut. G. W. Harrison** to 1st batt.—**2d Lieut. J. Caulfield** to 2d batt.—**2d Lieut. G. Selby** from 3d to 2d batt.—**2d Lieut. A. Foulis** from 4th to 3d batt.—**Lieut. J. Patrisskson** is removed to the effective strength of the Horse Brig. vice Humfries to Europe—**Col. Sir H. Fraser K. C.** is removed from 30th to 5th regt. N. I. and **Col. C. Furran** from 5th to 30th regt. N. I.

FURLoughs.—Capt. R. H. Yates—Capt. J. Goldsworthy—Maj. B. S. Ward to the Cape—Ensign E. Lloyd—Ensign C. Mann—Lieut. A. Douglas—Lieut. E. H. Atkinson (prep.)—Lieut. J. F. Por-

ter to sea—Capt. H. Prior—Lieut. W. O. Pellowe—Lieut. H. M'Kenzie—Maj.-Genl. Sir J. Dalhynple Lart.—Captain H. Millingen—Asst. Surgeon A. Warrand—Surgeon R. Gillon—Asst. Surg. J. C. Campbell—Lieut.-colonel E. F. Smythe (prep.)—Capt. St. J. B. French—Lieut. P. Pope—Lieut. A. R. Rose—Lieut. T. J. Fisher—Lieut. H. Griffith—Lieut. J. G. Deck—Capt. G. Gray.

QUALIFIED IN THE NATIVE LANGAUGES.—Lieut. R. N. Faunce—Lieut. G. J. Walker, H. M's. 13th L. I.

RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.—

Surgeon W. Scot from Jan. 1, 1835—**Capt. H. Gould** from June 15th, 1831—**Major F. E. Smith**, from April 17th, 1831—**Capt. P. Fletcher** from Jan. 11th, 1834—**Surg. R. Gillon** from Feb. 1st, 1835—**Lieut. C. F. M'Kenzie** from July 31st, 1833.

STRUCK OFF.—Lieut. E. T. Morgan Feb. 21st, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, January 2, 1835.—No. 1 of 1835.—Ordered that the following extract from the Honorable Company's general letter in the military department, dated the 16th of June, 1815, be re-published in General Orders, Para. 139. “In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our servants, on leave of absence in this country, for advances of money on loans, we think it proper to call your attention to our orders in the military department of the 26th Feb. 1808, upon this subject. Those orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to officers at home, beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service, and you were required to publish them in General Orders to the Army; but as a resolution of this description, in order to be generally known to a body which is continually receiving an accession of new members, should be occasionally republished, and being fully persuaded, that a strict observance of this resolution, will prevent much trouble and inconvenience besides loss to the Company, we direct that our orders above adverted to, be in future circulated for the information of the Army, in the month of Jan. in every year, and we shall take the necessary steps for remanding officers, who may arrive in England upon furlough, of our determination upon the subject in question.”

Trial of Captain John Dickson, &c.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court Martial, holden at Bangalore, de-

of November, in the year of our Lord 1834, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief, are published to the army Capt. John Dickinson, of the 2d batt. of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance, late in Charge of the Arsenal at Bangalore, placed in arrest, by order of the Commander-in-chief, at the requisition of the Governor in Council. First Charge—"For having, at Bangalore, during the period extending from the 15th of April, 1831, to the 17th of August 1833, inclusive, as duly set forth and specified in Table A. and Memorandum A. A. appended to these charges, by means of indents on the Commissariat, for sundry articles of military stores, knowingly and wittingly received in full by him, the said Captain Dickinson, although a portion only, of the articles of military stores so indented for, had been supplied, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, the sum of 7,086 rupees, 12 annas, and 4 pice, or thereabouts, belonging to the East India Company." Second Charge—"For having at the same place, during the period extending from the 30th of April, 1831, to the 30th of November, 1833, inclusive, as duly set forth, and specified in Table B. and Memorandum B. B., appended to these charges, embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or caused to be embezzled or misappropriated sundry articles of military stores, belonging to the said Company; falsely and fraudulently writing the same off the books, of the said Arsenal, as expended, in the public service, thereby occasioning loss and damage to the said Company, to the amount of 4,381 rupees, 9 annas, and 4 pice, or thereabouts." Third Charge—"For having at the same place, during the period extending from the 15th of April, 1831, to the 15th of August, 1833, inclusive, as duly set forth, and specified in Table C. and Memorandum C. C. appended to these charges, by means of indents on the Commissariat for extra workmen, to be employed in the public service, knowingly and wittingly, received in full, by him, the said Capt. Dickinson, although a portion only of the workmen so indented for, had been supplied, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, the sum of 875 rupees, 5 annas, and 6 pice, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company." Fourth Charge—"For having at the same place, during the period, extending from the 5th of January, 1832, to the 1st of November, 1833, inclusive, as duly set

forth and specified in Table D. appended to these charges, embezzled the sum of 2,443 rupees, and 2 annas, or thereabouts belonging to the said Company, being the part proceeds, of iron, brass, pig lead, and copper, articles of military stores belonging to, and sold by public sale, on account of the said Company falsely and fraudulently carried to his, Captain Dickinson's private account." Fifth Charge—"For having at the same place, on the 31st of December, 1831, embezzled or fraudulently misappropriated, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, 380 ammunition and powder gunny bags, being military stores belonging to the said Company, of the value of 332 rupees, and 8 annas, or thereabouts." Sixth Charge—"For having at the same place, on the 5th of July, 1833, embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misappropriated, 28 artillery ammunition camel boxes, being military stores, belonging to the said Company, of the value of 84 rupees or thereabouts." Seventh Charge—"For having at the same place, during the period extending from the 1st of November, 1832, to the 28th of February, 1833, knowingly and wilfully permitted to be spoiled 80 barrels of gunpowder, of 90 pounds each, and 19 barrels of captured gunpowder, of 40 pounds each, being military stores, belonging to the said Company, not borne upon the books of the said Arsenal, thereby occasioning loss and damage to the said Company to the amount of 1,830 rupees, 12 annas, and 10 pice, or thereabouts." Eighth Charge—"For having at the same place, on the 1st of May, 1831, wittingly signed a muster roll, containing a false muster, of a certain Verapunthevin set forth, and described as a Chickledar, whereas, no such individual was, in reality, entertained, paid, or mustered, so continuing wittingly to sign a muster roll, containing a like false muster on the first of each successive month, until the 1st of December, 1833, inclusive." Ninth Charge—"For having at the same place, on the occasions last specified, and by means of the said false musters, embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated the sum of 2,232 rupees, and 8 annas, belonging to the said Company, being the pay of a Chickledar, for 90 months and 15 days." Tenth Charge—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—First Instance—"In having at the same place, on the 1st of May, 1833, irregularly employed 35

store lascars, belonging to the said Arsenal, in building a private dwelling-house, and otherwise in his, the said Capt. Dickinson's private service, so continuing irregularly to employ them, or a portion of them, until the 13th of Sept. 1833, inclusive.' Second Instance.—'In having at the same place on the 1st of May, 1831, irregularly employed as a writer, an individual, named Hammet, borne upon the returns of the Arsenal and paid, and mustered as a cooper, so continuing irregularly to employ him, until the 15th of November, 1833, inclusive.' Eleventh Charge—'For scandalous, infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—First Instance—'In having at the same place, on the 7th of November, 1833, fraudulently endeavoured to induce Conductor Richard James of the Ordnance Department then, and there, serving under his orders to destroy certain books of account, kept by Mootoosawmy, 2d Tindal of Store Lascars and Soobaryah Lance, Tindal of Store Lascars, both attached to the said Arsenal, with intent thereby to conceal his, the said Captain Dickinson's embezzlements of public property.' Second Instance.—'In having at the same place, on the day last specified, with a like intent, fraudulently destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the account books in question.' Third Instance.—'In having at the same place, on the 11th Nov. 1833, secreted, or endeavoured to secrete numerous surplus articles of military stores, belonging to the said Company, not borne upon the books of the said Arsenal, and then and there fraudulently, and through undue means, accumulated by him, the said Captain Dickinson, with a view to his own private advantage, he being at the same time, well aware that an investigation into his conduct and into the state of the Arsenal under his charge was impending.' Fourth Instance.—'In having at the same place, on the 13th Nov. 1833, caused to be fabricated a false and fraudulent account of iron, brass, and gun metal, sold on the public account, with intent thereby to impose on the committee, about to assemble, for the investigation of his Captain Dickinson's conduct.' Fifth Instance.—'In having at the same place, on the day last specified fraudulently endeavoured, to induce the said Conductor James, to fabricate a corresponding rough draught of the aforesaid false and fraudulent account, in order thereby to impose on the said committee.' Sixth Instance.—'In having at the same place, on the 8th Feb. 1834, fraudulently

placed in the hands of the said Conductor James, a written paper, the object whereof was to instruct him, the said Conductor James, as to ascertain answers to be given before the said committee, thereby endeavouring to procure and suborn false evidence with intent to impose upon the said committee.' Seventh instance.—'In having at the same place, on the 27th Jan. 1834, been found in possession of a large quantity of military stores duly set forth and specified in Table E. appended to these charges, belonging to the said Company in excess to the stores accounted for, by the returns of his department, he, the said Captain Dickinson, having fraudulently, and through undue means, accumulated the same with intent to embezzle.' Twelfth Charge.—'For having at the same place, on the 27th Jan. 1834, been found deficient in laundry articles of military stores, duly set forth and specified in Table F. appended to these charges, belonging to the said Company, entituled to his charge, he, the said Capt. Dickinson, having embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or knowingly or wilfully, permitted or suffered the same to be embezzled, or fraudulently misappropriated, or to be spoiled, or damaged, and thereby occasioned loss and damage to the said Company to the amount of 11,463 rupees, 8 annas, and 5 pice, or thereabouts.' The above being in breach of the Articles of War. By Order. (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt.-Genl. of the Army.

Bangalore, 23d April, 1834.—(We omit the statements which are lengthy and uninteresting.)—Captain John Dickinson of the 2d battalion of Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance, late in charge of the Arsenal at Bangalore, in addition to the charges originally preferred against him. 1st additional Charge.—'With having at Bangalore, on the 31st of March, 1833, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misappropriated, the sum of 846 rupees, or thereabouts, belonging to the East India Company, being part of the amount charged, in the Commissariat disbursements for the supply to the said Company, by the Commissariat, of 48 large teakwood packing cases, whereas 47 of the said cases, were in fact, made up, and manufactured in the yard of the said Arsenals, from materials the property of the said Company not borne upon the returns of the said Arsenal, and fraudulently supplied, or permitted to be supplied, for the purpose above specified, by the said Captain Dickin-

son." Second additional Charge.— "With having at the same time and place, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of 65 rupees, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company, being part of the amount charged in the Commissariat disbursements, for the supply to the said Company, by the Commissariat, of five small teakwood packing cases, whereas the whole of the said cases, were in fact made up, and manufactured from materials, the property of the said Company, not borne upon the returns of the said Arsenal, and fraudulently supplied, or permitted to be supplied for the purpose above specified, by the said Captain Dickinson." Third additional Charge.—"With having at the same place, on the 13th of April, in the same year, embezzled, or caused to be embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of 337 rupees and 8 annas, or thereabouts, belonging to the said Company, being part of the amount charged in the Commissariat disbursements, for the supply of the said Company, by the Commissariat, of 20 wheel-barrows, whereas the whole of the said wheel-barrows, were in fact made up, and manufactured in the yard of the said Arsenal, from materials the property of the said Company, not borne upon the returns of the said Arsenal, fraudulently supplied, or permitted to be supplied, for the purpose above specified, by the said Captain Dickinson." The above being in breach of the Articles of War. By Order. (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Bangalore 6th May, 1834.—Captain John Dickinson of the 2d battalion of Artillery charged, in addition to the charges originally preferred against him. "With having at Bangalore, in the 5th of May, 1834, when under arrest, deserted the East India Company's service." By Order. (Signed) B. R. HITCHINS, Qfg. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Port St. George, 25th August 1834.—The court having most maturely weighed and, considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges, as well as what the prisoner, Captain John Dickinson of the 2d battalion of Artillery has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—(The finding is Guilty on every charge with the only exception of some slight differences in the amount embezzled as stated in the 1st 2d 5th 6th and 7th charges the 7th instance of the 12th and the third additional charge.) Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner Guilty

to the extent above stated, doth Sentence him, the said Captain John Dickinson of the 2d battalion of Artillery, to be discharged from the Service, and to be transported as a Felon beyond seas, he being born of European parents, for the term of seven years. (Signed) THOMAS HAWKER, Major General, and President. Approved and confirmed. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. General and Commander-in-chief. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant General of the Army.

Madras, 22d Dec., 1834.

Defence.—"The accompanying is as nearly as possible, the latter part of Captain Dickinson's defence, as read at the Court-martial—all passages reflecting on the Government, were I believe, struck out by the court." 12th Charge. Having now waded through the evidence produced against me, I must occupy a small portion more of your time, while I explain the circumstances that led to my desertion. It was in 1830, that after an honorable service of nearly eighteen years, I resigned the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, and tempted by the excellence of the climate, accepted the Commissaryship at this station. When I took charge, the late Lieut. K—— was D. C. O., and had been attached to this Arsenal since 1811. my predecessor Captain G—— told me that he had entrusted every thing to him, and said, that I could not do better than follow his example—I did so—and the consequence was, that the abuses which had so long existed, were still allowed to flourish under the auspices of the D. C. O. On Lieutenant K—— leaving the station my entire confidence was transferred to Conductors M—— and J——, and after the death of the former, centered in the latter. All his suggestions were instantly attended to, all his orders obeyed, as if they emanated from myself: Lieutenant M—— has shewn more fully than I can do, the comparative situation of myself and the Head Conductor, and thus matters continued until I was completely entangled in his net! While from my high opinion of his character I thus placed myself in his power, he and his friend D——, were in constant correspondence with those high in authority, to whom every irregularity, however trivial, that I committed, was carefully reported—till at last—when they thought the cup was full, I was suspended; and to lull my suspicions as to who were my real accusers, the paltry petition of a native, was made the ostend-

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sible reason, for this unprecedented act: I was not even called upon to give over charge to my successor (which of itself is sufficient to exonerate me from my charge of deficiency) but was at once dragged before a committee of investigation, armed with unheard of inquisitorial powers. To save appearances Conductors J_____, D_____, and some others, were also brought before it, but it was soon evident, that these men, who, as if in mockery, were arraigned with me, were about to come forward as the principal evidences against me. As soon as the matter in the petition was disposed of, I was informed, that every individual in the Arsenal was to be examined! A string of questions, written at the residence of the head of the Government and signed by the Commander-in-chief's own hand was produced—and it was then evident, that the petition was nothing but a "cat's paw" and that my real accusers, were in the ranks of those, who for deception's sake were accused with me. * * * * * Overwhelmed with horror at the snare into which I then perceived I had fallen, and seeing a Court-martial was inevitable, I declined making any defence, and requested that in future I might be allowed to be absent from the court. For nearly three months, I was kept in a state of suspense, and when at last I received the charges, which I expected in some way to be able to grapple with, I found myself immersed in a heap of false and unintelligible matter, from which, however innocent, I felt it would be impossible, entirely to extricate myself. Those who could give me any direct information, on the numerous subjects touched upon, were all in league against me, while those from whom I might have gained it collaterally, feared even to come near me. The fiat of the government had gone forth, I was a marked man! No friend came near me, but, I heard of some occasion, on which those highest in authority, had spoken in violent, and decided terms against me; I felt I was prejudiced—that my commission was gone. Those evidences who had come forward could not now recede—a rope was round their necks and it was indeed necessary that "to save themselves, I should go to the wall"—nor was it likely that natives, who alone had the power of refuting their testimony, would come forward, when aware of the strong interest, which it was notorious the Government took in my conviction. Under these circumstances, Gentlemen, is it to be wondered at, that

goaded to desperation, I was mad enough to listen to the advice showered upon me by anonymous friends, to take warning and fly, while there was yet time? Are you astonished that I should strive to escape the merciless wrath of my pursuers, and seek from the home authorities that mercy, of which it was evident I had no hope from the local. And have not my fears been fully verified? what since my return, have I found to be the case? No sooner was it determined that I should be tried here, than those who were suspended with me^{*} were restored to their situations, furnished with a copy^{*} of the report of the committee of investigation who spoke most highly of their conduct, while those men† who were suspected (as they did not come forward to accuse me) of having a bias in my favour, are, in the letter that reinstates the others, almost threatened with future punishment: and when they ask for a copy of the report of the committee on which the censure of the government is founded, they are denied it! and this too, on the very eve of my Court-martial.[‡] Gentlemen the rest of my sad story is so well known, that it scarcely needs repetition. In May I left this place, in July I was recaptured; since which time, a period of nearly six months, I have been in confinement; part of the time in a common jail—the whole a close prisoner. Should you therefore consider that the prosecutor has succeeded in establishing any of those charges, my conviction which would empower you to do more than expel me the army, remember the long and weary imprisonment I have already suffered, and let me hope that this, the testimonials I have produced, and my long service of twenty one and half years may plead in mitigation. I well know the fearful powers with which the law, for wise purposes, has armed you; but remember, that unlike a court of common law, you are bound to award no specific punishment. Pause then in your sentence, and consider if the ends of justice have not already been fully satis-

* The principal evidences against Capt. D.

† Evidences summoned on the defence!!!

‡ This letter is produced in court, and all these facts sworn to.

Besides which, a native witness on the defence, swears that the day before the defence came on, he was sent for by the D. J. A. G., and threatened a Court-martial!!!

fied! Stripped of my commission let me wander forth at liberty to earn a livelihood for myself and family: and, if possible, in some distant land, regain that peace of mind, which can never be the case if driven into involuntary exile. Into your hands I now commit myself—accept my humble thanks for the kind attention with which you have heard me—and as at the last day, you will yourselves seek it, listen to my prayer for—mercy—*Madras Times.*

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 8, A. S. Sam, Esq. to Amelia, eldest daughter of S. Lazar, Esq.—15, at Chittoor, H. G. Brett, Esq., C. S., to Jane Maria, 2d daughter of C. Roberts, Esq. C. S.—17, Serjt. Major J. H. Simon to Elizabeth, widow of the late Serjt. J. Agnew—at Nellore, Mr. J. Summers to Miss M. L. McLeod—Jan. 12, at Kamptee, Serjt. Major H. J. Lynch to Miss Cameron—15, at Kamptee, Lieut. E. I. Hall, 3d L. C., to Louisa Frances, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. P. T. Ryves H. M.'s service—at Bangalore, Cornet J. Fowler to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Genl. Webber—18, E. I. S. Hill, Esq., to Isabella, 5th daughter of J. S. Sherman, Esq.—21, Serjt. Major J. Shreives to Miss P. Coultrap—22, at Kamptee, Lieut. E. Simpson, Eur. regt. to Anna, only daughter of the late Lieut.-col. J. Lindsey.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 5, at Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Parker, H. M.'s 62d regt. of a son—Nov. 1, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. E. A. Langley of a daughter, still born—24, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lt. J. W. Rumsey of a daughter.—Dec. 2, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands of a son—4, at Cannanore, the lady of Capt. J. E. Butcher of a daughter—6, at Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. R. N. Campbell of a son—at Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Stockwell of a son—10, at Arnee, the lady of Capt. J. Simmons, H. M.'s 41st foot of a daughter—13, the wife of Sub Cond. F. Gibson of a son—at Bangalore, the wife of Cond. G. Baldrey of a son—15, at Cannanore, the lady of Lt. Madden of a daughter—16, the wife of G. Knox, Esq. of a son—at Bolarum, the lady of D. S. Young, Esq. of a daughter—17, the wife of Overseer W. Chapman of a daughter—19, at Combaconum, the lady of A. Freese, Esq., C. S. of a son—21, Mrs. G. A. Rebiero of a son—24, at Chittoor, the lady of T. Boileau, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—26, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborne of a daughter—27, at Kamptee, the wife of Serjt. Major F. G. Hurst of a son—28, the wife of Sub Conductor J. M'Govern of a son—Jan. 1, the wife of Serjt. W. Manning of a daughter—3, the lady of

J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter—4, at Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Neeve of a son—11, at Chittoor, the lady of Capt. R. J. Nixon of a daughter—20, the wife of Mr. J. H. Taylor of a daughter—25, at Ootacamund, the lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq., of a son—30, the lady of Capt. A. M'Cally of a daughter—Feb: 2, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a son—4, Mrs. E. A. Baggott of a daughter.

DEATHS.—October 19, at Vingoria, Richard, infant son of Asst. Surg. R. Spencer—20, at Trichinopoly, Lelia, daughter of Mrs. E. Albany—Nov. 29, at the French Rocks, Jane, wife of Capt. G. Nott—Dec. 6, at Masulipatam, Sub Conductor C. Harvey—7, John, infant son of Mr. J. Gabell—9, Ens. J. J. Redmond, 7th regt. N. I.—12, G. Moore, Esq. C. S.—13, at Anjengo, the wife of Mr. T. A. Philipoz—21, at Berhampore, Mr. W. Tims—23, Mr. V. Passanho—24, at the Neelgherries, W. Bathie, Esq.—at Secunderabad, Capt. L. B. Disney 28th regt. N. I.—25, Virginia, wife of Mr. J. F. Gaybise—27, at Ellembore, Mrs. M. Gilles—Jan. 2, at Seetabuldee, Serjt. C. Parker—4, at Bangalore, Edward, 4th son of A. N. Magrath, Esq.—7, at Kamptee, Anna, wife of Maj. A. Calder, Eur. regt.—8, In Camp, near Sholapore, Lieut. W. H. Clifford, 1st regt. L. C.—11, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. M. Christian—13, at Chingleput, the infant son of Mr. C. J. Hoffman—14, Mary Ann, wife of Sub Conductor J. M'Govern—at Vellore, Conductor C. Bletcher—15, Mrs. Eliz. Albany—20, at Chittoor, George, 5th son of T. Boileau, Esq. C. S.—21, at sea, on board the "Morley," Major J. Glass, 33d regt. N. I.—21, In Camp, Ellen, infant daughter of Lieut. C. MacLeod—22, at Secunderabad, Jemima, wife of Lieut. J. B. Neeve—24, Elizabeth, relict of the late W. Strange, Esq.—in Camp, Capt. W. B. Coxe, 43d regt. N. I.—at Mangalore, Ens. P. A. Latour, 40th regt. N. I.—29, at Masulipatam, Asst. Surg. D. Kenny—Feb. 1, Mary, relict of the late Mr. W. Johnson—3, the infant son of Lieut. J. W. Humphrey.

Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 25th Nov. to 25th Jan. 1835—20th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. Bulkley to be Captain vice Siordet *déc.*—Super. Lieut. W. Jones to be admitted on the effective strength of the regt. from Oct. 27—25th regt. N. I. Ensign H. W. Preedy to be Lieutenant, vice Cunningham *déc.*—Unposted Ens.

C. Manger to rank from 4th Nov. and to be posted to 25th regt.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lt. S. Poole 1st regt. L. C. to act as Adj't. and Quartermast. to the left wing of that regt. on the departure for Rajcote of the right wing—Ens. R. P. Hogg to act as Adj't. to the left wing of 2d regt. from 31st Oct.—Capt. C. S. Stuart to act as 2d Asst Commiss. Genl. to the Southern division of the Army until the arrival of Lieut. Davidson—Lieut. D. E. Mills is removed from the situation of 2d Asst. Comm. Genl. and appointed Dep. Paymaster at Deesa.—Lieut. Hartley, 3d Asst. Comm. Genl. is transferred from Belgaum to Cutch vice Bulkley prom.—Lieut. H. Stockley to be 3d Asst. Comm. Genl. in charge of the Military bazar at Belgaum—Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th regt. to succeed Lieut. G. C. Stockley in charge of the detachment at Nandode—Asst. Surg. J. F. Heddle to be Storekeeper of European General Hospital and Surg. to the Coroner—Asst Surg. Ryan to be Asst. Garrison Surg. and Dep. Med. Storekeeper, vice Heddle—Ens. S. Macan, 17th regt. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Hursole—The appointment of dep. Paymaster at Sholapur is abolished, and the troops are to be paid on the same principles as those laid down for the troops in Cutch—Surg. T. P. Weekes is appointed to act as Superintending Surg. of the Southern div. of the Deccan during the absence of Super. Surg. Moyle—Art. 2d Lieut. A. F. Rowan to be 1st Lieut. vice Boye invalided—2d Lieut. C. R. Dent to rank from 21st Nov. 1834, vice Rowan prom. The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. R. H. Wardell 5th regt. N. I. to act as Adj't. to the right wing of that regt.—Ens. J. L. Hendley to act as Staff Officer to the right wing of that regt., from the date of its march from Deesa—2d regt. N. I. Ens. J. D. Leckie to be Adj't. vice Long resigned the situation—Asst. Surg. Heddle is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for employment in Cutch—Lieut. R. Wallace, 18th regt. is appointed to the superintending charge of the Guicowar, contingent in the Mahee Caunta, vice Capt. Fawcett—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. J. R. Hibbert to act as Quartermast. and Interp. to 7th regt., N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Skipper sick—Lieut. A. Robertson to act as Adj't. to the left wing of 10th regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Haunerton to act as Adj't. to 15th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Mitchell, sick—Capt. W. Cavaye 21st regt. to act as Brigade Maj. and 3d Asst. Comm. Genl. at Deesa during

the absence of Lieut. Wilson—Capt. R. Bulkley, 20th regt. is appointed Acting Paymaster of the Poona div. of the Army—Ens. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th regt. is appointed to act as Interp. in the Hindostanee language to H. M.'s 40th regt. until an officer of the regiment is duly qualified—Lieut. J. Kilner is appointed Asst. to the executive engineer at Poona.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th regt. to act as Interp. to the Horse Brig. until the return of Lieut. Woosnam to H. Q's—Ens. M. F. Gordon to act as Quartermast. and Interp. to 11th regt. N. I. during the period Lieut. Major may be in charge of the barrack department—Capt. W. Coghlan is appointed Brig. Major to the regt. of Artillery, vice Cotgrave to Europe—1st regt. L. C. Lt. S. Poole to be Capt., Cornet C. L. J. Dupre to be Lieut., vice Fawcett, resigned—3d regt. L. C. Lieut. H. Delamain to be Capt., Cornet G. S. Ravenscroft to be Lieut., vice Woodhouse *dec.*—Capt. H. Jameson to be Major—Lieut. E. Walter to be Capt., Cornet W. F. Hay to be Lieut. vice Hammond retired—17th regt. N. I. Lieut. T. Probyn to be Capt., Ens. S. Macan to be Lieut. vice Kingston *dec.*—Unposted Ens. C. F. Christie to rank from Nov. 27, and to be posted to 17th regt.—21st regt. Lt. S. J. Stevens is admitted on the effective strength of the regt. vice Kennett prom.—Lieut. F. Twynam to take rank from Sep. 26, 1833, vice Parry *dec.*—Ensign E. Green to be Lieut., vice Wyllie promoted Dec. 27, 1833—Unposted Ensign H. Fenning to rank from Nov. 27, 1834, and to be posted to 21st regt.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. J. Jackson to act as Adj't. to 25th regt. during the absence of Lieutenant Woodburn, sick—Lieut. G. C. Lloyd, to act as Adj't. to 7th regt. N. I., during the indisposition of Lieut. Fallon—Ens. G. H. Robertson 25th regt., to act as Interp. to the left wing of 3d regt. L. C., from the date of the departure of Ens. Preedy—Ensign H. Ash to act as Quartermast. and Interp. in Hindostanee, to 20th regt., during the absence of Ens. Keily—Ens. E. Green to act as Adj't. to 21st regt. N. I. until further orders—Capt. W. Foquett, 20th regt. is appointed to act as Commissariat Agent at Rajcote—Ens. F. H. Goggin 25th regt. is appointed Commissariat Agent with the detachment proceeding to Socotra—Capt. M. Stack is appointed to the command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Lieut. J. M. Glass, Art., to act as line Adj't. at Ah-

mednuggur from the date of departure of Lieut. Rawlinson—Lieut. H. Creed, A.R., to act as Line Adjt. at Bhooj during the indisposition of Ens. Pottans—Unposted Ens. A. Hall to rank from Dec. 8, 1834, and posted to 28th regt. N. I. vice ~~Cox dec.~~—An exchange of regiments and appointments is sanctioned between Lieut. C. C. Lucas Quartermast. and Interp. in Hindostanee of 4th regt. N. I. and Lieut. A. M. Hasselwood Quartermast. and Interp. of 2d regt. N. I. each joining as Junior of his rank—Super. Surg. J. G. Moyle to be 3d member of the Med. Board, vice Wallace retired—Surg. T. P. Weekes to be Super. Surgeon—Aast. Surg. J. Burnet to be Surg.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Lieut. R. St. John to act as Adjutant to Eur. regt. from Nov. 29 to Dec. 13—Lt. G. B. Lloyd and Ens. W. Topham, the former to act as Interp. and Quart.-mast. from the date of departure of Lieutenant Skipper sick, and the latter as Adjt. to 7th regt: N. I.—Lieut. C. T. Whitehead to act as Adjt. to 12th regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Cotgrave to act as Quartermast. to 15th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Annesley—Ens. R. Hudson to act as Adjt. to the left wing of 18th regt. N. I., on the departure of the right wing from Malligaum—Ensigns C. P. Leeson, and G. H. Robertson, the former to act as Adjt., and the latter as Interp. to the left wing of 25th regt: N. I., on the march of the right wing from Hursole—Lieut. Davidson received charge of the Commissariat department at Belgaum from Capt. C. S. Stuart on Dec. 12—12th regt. N. I., Lieut. G. Clarkson to be Adjt. vice Eastwick to Europe—7th regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Cooper to be Captain—Ensign W. Topham to be Lieut., vice Lloyd ~~dec.~~—Unposted Ens. H. T. Vincent to take rank from Dec. 20, 1834, and to be posted to 7th regt.—A brigade order appointing Capt. W. Cavaye to act as 2d Aast. Commissary General, is confirmed—Lieut. Woodburn, Adjt. of 25th regt. N. I., is appointed to the charge of the Treasure chest, and Lieut. Willoughby, Quartermast. of the same regt., to the charge of the Bazar at Dapobie—The duties and Establishment of the Marine Paymaster, to be transferred from the general to the military Paymaster at the Presidency from Jan. 1—Capt. W. Henderson, Military Paymaster, is appointed Agent for clothing the Army, in succession to Major Dunsterville, and Lieut. G. J. Jameson is to act for Captain Henderson, until his return from the Cape—Capt. J. Swanson acting Military Paymaster at the Presidency, is confirmed

in that appointment—Lieut. R. M. Hughes 12th regt. N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet—A district order directing Lieut. T. H. Ottley, 28th regt., to perform the duties of Interp. to the brigade in Candieah, is confirmed—28th regt. N. I., Lieut. A. Goldie to be Adjt. vice Gillanders to Europe—Col. Willshire, 2d Queen's Royals, to command the Poona division of the Army, as a temp. appointment on the departure of Sir J. S. Barns to Europe—Lieut.-col. T. Morgan Bur. regt., to command the Brigade at Poona—Eur. regt., Lieut. T. G. Fraser to be Quartermast. vice Hobson resigned—Lieut. D. Davidson 18th regt. N. I., is confirmed in the situation of Adjt. to that regt., vice Wallace appointed Super. of the Sincowar's contingent in Malhee Caunta—Lieut. R. F. Bourchier 4th regt. N. I., to be Line Adjt. at Ahmednuggur, according to the provisions of G. O. Aug. 8th, 1834, vice Rawlinson to Europe—Super Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, is admitted on the effective strength of 12th regt. N. I., vice Laurie ~~dec.~~—8th regt. N. I., Lieut. W. C. Manesty to be Captain—Ensign M. Wythe to be Lieut., vice Livingston retired—Unposted Ensign C. Grey to rank from Jan. 7, and is posted to 8th regt: N. I.—Ensign E. C. Cotgrave to be Quartermast. and Interp., in the Hindooostanee language, vice Manesty promoted—Ens. H. J. Barr of 8th regt. N. I., to act as Interp. in the Hindooostanee language to H. M's. 40th foot, until an officer of the regt. is duly qualified, or until further orders—Lieut. W. J. B. Kuipe 17th regt., is appointed to the charge of the Military Bazar at Hursole, from the date of the arrival of the regt.—2d regt. L. C., Lieut. C. F. Jackson to be Adjt., vice Turner resigned—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. W. Turner to act as Adjt. and Quartermast. to the right wing, and Lieut. C. F. Jackson to act as Quartermast. to the left wing of d2 L. C., from the date of the march of the right wing for Sholapore—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as Quartermast., and Lieut. T. Gleather to act as Interp. in Hindooostanee, to 4th regt. N. I. from the date of departure of Lieut. Lucas, until the arrival of Lieut. Havelwood—Aast. Surg. R. Kirk to afford medical aid on board the steamer "Hugh Lindsay" to the Red Sea—Major Genl. J. W. Sleigh C. B., is appointed to the Staff of the Bombay Army pending the nomination of an officer from England, or the intimation of his Majesty's pleasure on the subject, vice Sir J. S. Barns to Europe.

Some Intelligence.

May 9.—The King has been pleased to appoint R. Torrens; W. A. MacKinnon, M. P.; W. Hutt, M. P.; J. G. L. Lafevre; G. Palmer, jun.; J. Wright; J. Montefiore; S. Mills; G. F. Angus; and E. Barnard, Esq., to be H. M.'s Commissioners for carrying into effect certain parts of the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to empower his Majesty to erect South Australia into a British province or provinces, and to provide for the colonization and government thereof;" the said Commissioners to be styled "the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia."

Having been induced to try Jarvis's Polish we particularly recommend it as a very excellent and useful article, and well worthy of the public patronage. To persons susceptible to colds from damp feet it would prove invaluable.

We have tasted Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s Sparkling Milk Punch, and strongly recommend it to the Nobility and Gentry, (particularly Captains and passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies,) as one of the most pleasing beverages of the present day.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c., in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies—War Office

—March 27, 9th foot, Capt. H. Vyner from h. p. of 14th regt. to be Capt. vice Eveleigh who exchanges—13th foot, Capt. E. T. Tronson to be Major by purchase, vice M'Pherson promoted in the Ceylon regt.—Lieut. H. N. Vigors to be Capt. by purchase, vice Tronson—Ens. R. G. Burslem to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vigors—D. Rattray, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Burslem—55th foot, Quartermast. A Crozier from 93d regt. to be Quartermast., vice Mackintosh who exchanges—75th foot, G. C. Stuart, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Bathurst appointed to the Coldstream Foot Guards—Ceylon regt. Maj. J. Macpherson to be Lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Muller who retires—April 3, 9th foot, Lieut. A. C. Chichester to be Captain by purchase, vice Vyner who retires—Ens. A. Borton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chichester—S. A. F. Cary, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Borton—62d foot, Ens. A. M'Leod to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Shearman whose promotion has not taken place—10, 4th regt. L. D., Lieut. D. Gordon to be Adj., vice Harrison who

corps to be Ensign, vice White—17, 9th foot, Maj. A. B. Taylor from h. p. unattached, to be Maj., vice A. Champion who exchanges, receiving the difference—Capt. J. Hammill from h. p. unattached, to be Capt. vice W. S. Dalton who exchanges—Ens. A. W. King from 94th regt. to be Ens., vice Vaughan who exchanges—29th foot, Capt. F. Keogh from h. p. unattached, to be Capt., vice W. H. Sheppard who exchanges—44th foot, E. S. Cumberland, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Atherton who retires—87th foot, Capt. J. R. Hay from h. p. unattached, to be Capt. vice J. S. Doyle who exchanges—Capt. James Campbell from the h. p. unattached, to be Capt., vice E. Cox who exchanges, receiving the difference—99th foot, D. M. Bethune, gent., to be Ens. without purchase, vice Brooke promoted in 95th foot—24, 21st foot, Lt. R. G. Williams to be Capt. by purchase, vice Schaw who retires—2d Lieut. A. Blair to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, vice Williams—Wm. Donville, gent., to be 2d Lieut. by purchase, vice Blair—45th foot, R. Maunsell, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Erskine who retires.—Staff.—Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Campbell on the h.p. unattached, to be Town. Maj at St. Helena—May 1, 40th regt. foot, Brevet Major R. Jebb to be Major by purchase, vice Simcockes who retires—Lieut. T. J. Valiant to be Captain by purchase, vice Jebb—Ens. H. C. Tyler to be Lieut. by purchase—R. Armstrong, gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Tyler—48th foot, Lieut. J. Mellis from 54th regt. foot to be Lieut., vice Blackall who exchanges—54th foot, Lieut. J. Blackall from 48th foot to be Lieut. vice Mellis who exchanges—8, 9th regt. foot, Lieut.-col. C. Campbell from h. p. unattached, to be Lieut.-col. without purchase—To be Lieuts., Lt. W. B. Farrant from 54th foot—Lieut. J. M. Calder from 91st foot—Lieut. R. J. Edmunds from 46th foot—Lieut. J. Dunne from 44th foot—Lieut. J. F. Field from Ceylon regt.—Lieut. W. Taverner from 2d W. I. regt.—Ens. S. Brownrigg—Ens. W. W. Powell—Ens. F. Batine from 31st foot—Ens. W. French from 12th foot—To be Ensigns, A. B. Brooke, gent., vice Powell prom.—Ens. W. Lindsey from h. p. of 96th foot, vice Brownrigg—17th foot, Major J. Pennycuick from h. p. unattached, to be Major, (paying the difference,) vice Bouvier

vice Moore placed upon h. p.—Cornet J. W. Hinde from h. p. of 15th L. D. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Macbrath unattached—41st foot, Ens. F. Darwall to be Lieut. by purchase, vice O'Callaghan promoted—T. Burgh, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Darwall—4th Regt., Ens. T. A. Souter from 57th foot to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Dunnus appointed to 9th foot—54th foot, Lt. W. A. Dely from h. p. of 48th foot to be Lieut., vice Farrant appointed to 9th foot—57th foot, E. Stanley, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Souter promoted in 44th foot—Ceylon regt., 2d Lieut. F. B. Bayly to be 1st Lieut. without purchase, vice Field appointed to 9th foot—B. B. K'ane, gent. to be 2nd Lieut., vice Bayly—Unattached—Lieut. W. Mountsteven, from 28th foot, to be Capt. without purchase—Lieut. Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, from 41st foot, to be Captain—May 15, Lieut. J. Macartney, from 4th Dragoon Guards to be Lieut., vice Tyssen who exchanges—9th regt. foot, C. H. Rooke, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lindsey who retires—7th foot, Staff Asst. Surg. R. H. Neville to be Asst. Surg. vice Armstrong *dec.*—22d, 4th regt. L. D. Brevet Major E. Byrne to be Major without purchase, vice Moore *dec.*—Lieut. C. L. Cumberlege to be Capt., vice Byrne—Capt. W. J. M. Hughes from 52d regt. to be Capt. vice Gibson who exchanges—Cornet G. J. Huband to be Lieut., vice Cumberlege—Cornet J. H. T. Warde to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Huband whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place—Cornet B. Trollope from h. p. of 4th dragoon guards to be Cornet, re-paying the difference, vice Warde—11th regt. L. D., Capt. J. Jenkins to be Major without purchase, vice Blundell *dec.*—Lieut. G. Butcher to be Captain, vice Jenkins—Cornet C. Macartney to be Lieut., vice Butcher—J. White, gent., to be Cornet, vice Macartney—6th foot, Lieut. Thos. Minton to be Captain without purchase, vice Gell *dec.*—Ens. E. Staunton to be Lieut., vice Minton—E. J. Blanckley, gent., to be Ens., vice Staunton—13th foot, Ens. A. E. F. Holcombe to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Malim *dec.*—A. Brotherton, gent. to be Ensign, vice Holcombe—38th foot, Ensign C. W. Crickitt, from 4th regt., to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Close *dec.*—39th foot, Lt. dens. Spencer to be Captain by purchase, Agen, Lerkie who retires—Ens. E. Bligh *dec.* Lieut. by purchase, vice Spencer—G. J. King, gent., to be Ensign by purchase *dec.*—Lieut.—40th foot, Ens. J. J. Morris to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wilkins *dec.*—Ens. J. Byrne, from h. p. of

1st Garrison battalion, to be Ensign, vice Morris—44th foot, W. Skelton, gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Crittitt promoted in 38th regt.—6th foot, Lieut. W. R. Faber to be Captain by purchase, vice Rundle who retires—Ens. H. Pearson to be Lieut. by purchase vice Faber—Ensign S. B. D. Anderson, from 99th regt., to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Croke *dec.*—H. S. Michell, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Pearson—99th foot, Ensign T. A. Mitchell, from h. p. of 56th regt., to be Ensign, repaying the difference, vice Anderson promoted in 49th regt.—Unattached—To be Captains by purchase: Lieut. Hon. L. Maule, from 39th regt.—Lieut. W. G. Beare from 46th regt.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—March 28, John Montagu Esq., to be Secy. and Registrar of the Records in Van Dieman's Land—30, W. Wilde Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Helena—April 1, the Right Hon. Earl Amherst, to be Captain General and Governor-in-chief of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and also to be his Majesty's High Commissioner for the investigation and redress of all grievances affecting H. M's. subjects in Lower Canada in what relates to the administration of the Government of the said province; and T. F. Elliot Esq., to be Secretary to Lord Amherst, in his capacity of High Commissioner in the province of Lower Canada—2, Sir R. Pakenham Knt., to be H. M's. Civil Commissioner to take possession of the Island of St. Helena on behalf of his Majesty, and to administer the Civil Affairs of the said Island—7, James Wilson Esq., to be Chief Judge and President of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius—W. L. Melville Esq., is appointed, in the room of W. Lewis Esq., promoted, to be Registrar to the mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission established at Sierra Leone under the treaties and conventions between his Majesty and Foreign Powers for the suppression of illegal Slave Trade and in pursuance of the several Acts of the Legislature, for carrying the said treaties and conventions into effect.

BIRTHS.—April 25, at Crocknacieve, the lady of Col. T. Stewart, Madras Army, of a son—May 3, at Wootton the lady of R. Shaw Esq., E. I. Co. Medical Service, of a son—1, the lady of R. B. Cotgrave Esq., R. N., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 12, 1831, on board the "Exmouth," on his passage from Calcutta to the Cape, Henry Mallett Esq., C. S.



